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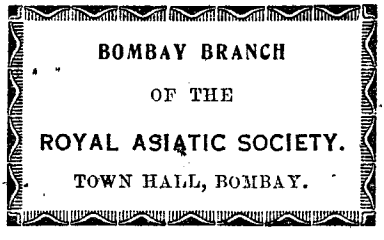

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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE ROMAN COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

COINS

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

87491

BY

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

IN THREE VOLUMES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND 123 PLATES

VOLUME I.

AES RUDE, AES SIGNATUM, AES GRAVE, AND COINAGE OF ROME FROM B.C. 268

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PREFACE

THIS Catalogue, which consists of three volumes, describes the coinages of the Roman Republic and those of the Empire under Augustus till nearly the close of the first century B.C. The subject has been dealt with chronologically and geographically.

The work has been divided as follows:—Volume I. contains descriptions of the coinage of the Roman mint from its institution to the temporary disappearance of the moneyers' names after B.C. 37. Volume II. comprises the coins of the same series down to the limit of our date, B.C. 3. These are followed first by the issues in Italy outside Rome, and secondly by those connected with the Provinces. Volume III. consists of Tables of Finds, a Table of the Cognomina of the various Gentes, Indexes, Plates, &c.

The classification instituted by Count de Salis necessitated copious notes throughout in justification of the sequence of the issues. It was also necessary to furnish separate introductory chapters to the various sections of the coinages which were struck outside the capital and in the Provinces. The Introduction proper treats mainly of the coinage of the Roman mint. Descriptions with illustrations of coins not in the National Collection have been given, when considered necessary for the classification.

The size of the coins is given in inches and tenths, and the weight in English Troy grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimetres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the third volume, after the Indexes.

H. A. GRUEBER.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
September, 1910.

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CORRIGENDA

Vol. i., p. 62 (note 3), *for* M. Julius Silanus *read* M. Junius Silanus.

,, p. 378 (no. 3061), *for* scalpum *read* scalprum.

,, p. 435 (note), for *Floreales* read *Florales.*

,, p. 442 (no. 3605), transfer legend to obverse.

Vol. ii., p. 103, line 8 from bottom, *for* Type II. *read* Type III.

,, p. 321, line 8 from bottom, *for* Q. Thermius *read* Q. Thermus.

,, p. 337 (note), *for* C. Terentinus Lucanus *read* C. Terentius Lucanus.

,, p. 340, line 10 from bottom, *for* unique *read* rare.

,, p. 368 (note), for *aurichalchi* read *aurichalci.*

,, p. 393 (note), *for* Calland *read* Caland.

,, p. 424 (note 1), *for* Tiberius *read* Drusus and Tiberius.

INTRODUCTION

§ I.—Extent and arrangement of the Roman Republican Coinage.

The coinages described in these volumes include those of the Roman world from their institution under the Republic till nearly the close of the first century B.C. They are, however, limited to those which were based on the Roman monetary system. It was necessary to extend the descriptions of the coins to a date after the close of the Republic in order to include all those of the Roman mint which bear upon them the names of the moneyers. This practice of placing the moneyers' names on the money of the Roman mint was in abeyance from *circ.* B.C. 36—17, but it was revived by Augustus for a period of fourteen years (*circ.* B.C. 16—3). It was then again suspended, and was not resumed under the Empire. This extension has rendered it possible to include the various series of gold, silver and bronze coinages of Roman types and patterns which were struck in the Provinces until that date. After this time the monetary system of the Provinces appears to have been considerably modified; but no other actual change took place at the mint in the Capitol.

The general plan of the work and the various series of coinages which are described are as follows:—(i.) The coinages of the Roman mint issued in Rome itself. These date from the earliest issue of the *aes rude* down to B.C. 3, and they form one long continuous and consecutive series. (ii.) The coinages struck outside Rome but within the confines of Italy. These may be subdivided into three separate and distinct groups—(*a*) the Romano-Campanian coinage; (*b*) the coinages of Italy, viz. those of the local moneyers and mints; these are chiefly of a military character; and (*c*) the coinage of the Social war issued by the insurgent States; this last was modelled on the urban coinage. (iii.) The Provincial coinages struck outside Italy proper; these are subdivided under Spain, Gaul, the East (Greece and Asia Minor), Sicily, Africa and Cyrenaïca. This order of the Provincial money has been adopted as it best illustrates the general development and the extension of the Roman monetary system outside Italy. The issues given to Spain, Gaul, and the East have their origin simultaneously *circ.* B.C. 82; but those of Sicily and Africa do not make their appearance until just on the turn of the second half of the first century, i.e. *circ.* B.C. 49—47. The coinage assigned to Cyrenaïca is of a still later date (*circ.* B.C. 31—27).

Count de Salis.

Before discussing the various points in connection with the chronology of the coinage, and the system of classification as adopted in this work, it may be well to give some particulars of its originator, John Francis William, Count de Salis. From his earliest days Count de Salis was an enthusiastic numismatist, and an unwearied student of the Roman branch of numismatics.[1] He became a collector of coins in his early youth, more especially of the Roman and Byzantine series, so that before he had attained the age of thirty he had amassed a very extensive cabinet, ranging from the earliest specimens of the Republican period down to the latest Byzantine, the latter including the Merovingian, Ostrogothic, Vandalic and Visigothic imitations. His collection consisted of many thousand specimens. His researches, however, soon convinced him that the general classification till that time applied to the Roman series deprived it of nearly all its historical and numismatic importance, and supplied but a meagre idea of its usefulness as illustrating the gradual rise and extension of Roman influence inside and outside Italy. Until then the Republican coins had been classified under the families to which the various moneyers belonged; the Imperial and Byzantine series were divided up under the reign of each emperor, and the coins were arranged first under metals and then in the alphabetical order of the legends on the reverses, without any regard to their date or locality of issue; whilst the Ostrogothic, Visigothic and Vandalic coins were in a great measure not separated from the general series.

To classify all these very extensive series in their chronological and geographical order was the task which Count de Salis set himself to accomplish. It was an undertaking so vast that few would have cared to face it. In order to carry out such a classification Count de Salis soon realized that it would be necessary to have at his disposal a collection far more extensive than he could ever hope to bring together, the cost of which would be almost beyond the means of the richest individual. The idea then struck him that his object could only be attained by having free access to a large public collection such as that in the British Museum. With this view, in August, 1859, he addressed a communication to the Trustees stating his object fully, and adding that it was his intention to present such coins in his own collection as might be wanting in the National Collection, on the condition of his being afforded all proper facilities for examining the coins in the Medal Room. He also generously promised to exchange duplicates in his collection for the benefit of the Museum. By this last condition Count de Salis meant that he would dispose of his duplicates for such pieces as might be wanting in the Museum series. This permission was granted by

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1872, *Proceed.*, pp. 10 f.

the Trustees, and Count de Salis at once set about the re-arrangement and classification of the Roman collection in the British Museum. It is important to take special note of the date when the permission was given to Count de Salis, viz., in October, 1859, as he must have made considerable progress with or nearly completed the classification of the Republican series before the appearance of Mommsen's *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens*, which was not published till the following year. From this circumstance it is evident that Count de Salis did not adopt his chronological arrangement from Mommsen and the Duc de Blacas, but that he worked quite independently of them.[1] If further evidence be needed it will be found in the fact that before March, 1860, Count de Salis had completed the selection of the coins required up to that time from his collection.

From October, 1859, till June, 1869, Count de Salis worked almost daily in the Medal Room. He allowed himself no rest and no relaxation, for after Museum hours he was generally to be found in the establishments of the dealers, to whom he gave special instructions to acquire all that was possible of the series in which he was specially interested, and also to secure hoards, as it was on their *provenance* that he was able to establish in a great measure his geographical system. This was of particular importance in connection with the coinages of the later Roman Empire, that is, of the third century A.D., from Gallienus to Diocletian, when mints issuing coins of Roman types and standard were established in all the more important provinces in Europe, Asia and Africa. Unfortunately, just at the time when the Trustees renewed their permission in 1869 to enable Count de Salis to continue his studies in the Museum, he was seized with an attack of paralysis, and though he survived till August, 1871, he does not appear to have again visited the Department of Coins.

The classification originated by Count de Salis has been practically maintained as he left it; and it is not only a lasting monument of his extensive and intimate knowledge of history and numismatics, but also an enduring witness of his surprising acumen in matters of style and fabric, which, in classifying a series of coins like that of Rome, are of so great importance when historical evidence fails.

During the ten years which Count de Salis spent in the Medal Room he not only arranged and classified the Republican series chronologically and geographically, but he carried out the same system in the Imperial and Byzantine sections, separating the coins which were struck in Italy from those which were issued in other parts of the Roman Empire, whether East or West, arranging these also under mints when possible. The one section

[1] See *Num. Chron.*, *loc. cit.*

which he does not appear to have dealt with in a final form was that of the imitations of the Byzantine coins, Ostrogothic, Visigothic, Lombardic, &c., but even of these the line of classification was clearly noted.

In regard to Count de Salis's classification, there is one circumstance much to be regretted. It is that, with the exception of a few articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle* and in the *Revue Numismatique*, he did not leave any documentary evidence of the principles of his classification, nor any indications of the lines of his study. After his death an opportunity was afforded by his widow to the Keeper of Coins, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of examining his papers, but, with the exception of a few notes, most of which are quoted in the following pages, and the analyses of a few finds, there was nothing to indicate how or on what principle he had arrived at his conclusions. From this fragmentary evidence, however, it is apparent that, in the case of the Republican series, he depended mainly on historical and numismatic proof, and the conclusions to be drawn from finds. When these failed he then brought to bear on the subject his keen insight, and we might add instinct, in regard to fabric and style. A better illustration cannot be found in any series than in that which comprises the Republican coinages struck in Italy outside the capital, and bearing the names of the moneyers. These coinages are precisely similar in their chief characteristics to those of the urban mint, but in very many instances style and fabric are almost the only guides which enable us to separate them from the main series.

As much information will be found in the body of this work respecting the classification of each section and period, it is proposed in this Introduction to deal only with a few of the main subjects, such as the origin and progress of the bronze, silver and gold coins, the magistrates of the mint or moneyers, to whom the issue of the coinages was entrusted, their names, the types of the silver and gold pieces, and a few other points connected with art and fabric, epigraphy and finds. At the end will be given a general summary, which will supply a concise view of the various classes and sections enumerated chronologically.

§ II.—The Bronze Coinage.

When the compilation of this work was begun the chronological classification of the early *aes grave* of Rome and Central Italy, as proposed by Mommsen, was generally admitted to be at that time the most scientific one. This classification had already been adopted in the series of Catalogues of Greek Coins in the British Museum,[1] and failing a better one it was thought

[1] See *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Italy.*

advisable to follow it in the present case. It was not until a considerable portion of this work had been sent to press (about 100 pages), and many of the plates worked off, that Dr. Haeberlin's *Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens*, Berlin, 1905, was published. This brochure, however, is only a prelude to a complete *Corpus* of the early Roman coinage. It was then too late to make any change, even if it had been desirable; and, besides that, such a complete revolution of the general classification of this series as proposed by Dr. Haeberlin needs much consideration, discussion, and criticism before it can be generally accepted.[1] Though perhaps it may be considered a little out of date, we shall, therefore, have to adhere generally to Mommsen's views, and shall follow him in our notes, especially in the case of the *aes grave*. Count de Salis had not paid any particular attention to this section of the Republican series. He had in a general way accepted the theory of the semi-libral, quadrantal, and sextantal reductions, giving to them the dates B.C. 320—280, 279—270, and 269—217 respectively. The libral *aes grave*, as well as the *aes signatum*, he considered to have had their origin *circ.* B.C. 451, thus making their first issue correspond with the supposed date of the Twelve Tables.

Aes Rude.

The earliest measure of value in metal throughout Central Italy appears to have consisted of lumps of bronze of no fixed weight and without any official stamp. These varied much in form. Some are flat and oblong, others are square, whilst many are mere rough shapeless pieces of metal. A number of specimens found at Cervetri, Ariccia, Vicarello, Vulci, and other places, varied considerably in weight, some exceeding twelve pounds, whilst others descended to under an ounce. Some of the larger pieces had been broken up into smaller ones. Though varying so much in form there is a certain uniformity traceable in their weights, which nevertheless rendered the use of the balance necessary in commercial transactions. These lumps of metal are not of pure copper, but contain a small proportion of tin; the proportion of the latter, however, is small, the analysis showing 93·70 of copper and 6·30 of tin. Others contained even a less amount of tin.[2]

In Italy, as with other nations in their first stage of civilization, trade was carried on by a system of barter, the basis of which was chiefly cattle. Though the use of metal for the purpose of manufacturing implements and weapons was known to the inhabitants of Central Italy at a very early date, it had not been adopted as a gauge of value till long after it circulated freely

[1] It is not possible to give here, even in a concise form, the classification and theories propounded by Dr. Haeberlin. They have been condensed by Mr. G. F. Hill in *Num. Chron.*, 1907, pp. 107 f., and also in his *Historical Roman Coins*, pp. 5 f.

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 175; Hultsch, *Griech. u. röm. Metrologie*, 2nd ed., p. 255.

among the neighbouring peoples as a medium of exchange. Central Italy was still in a primitive state of civilization when the Southern districts had passed into a far more advanced stage, and were perfectly cognisant of the use of silver as a medium of exchange, and not unlikely also of gold and electrum, though the latter may not have been actually in circulation so far west. That cattle formed the basis of commercial transactions in Italy, and also that fines were levied in the same manner, we have the evidence of Festus, who states that one ox was equivalent to ten sheep,[1] and that for minor offences the delinquent paid two sheep, but for those of a grave nature the fine could be extended to thirty oxen.[2]

This appears to have been the custom to the middle of the fifth century B.C., when two laws, known as the *lex Aternia Tarpeia* and the *lex Menenia Sestia*, which are given to A.U.C. 300 and 302 (B.C. 454, 452), whilst fixing fines in oxen and sheep, put at the same time their equivalents in money or metal. As gold and silver were at this period extremely scarce in Central Italy, and as copper was plentiful, and as the art of making a regular coin of a specific weight was then unknown to the Romans, they appear to have used in the first instance lumps of bronze of no specific form, which passed by weight. This is the money which is known as *aes rude* or *aes infectum*.[3] These rudely formed pieces have been found in considerable quantity in votive deposits to the divinities of fountains, notably at the source of the Arno, at the base of Monte Falterona, and, as already mentioned, at Vicarello;[4] but the most important of all was at Vulci, the contents of which consisted of *aes rude*, rough brick-shaped pieces without any kind of imprint or design, and quadrilateral pieces, some broken, stamped with the figure of an ox and a trident.[5] These last are known as *aes signatum*. The difference between the Vicarello hoard and that of Vulci, is that whilst in the former there was besides the *aes rude*, *aes signatum* and *aes grave*, a number of struck pieces of the Romano-Campanian series, which are of quite the last years of the fourth cent. B.C., the latter contained only *aes rude* and *aes signatum*, but no *aes grave*. This would take back the burial of the Vulci hoard to a date before B.C. 338, to which is now generally assigned the first issue of the *aes grave*. The rough brick-shaped pieces without any imprint

[1] Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Peculatus*.

[2] Ib. s.v. *Ovibus: Ovibus duabus multabantur apud antiquos in minoribus criminibus, in majoribus autem xxx bubus, nec ultra hunc numerum excedebat multatio.*

[3] Ib. s.v. *Rodus: Rodus, vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam;* Babelon, *Monn. de la rép rom.*, vol. i., *Introd.*, p. ii.

[4] P. Marchi, *La Stipe tributata alle divinità delle Acque Apollinari*, p. 7; Henzen, *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, 1854, pp. 20 f.

[5] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 175; Gennarelli, *La Mon. prim. dell' Ital. ant.*, p. 11.

seem, therefore, to be the connecting link between the *aes rude* and the *aes signatum.*

Aes Signatum.

According to the popular tradition, it was Servius Tullius who first introduced at Rome, not only a system of weights and measures, but also the practice of stamping bronze for circulation;[1] but this tradition is without any authority, like all those which mention the silver coinages of the time of the kings (see below, p. xxxvii). It was the opinion of late Roman writers that the introduction of a coinage at Rome did not take place till after the expulsion of the kings, and not before the Republic had been for some time established. This view must, however, be controlled by facts, which show that, in spite of the testimony of some historians, the use of money or metal as a medium of exchange cannot be put to a date earlier than the period of the Decemvirs.

The first attempts to legalise officially the substitution of metal for cattle in the case of fines seem to have been made under the provisions of the *lex Aternia Tarpeia* and the *lex Menenia Sestia,* already referred to. Two years later, A.U.C. 304 (B.C. 450), is the date usually ascribed to the constitution of the Twelve Tables, which ordered that certain penalties should be paid in money, *asses* or *sesterces,* no mention being made of cattle. Thus for a broken bone a fine of 300 *asses* was imposed; for violation of liberty, 25 sesterces; for illegally cutting trees, 25 sesterces for a single tree, &c. The primitive custom of barter does not appear to have been quickly relinquished, and so further legislation was needed. This was supplied by the *lex Julia Papiria* in B.C. 430, which definitely ordered that payments in bronze should replace payments in cattle.[2] As it was in B.C. 454 that three commissioners were sent to Greece to make themselves acquainted with Athenian legislation, it is possible that the Decemvirs may have been chiefly responsible for this revolutionary measure. The authors of the Twelve Tables imitated, so far as possible, the example of Solon, who, at the time that he reformed the coinage of Athens, tariffed at one and five drachms the fines which had been previously fixed by the Draconian laws at a sheep or an ox.[3]

The *aes signatum,*[4] which has been generally considered to be the earliest form of Roman money, consists of oblong, quadrilateral, or brick-shaped pieces of bronze, with representations of animals—the bull, the pig, the sheep (which remind us of the ancient custom of barter), the elephant, the Pegasus, &c.;

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[1] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Servius rex primus signavit aes. Antea rudi usos Romae Timaeus tradit. Signatum est nota pecudum, unde et pecunia appellata.*

[2] Cicero, *de Repub.*, ii. 35. [3] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 181.

[4] This term is a misnomer, as it might be applied to any *aes* marked with a type. Its restriction to this class of money is therefore scarcely justifiable, especially as it does not all belong to the earliest period of the coinage.

of birds and also of various implements—the shield, the anchor, the trident, &c. Some are of more primitive designs, and these are possibly of earlier date. They are always cast, and their usual weight being from five to four pounds, they have been designated as *quincusses* and *quadrusses*. They very frequently occur in fragments, having been deliberately broken. As they are without any marks of value, it has been questioned whether these "bricks" were ever intended for money, but were only issued as a species of raw material, which could be used in large fragments.[1] Most of those pieces which have representations of animals show that they could only have been executed at a time of advanced art, and they therefore cannot be assigned to the period of the Decemvirs. The theory, therefore, that the Roman coinage had its origin at so early a date meets with little favour amongst more recent numismatists. Samwer and Bahrfeldt[2] have suggested that the mention of money in the Twelve Tables does not relate to actual coinage in any form, and that it must be taken as meaning bronze by weight, and Dr. Haeberlin[3] considers that no Roman money can possibly be assigned to a date earlier than the second half of the fourth cent. B.C.

As the development from a primitive state to one more civilized may have been very gradual in the case of the Romans, it is quite possible that, between the substitution of the *aes signatum* in its more advanced state of design for the *aes rude*, there was a considerable interval when these blocks of metal, without or with designs of a very crude form, were accepted in currency by weight. In the same manner the *aes signatum*, with its more artistic designs, must have been issued long after the introduction of the true bronze money, so that in each case the various series overlapped each other for a considerable period. Though the designs on these bricks of metal are often of crude form, there is still an extensive series which shows traces of a period of high art. "On n'est pas seulement amené à cette conclusion parce que la forme et le mouvement des animaux y sont accentués dans le sentiment de la nature. Mais c'est la liberté de la main, le sentiment des raccourcis, l'intelligence du relief, qui excluent dans ces pièces énormes l'idée d'une manière primitive."[4] Moreover some have types which can only refer to events that occurred after the turn of the fourth century B.C.; such as the bull,[5] which has been connected with the conquest of the Samnites, B.C. 295, and the elephant,[6] with the victories over Pyrrhus, B.C. 275, which was the first occasion that the Romans had to face that animal in battle. If these premisses are admitted, there seems to remain some foundation

[1] Regling, *Klio*, vol. vi., p. 501.

[2] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, pp. 20 f. [3] *Systematik*, pp. 16 f.

[4] Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Ant. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *As*.

[5] See vol. i., p. 3, pl. i., ii. [6] Garrucci, *Mon. dell' Ital. ant.*, pl. xxii. 1*a*.

for the tradition that a system of exchange by means of metal (we cannot call it actual money) may be traced to the period of the Decemvirs.

Though a considerable number of these stamped bricks of metal have survived to our day, there are but few, if any, which can be assigned to Rome herself. It would, however, be a natural conclusion that, as the leading power in Central Italy, she would be likely to put into practice generally a system of coinage which she had herself originated. The two examples of the *aes signatum* which are included in the descriptions (see below, p. 3) are of the later period, and could not have been issued till quite the end of the fourth century B.C. or early in the third. Their attribution to the Roman mint must also be considered uncertain, especially the second piece with the eagle and Pegasus, as the legend ROMANOM seems to identify its issue with the Romano-Campanian coins having a similar legend (vol. ii., pp. 121 f.). Dr. Haeberlin[1] has assigned both pieces to Capua, that with the Pegasus to *circ.* B.C. 312—286, and that with the bull to *circ.* B.C. 286–268, connecting this second type with the conquest of the Samnites in B.C. 290. It is with this event that we have associated the libral *as* of Luceria, with the facing head of Minerva or Bellona, and with the reverse type a bull (vol. ii., p. 145).

Aes Grave.

After the system of exchange by metal had been established in the Roman State there was apparently a very long interval before it actually developed into the form of money such as we conceive it at the present time. Mommsen[2] was of opinion that the introduction of the early quadrilateral and round coinages, *aes grave*, was simultaneous, and that both had their origin under the government of the Decemvirs. For reasons given later, the first issue of the *aes grave* must be assigned to a much later date.

This new bronze money, consisting of heavy pieces, circular in shape, and lenticular in form, received the name of *aes grave*,[3] in contradistinction to the lighter bronze money, which was issued later. The largest denomination is the *as*, which originally weighed a Roman pound of twelve ounces, hence its name *as libralis*.[4] The word *as* was of ancient Italian origin, and, as Volusius Maecianus[5] explained, signified *solidum* in the sense of *totality*. The Sanskrit word *ayas*, analogous to the Latin *aes*, bears a like construction.[6] It thus designated a piece complete in itself, and hence it became the unit of the Roman monetary system. The *as* was divided

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[1] *Systematik*, p. 67. [2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 180; iii. 464.

[3] Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Grave: Grave aes, dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium, ab hoc ipso numero dictum.*

[4] Varro, *de Ling. Lat.*, v. 169, 182: *As erat libra pondus: asses librales pondo erant.*

[5] *Distributio*, § 1.

[6] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 200, note 1.

into fractions of six, four, three, two, and one uncia (*semis, triens, quadrans, sextans* and *uncia*[1]). Each denomination has its separate obverse type and mark of value, but a general type of a prow of a ship, for the reverse (see below, p. xxii). The coins are cast and uninscribed. This money was certainly a great advance on the former system of lumps and bricks of metal, which till then had been the only medium of exchange; but it was a long distance off perfection on account of its great weight in the case of large payments. The use of this heavy bronze coinage was not confined to Rome, but made its appearance over nearly the whole of Northern and Central Italy, in Latium and Etruria. Each of these more important centres had a coinage of its own, but, on account of the absence of legends in many cases, it is impossible to identify always the several series with the cities from which they emanated. Some of those without legends have been attributed with more or less certainty to Tibur, Praeneste, Ardea, Formiae, Fundi, Fregellae, Alba Fucentis, &c.[2] The only cities outside these districts which adopted the *aes grave* on the libral system were Luceria and Venusia in Apulia. The coinage of Luceria is unique in its character.[3] After the capture of that city by Rome in B.C. 314, it issued an autonomous coinage of *aes grave*, and it continued to exercise the privilege, as there are later issues of the triental and sextantal systems which take us down to about the beginning of the second Punic war. These coins are of bronze only. Concurrent with this coinage, there is another one of Luceria, also based on the Roman standard, having, with few exceptions, types similar to those of the silver and bronze money issued at the Roman mint, but distinguished throughout by the initial letter L (vol. ii., pp. 145–148, 179–187). This coinage survived the autonomous money, and Luceria as a mint thus appears to have remained in operation till about the close of the second Punic war, issuing two series of coins—an autonomous one under the control of the city, and a military one under the direction of the Roman generals, both adjusted to the standards in use at the Roman mint.

Weight of the As.

All the ancient writers agree in fixing the Roman pound of 12 ounces at 288 scruples.[4] As the scruple weighed 17·56 grs. (1·137 gramm.), this would produce a pound of the Attic standard of 5057 grs. Troy (327·45 gramm.). This appears to have been the original weight of the *as*, since Varro says, *as erat libra pondus*. As, however, with

[1] In this series, and also in those of the reductions of the bronze, we shall limit the list of denominations to such as were actually issued for circulation.

[2] Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), pp. 17, 21–22.

[3] Grueber, in *Corolla Numismatica* (1906), pp. 115 f.

[4] Varro, *de Re rustica*, i. 10: *Scriptula cclxxxviii, quantum as antiquos noster ante bellum Punicum pendebat.*

one exception, none of the specimens which are now known come up to that weight, the majority being under 10 ounces, Mommsen was of opinion that the *as* was originally issued on a standard of 10 ounces to the pound.[1] It is in this pound of 10 ounces that Dr. Haeberlin has recognised the "Oscan" pound of 4210 grs. (272·87 gramm.).[2] From the data which we possess it would seem that both Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin have placed the original standard too low; and that, at least at the point of departure, the *as* may have been in reality one of 12 ounces. In a few years, however, it fell to 11 ounces, and thence gradually from 10 ounces at the beginning of the third century B.C. to under 7 ounces. That this was the case seems to be proved by finds. The *as* which exceeds the true weight is that in the Olivieri collection at Pesaro. It weighs 6095 grs. (390·30 gramm.), about 14 ounces. The exceptional weight of this coin was probably due to a blunder of the workman who cast it. The evidence of the Vicarello hoard is not a sure criterion of weight, as it contained so many pieces of comparatively late date, i.e. struck coins, which must be put towards the end of the fourth century B.C. That of Cervetri furnishes a much better example, as it comprised only coins which were cast, and therefore of an earlier date. Besides a certain number of bronze coins of Latium of the libral standard, this hoard comprised no less than 1575 specimens of the libral *as* and 130 of the *semis*. Of these 1575 *asses*, D'Ailly weighed 591, selecting them at hazard. The result showed that no less than 206 pieces weighed over 10 ounces, the heaviest being 11½ ounces.[3] In the same hoard were others which weighed as little as 5 ounces. What was the cause of this gradual decline? Was it intentional on the part of the Senate to secure a profit, or was it merely accidental? In the case of bronze money, more especially in that of pieces of large diameter, which are *cast*, there is always a tendency to fall in weight and size. So long as the coin bore the mark of its current value it would be accepted at that valuation, and unless there were reasons to bring into service the use of the balance, the intrinsic value would not be taken into account. The Senate, therefore, though quite aware of the diminishing weight of the coinage, may not have deemed it necessary to intervene, and may have allowed matters to take their inevitable course. On the other hand, this diminution in size and weight may have been to some degree accidental, and due to the process used in producing the coins. When the original moulds were made in which the coins were to be cast, the first pieces produced may have been of the full standard. When subsequent castings were made the new moulds

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[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., pp. 206, 209. [2] *Systematik*, pp. 18 f.

[3] *Mon. rom.*, vol. i., pp. 56 f.

were probably made from existing coins. This is what is called a *surmoulage*. In each instance that this process was repeated there would be a gradual shrinkage in the metal, which at first would be imperceptible, but which, if extended over a period of nearly half a century, would show a great difference from the point of departure to that of its ultimate arrival.

In considering the weight and standard of these bronze coins, it would seem that we must draw our conclusions more from the heavier specimens existing, and not, as Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin have done, from the average weight of a large number. It is therefore quite possible that at the outset the *as* was of the full weight of the Roman pound; and as in the Tables of the Decemvirs the *nummus sestertius* and the *as* are equivalent terms of value, the ratio of silver and bronze would be at 1:250, which was that existing at the time in Sicily.[1]

Types of the Aes Grave.

The reverse type of all the bronze coins is uniform throughout. It consists of the representation of a ship's prow; but the obverse of each denomination varies, which enables us to identify it at sight. On the *as* is the head of Janus; on the *semis* that of Jupiter; on the *triens* that of Minerva; on the *quadrans* that of Hercules; on the *sextans* that of Mercury; and on the *uncia* that of Roma. On the three larger denominations we have representations of the three principal divinities of the Roman pantheon. Hercules is the personification of physical force, and Mercury of commerce; whilst the uncia supplies the personification of the city whence the coins were issued. The selection of Janus and Jupiter for the two principal pieces was quite in accordance with the positions which those divinities held in Roman mythology. Janus was the founder or beginner of all things, and so takes the first place on the coinage. It was after him that Numa, in his regulation of the Roman year, called the first month *Januarius*. He protected the beginning of all occupations and actions, whether public or private. Hence, if a civil or military undertaking did not succeed, it was attributed to some fault in the manner of beginning it, and not to the divinity. It was Jupiter who, by augury, sanctioned every undertaking; but its beginning depended on the blessing of Janus. The type was therefore a fitting one for the principal coin of Rome's first money.

What, however, was the precise signification of the reverse type of the prow, which practically remained unaltered throughout the Republic? Ancient writers saw in the type of the *as* the tradition of the arrival of Janus in Rome, where he was greeted by Saturn, who had preceded him from Latium.[2]

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[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 236.

[2] Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 14.

This interpretation is too fanciful for modern critics, and Mommsen therefore suggested that it was the symbol of the ancient naval power of the state to which the Decemvirs sought to give an impetus.[1] Lenormant and de Witte,[2] Samwer and Bahrfeldt,[3] and later still Dr. Haeberlin,[4] have shown very clearly that, from artistic grounds, this new money cannot be placed at such an early date. The arrangement of the hair of Janus, the massive beard, the form of the mouth and the chin; the wreath of Jupiter; the helmet of Minerva; the lion's skin on the head of Hercules, and the winged petasus of Mercury possess qualities of execution which connect these types with Greek coins of the fine period. The type of the prow also is not archaic in design, nor does it reveal any subsequent sign of advance in style from an archaic to a mature art, such as would have been the case had the coinage been produced before the art was fully developed.[5] Samwer and Bahrfeldt[6] have further shown that the prow of the vessel of that particular form does not occur on Greek coins—from whence the Romans may have derived their model—till the second half of the fourth century B.C. It is evident, however, that this type had some historical reference, the memory of which Rome desired to perpetuate. It was in B.C. 338 that two great events took place, which were fraught with the utmost importance for the future of Rome, as they established not only her power on land, but also extended her influence at sea. The first was the termination of the Great Latin war, which brought about the dissolution of the Latin League, and which laid the foundation of the supremacy of Rome in Central Italy. The second was the taking of Antium, the most important and strongest city of the Volscians, and the capture or destruction of her ships of war, the beaks of which were brought to Rome by Caius Maenius, and set up in the Forum as a record of one of the greatest achievements of Roman arms at that time.[7] Owing to constant struggles on land her fleet had fallen into neglect, and Rome had been compelled to submit to harsh treaties imposed by Carthage and Tarentum. The victory over Antium brought with it fresh naval energy, and the ships captured served as a nucleus for re-establishing the naval power of Rome. To the Latin war we would therefore trace the origin of the head of Janus on the *as*, and to the capture of Antium, the prow for the general reverse of all the coins.[8] It is therefore

[1] It is to the time of the Decemvirs that Mommsen attributed this coinage, see above, p. xix.

[2] *Élite des monuments céramographiques*, t. i., *Introd.*, p. xxx.

[3] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, pp. 33 f.

[4] *Systematik*, p. 19.

[5] See Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, pp. 3 f.

[6] *Op. cit.*, pp. 36 f.

[7] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 5, 11: *In suggestu rostra devictis Antiatibus fixerat* (*C. Maenius*) *anno urbis ccccxvi.*

[8] Babelon (*Monn. de la rép. rom.*, vol. i., *Introd.*, p. vii.) has confused the capture of Antium in B.C. 468 by T. Quinctius Capitolinus with that in B.C. 338 by Caius Maenius. It was on the later occasion that the beaks of the vessels were brought to Rome.

to B.C. 338, or shortly after, that we have attributed the first issue of the libral coinage of Rome. This is about the date assigned to it by Dr. Haeberlin.[1]

Triental Series.

One of the most difficult problems in connection with the Roman monetary system is the reduction in weight of the early bronze money. There was, as already remarked, a perceptible diminution in the weight of the *as* and its divisions from its institution. The diminution was at first very gradual, and it probably had no ill effect on the current value of the coins, which would pass at their face value. This process of reduction was not absolutely continuous, and there are epochs in the coinage when radical changes appear to have been effected, both in the standard of the money and in the increase or lessening of the denominations. Such changes could only have been effected under special laws and decrees of the Senate. On account of the silence of ancient writers these changes have given rise to the most varied theories. D'Ailly,[2] who had procured a large number of weights of coins from every available source, held that there were marked diminutions in the weights of the coins at certain intervals, and that the libral *as* descended at first to one of six ounces (*semi-libral*), and after a long interval to one of three ounces (*quadrantal*), and finally, in B.C. 268, when a silver coinage was first struck at Rome, to one of two ounces (*sextantal*). Samwer and Bahrfeldt[3] have not accepted either a semi-libral or a quadrantal reduction, but hold that by a natural process the decline of the *as* was perfectly gradual from its institution to the time of the war of Pyrrhus, when it reached the low level of three ounces. The way was thus prepared for a legal reduction of the *as* to two ounces (*sextantal*) in B.C. 268. It is at this point that Samwer and Bahrfeldt and D'Ailly meet. Opposed to both these theories is that proposed by Mommsen,[4] which was based on a critical examination, not only of the Roman coinage proper, but also of those of the surrounding districts, which were subject to Rome, and which had adopted the Roman bronze system. Mommsen held that Rome preserved for a long time the *as* of the nominal weight of a pound, but weighing effectively from nine to ten ounces, and that after an interval it suddenly fell to less than a half, to one of four ounces; i.e. to a triental standard, the reduced *as* being equal in weight to the old *triens*. He notes that a similar reduction occurred in the bronze money of various cities of Umbria and Apulia (Luceria and Venusia), but that those of Latium, Cisalpine Gaul and Picenum apparently adhered for a time to the old system of the libral *as*. After discussing at considerable length the various opinions of

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[1] *Systematik*, p. 18.

[2] *Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 6.

[3] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, pp. 48 f.

[4] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 1 f.

Varro, Verrius Flaccus and Pliny, who all agree that the libral *as* was abolished during the Punic war, by which must be understood the first Punic war, Mommsen concludes with the remark, "Nous pouvons donc considérer comme un fait acquis à l'histoire que la fabrication de l'as libral dura jusque vers 490 A.U.C." (B.C. 264).[1] Subsequently Mommsen somewhat modified his view and assigned the introduction of the triental series to B.C. 268.[2] This seems a much more probable date, as the disappearance of the libral *as*, and its substitution by one of four ounces, would then coincide with the establishment of the first silver coinage in B.C. 268, and we may safely conclude that the act of the Senate which decreed this great innovation effected also a reform in the bronze money by reducing its weight. This change did not cause any variation in the ratio of silver and bronze, for the scruple of silver, which was the weight of the sestertius, was now valued at 2½ *asses*, and not as before at one *as*.[3]

When the Romans reduced the standard of the bronze coinage, several new denominations of higher value than the *as* were introduced in order to replace the heavier pieces of the *aes grave* which had been demonetised. These were the decussis of 10 *asses*, the tripondius or tressis of 3 *asses*, and the dupondius of 2 *asses*. In the libral series the uncia was the lowest denomination, but two of less degree were now introduced, the semuncia and the quarter-uncia. This reduction in the sizes of the coins rendered possible another important innovation. Hitherto all the denominations of the *aes grave* from the *as* to the uncia had been cast and bore no legends. For the lesser denominations dies could now be used for their production, so that the sextans, uncia, semuncia, and quarter-uncia are thenceforward always struck. The earlier triens and quadrans were cast, but as they fell in weight and size dies were also used for their manufacture. The pieces of higher value, from the decussis to the semis, were still too large to be produced by means of dies, and so continued to be cast. No change was made in the type of the reverse of the new denominations, it being always the prow of a ship; but on the obverses of the decussis and the tripondius the head of Roma was depicted, and on the dupondius that of

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[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 14. [2] *Op. cit.*, t. iii., p. 468.

[3] The most recent view on this intricate subject is that advanced by Dr. Haeberlin (*Systematik*, pp. 39 f.). It has already been mentioned that Dr. Haeberlin considers that, for the libral series, the Romans adopted the Oscan pound of 4210 grs. (272·87 gramm.), and not the Attic pound of 5057 grs. (327·45 gramm.); but in B.C. 286, in order to facilitate the exchange of the urban *aes grave* with the Romano-Campanian silver at 120 : 1, the *as* was reduced by one-half. This semi-libral *as* was thus made the equivalent of one silver scruple; and as, little by little, the silver scruple displaced the bronze *as*, that coin and its divisions began to sink in weight, and finally gave way, in B.C. 268, to one of two ounces (*sextantal*). In order to preserve the ratio between bronze and silver, the Attic pound was then adopted instead of the Oscan pound.

Minerva; whilst the semuncia supplied the head of Mercury, and the obverse type of the quarter-uncia was the same as that of the uncia. In order that there should be no confusion between these new coins and the sextans and uncia, the marks of value were omitted. Still another innovation was the inscribing of the name of ROMA on the reverses of all the struck pieces, but those which were cast were still without any legend. The weights of the coins in the National Collection quite confirm the classification initiated by Mommsen. The heaviest *as* of the triental series is just one third that of the heaviest libral *as* (1645·0 and 4552·0 grs.), and the highest and lowest denominations all show the same proportionate weights.

In dealing with the *aes grave* we had occasion to mention the artistic merit of the designs on most of the denominations. It was one of the chief reasons for assigning their first issue to the middle of the fourth century B.C. When the reduction to the triental standard took place, every trace of artistic merit disappeared on the cast pieces. They seem to have been made in the most careless manner.[1] The head of Roma on the decussis and the tripondius is crude in form, and the face is executed without any attempt at expression. The head of Minerva on the dupondius is far inferior in style to that on the triens of the *aes grave* series. In the case of the *as*, semis and triens, the heads on the obverses are so miserably executed that on some specimens they are scarcely recognisable. This crudeness in execution and design shows that very little care was exercised in the production of these cast pieces, and their rarity also proves that their issue was of very short duration as compared with that of the *aes grave*. These remarks do not apply to the struck pieces, the dies for which were engraved with considerable skill and artistic feeling. The large numbers of these struck pieces which have come down to us clearly indicate that in currency they were more popular than the heavier cast ones.

Sextantal Series.

We have now to consider what was the next stage in the reduction in weight of the bronze money. Did it fall gradually from four ounces to one ounce as ordered by the *lex Flaminia minus solvendi* in B.C. 217,[2] or was there an intermediate stage? Festus (*de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Grave*) says: *Grave aes, dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium, ab hoc ipso numero dictum. Sed bello Punico populus Romanus pressus aere alieno ex singulis assibus librariis senos fecit, qui tantumdem valerent*;—and again (s.v. *Sextantarii*): *Sextantarii asses in usu esse coeperunt ex eo tempore, quod propter bellum Punicum secundum, quod cum Hannibale gestum est, decreverunt patres, ut ex assibus, qui tum erant librarii, fierent sextantarii.* Pliny[3] endorsed this view when he wrote: *Librale autem pondus aeris imminutum est bello Punico primo, cum impensis*

[1] See Pl. viii.–x. [2] See below, p. xxviii. [3] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13.

respublica non sufficeret, constitutumque ut asses sextantario pondere ferirentur. Both these authors state that the *libral as* was reduced to a sixth; but this discrepancy may have been due to the fact that the reduced triental *as* represented in style, form and fabrication the heavier one. They, however, differ on one important point, which is, that whilst Pliny assigns the sextantal reduction to the first Punic war, Festus gives it to the second war. There are other discrepancies, which have been pointed out by Mommsen, who doubted the testimony of these ancient writers, and asserted that between B.C. 264 and 217 there was no reduction which fixed legally the *as* at two ounces, but that it fell gradually from four ounces to the weight of one ounce, which it attained on the passing of the *lex Flaminia* (or *Fabia*). He concludes with the words: *Rien ne nous indique l'époque à laquelle a pu avoir lieu cette prétendue réduction intermédiaire, et nous la rejetons; nous aimons mieux nous en tenir à la première hypothèse et admettre que les annalistes, et les compilateurs qui sont venus après eux, se sont trompés.*[1]

This somewhat sweeping statement of Mommsen is, however, not confirmed by the evidence of the coins themselves, which seem to lend at least some corroboration to the statements of Pliny and Festus. It is very certain that at some time between B.C. 268 and 217 a radical change occurred in connection with the mint at Rome, which put an end to the casting of the bronze money, and which led to the establishing of an *as* which was struck, and weighed two ounces, *sextantal*. After this happened all the coins were struck. This necessitated the putting out of circulation the higher denominations, the decussis, the tripondius (or tressis) and the dupondius, as at that time no dies could stand the striking of such large pieces. The reduction in the weight of the coinage had a similar effect on the smallest denomination, the quarter-uncia, which also disappeared. This was for an opposite reason, viz. that its reduced size would have made the coin too small for public convenience.

As it seems scarcely conceivable that such important changes were only fortuitous, and a consequence of the coinage falling in weight, we are disposed to attribute them to some special order of the Senate, when the nation, drained by the demands of the Punic war, sought to recoup itself by lessening the weight of the bronze money, as Pliny puts it, *cum impensis respublica non sufficeret.* It was a species of state-bankruptcy, and its effect was to destroy the old relative value between silver and bronze, and to reduce the latter to the condition of a token-money. In the first instance the libral *as* was equivalent to a silver scruple. This relation was preserved when the triental standard was

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 14.

introduced, because the sestertius, which weighed a scruple, was equivalent to 2½ *asses*. When the bronze *as* was reduced to two ounces the ratio was diminished by one half, so that silver and bronze stood at 1 : 125 instead of 1 : 250. The date of this reduction, according to Pliny, was during the first Punic war. In the following pages we have assigned it to *circ.* B.C. 240, just after the war, but it is quite possible that it may have occurred at some time earlier, not, however, before B.C. 244, as it was in that year that the Latin colony was founded at Brundusium, and money of the triental standard was issued there (vol. i., p. 16, note 2). This reduction of the bronze money was accompanied by a marked variation in the fabric and type of the denarius, which now fell several grains in weight (see below, p. xl, and vol. i., pp. 14, 28). It was also in this series of coins, silver and bronze, that the earliest occurrence of moneyers' symbols and names is met with, the latter usually in monogram.

Other events connected with the introduction of this sextantal money were the institution of a gold coinage (see below, p. lv, and vol. i., pp. 12, 27), the establishment of local mints in Italy, and also of a general local coinage throughout Italy, which was based on the same denominations, metals, types and standards of weight as those in use at Rome (vol. ii., pp. 141 f.). In connection with the coinage of the local mints, it may be mentioned that Luceria struck the *quincunx* of the sextantal standard (vol. ii., p. 182), a denomination which is met with in the autonomous money of that city, but which does not occur at the Roman mint. Several exceptional pieces of this nature are to be found later in the local issues.

Uncial Series.

Considerable uncertainty prevails, as we have seen, respecting the periods and standards of the bronze coinage in the reductions of the libral *as* to one of two ounces. This uncertainty disappears in the case of its two next reductions, that is, to the one ounce and the half-ounce standards, *uncial* and *semuncial*. In both cases we have not only legislative and numismatic evidence, but also that of ancient writers.

The *as* and its divisions of the sextantal standard preserved their weight with but slight diminution during their somewhat short issue, and, from the quantity which exists at the present time, this coinage must have been a very extensive one. It was, however, destined to share a fate similar to that of the triental money, as it did not survive the second Punic war. It was in B.C. 217, in the same year as the battle of Trasimene, and during the consulate of Cn. Servilius and C. Flaminius, when Q. Fabius Maximus was dictator, that the Senate, being unable to meet the heavy expenses of the war with Hannibal, decided to reduce the standard of its bronze money to one half. The law which ordered this reduction is known as the *lex Flaminia*

or *Fabia minus solvendi*.[1] Not only did this law substitute an uncial *as* for a sextantal one, but it also raised the current value of the denarius from ten to sixteen *asses*. An exception was, however, made in the case of the soldiers, whose pay was still computed at ten *asses* to the denarius. At this period the yearly stipendium of the soldier was 1200 *asses*. For this he continued to receive 120 *denarii*, and not 75 only, as he would have done if he had been placed under the new régime. Later his pay was raised by Julius Caesar to 3000 *asses*, but it was then reckoned at the current rate of sixteen *asses* to the denarius, so that he received 225 denarii in the year.[2] The denarius was at the same time reduced from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, but no change was made in its mark of value (see below, p. xli). The financial result of this operation was to give to the bronze money in its exchange with silver double its previous value. With this reduction of the denarius the ratio of silver and bronze now stood at about 1 : 112, so that the latter became still more a token-money.

No change occurred in the types; but as, in introducing the sextantal standard, the issue of the smallest denomination, the quarter-uncia, was suspended, so now the semuncia ceased to be struck, but it is still met with occasionally at some of the local mints, amongst which are those with the initials Γ, CΛ and ⋊—Palio, Canusium and Capua (vol. ii., pp. 205, 207, 209). At the same time at the Roman mint an attempt was made to revive the dupondius, but as only three specimens of this coin are at present known, it does not appear to have been a success.[3] A still further attempt was made at the Roman mint at a later date to introduce two fresh denominations, the dodrans and the bes, but their issue was confined to the coinages of two moneyers. C. Cassius struck both the dodrans and the bes *circ.* B.C. 124—103, but M. Caecilius Metellus the dodrans only, *circ.* B.C. 94 (vol. i., pp. 153, 154, 177). Exceptional denominations struck at the local mints are the dextans and quincunx; the former is met with at Luceria (vol. ii., p. 184), and both at Palio (vol. ii., pp. 203, 204). These new denominations have each their special mark of value, and, in the case of the Roman mint, special obverse types; but in the local issues special reverse types were also supplied.

Throughout its issue, that is until B.C. 88, when a still further reduction

[1] Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) says—*Postea Hannibale urgente Q. Fabio Maximo dictatore asses unciales facti, placuitque denarium sedecim assibus permutari . . . in militari tamen stipendio semper denarius pro decem assibus datus est.*

[2] Tacitus, *Annal.*, i. 17.

[3] The specimen recently acquired by the British Museum (vol. ii., p. 591) was formerly in the Bignami collection. A second example is in the D'Ailly collection in the Paris Cabinet (vol. i., p. 47), and another was recently found at Ostia (*Riv. Ital.*, 1909, p. 11).

occurred, the bronze money preserved with but slight variation its fixity of type. In this respect it was the antithesis of the silver coinage. The first occurrence of a change at the Roman mint was about B.C. 124, when P. Calpurnius placed on the reverse of his semis and quadrans the representation of a ship surmounted by a Victory (vol. i., p. 141). Only three other instances occurred at Rome between that date and B.C. 89, viz., in the case of L. Opeimius, who adopted for the reverse type of his quadrans a club (vol. i., p. 173), and of L. Appuleius Saturninus and L. Hostilius Tubulus who figure on their unciae a wreath (vol. i., p. 220; vol. ii., p. 588, App.). In the local money the variations occurred more frequently, and they make their appearance at a somewhat earlier date, the first instance noticed being that of Furius Purpureo, *circ.* B.C. 196—173, who substituted a female bust (Venus?) for that of Roma for the obverse type of his uncia (vol. ii., p. 231). After B.C. 100 these changes were more frequent. The local mints also occasionally adopted types some of which are found on their autonomous pieces. These, however, date back to before the close of the third century B.C.

The output of bronze money from B.C. 217—150 seems to have been carried out with considerable regularity and in much profusion. The number of moneyers during that period who struck bronze only exceeds those who issued silver and bronze, and these last are more numerous than those of whom we have only silver. There was in consequence an excess of bronze over silver. About B.C. 150, or shortly after, the issue of the uncial *as* was suddenly suspended, and it was not revived till B.C. 91, when it had then but a limited existence. With the absence of the *as*, the bronze money fell into a very disorganized condition. The issues are much less frequent, the smaller denominations, the sextans and uncia, are rarely met with, and the other denominations scarcely ever attain their legal weight. It was then more than ever a mere token-money. Mommsen[1] has suggested that it is very possible that to the middle of the sixth century A.U.C. the chief currency over a great part of Italy consisted of bronze money, but that when it had lost so much of its intrinsic value it ceased to be received in payment of large transactions, and in consequence it was put out of circulation by an increased supply of silver. Since the revival of the *as* in B.C. 91 coincided with the outbreak of the Social war, it would appear that the Senate made one more attempt to re-establish its currency both inside and outside Rome.

Semuncial Series.

The disasters which befell the armies of Rome during the first year's campaign of the Social war resulted in the passing of two important laws. The first was the *lex Julia de civitate*, proposed by the consul L. Julius Caesar, B.C. 90, which granted the right of

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 72.

citizenship to those States which had remained faithful to Rome. It was followed in the next year by the *lex Plautia Papiria de civitate sociis danda*, promoted by the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo, which extended, under conditions, the franchise to all Italy. One of the effects of this centralization of Roman rule appears to have been the suppression of all the local mints and all the Roman issues outside Rome. In the same year, B.C. 89, a third law was promulgated, which was connected with the regulation of the coinage, and which was also proposed by the tribune Carbo. It is known as the *lex Papiria semunciaria*. It had for its object the modification of the standard of the bronze coinage, and the inauguration of the *as* of the half-ounce weight, i.e. *semuncial*.[1] This is the monetary regulation of the law which ancient texts have noted, but it embraced further provisions as it re-instituted the issue of the sestertius, which had been in abeyance since the introduction of the victoriatus in B.C. 229, if not even before that date. This is proved by the coins themselves, for those struck by the moneyers D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who first issued the *as* of the reduced standard, stamped their sestertii with the letters E · L · P (*ex lege Papiria*), showing their authority for putting this piece again into currency. For the same reason some of the bronze coins issued at the same time are inscribed L · P · D · A · P (*lege Papiria de aere publico*). These last are without moneyers' names. It is interesting to notice that this new money was adopted under precisely the same circumstances as the reduction of the *as* to the sextantal and uncial standards, that is, at a time of a great crisis, which compelled the Senate to lower the intrinsic but not the current value of its money.[2]

The introduction of this new standard brought with it no modification in the denominations, which still consisted of the *as* and its divisions to the uncia, and only an occasional modification in the types. C. Vibius Pansa on his *as* gives a triple prow instead of a single one (vol. i., p. 295). On the obverse of the *as* of C. Marcius Censorinus are the heads of the moneyer's reputed ancestors, Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, and on the reverse, a prow and a galley or a building of two arches with the figure of Victory and a prow (vol. i., pp. 305, 306). L. Rubrius Dossenus placed an altar between the

[1] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Mox lege Papiria semunciarii asses facti.*

[2] Head (*Hist. Num.* (1887), p. 17) remarks that "this was merely a legal authorization of a custom which *de facto* had prevailed for some years before that date, if not in Rome itself, at any rate in some of the Confederate towns." Amongst these were Brundusium and Uxentum in Calabria, Copia in Lucania, and Vibo Valentia and Petelia in Bruttium. It would appear, however, that, in lowering the standard of their bronze coins, these cities were only keeping apace with what was happening at Rome. The re-introduction of the uncial *as* at its full weight in B.C. 91 shows that Rome had not actually abandoned that standard.

heads of Janus, or substituted for that of Janus the conjoined heads of Hercules and Mercury, with the reverse type, a temple and a ship's prow, &c. (vol. i., pp. 312, 313). As in the case of previous reductions, some of the coins are without moneyers' names, whilst others bear only a symbol.

This change in the bronze standard was accompanied by great activity at the mint, and the coinage in silver of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, which is attributed to B.C. 88, was the largest and most varied that had hitherto been issued. The variety of mint-marks consisting of symbols, numbers, letters and fractional signs shows that in the course of his year's office several hundreds of separate dies must have been made. This large supply was required not only to meet the requirements of Italy in general, but also the demands of the war which was about to be carried on in the East against Mithradates of Pontus. This activity at the mint, however, only extended over a few years so far as the bronze money was concerned, as its issue came to an abrupt termination *circ.* B.C. 82 (vol. i., p. 359).

It is difficult to assign a reason for this sudden collapse, but it is possible that it may have been caused originally by the *lex Valeria de aere alieno* which was proposed by the consul L. Valerius Flaccus in B.C. 86, and which authorized the reduction of debts to one quarter of their original amount. This happened in the following manner. Besides the *as* struck at this time, which in currency was of the value of one-sixteenth of the denarius, there were two other *asses* of account. In wholesale commerce the reckoning was still made on the basis of the libral *as*, or its equivalent the sestertius of silver, whilst in retail transactions, and for the payment of the soldiery, the *as* was of the value of one-tenth of the denarius. The *lex Valeria* suppressed the libral *as* and substituted for it the *as* of the value of one-sixteenth of the denarius. By this action the Government and also private individuals obtained a rebate of seventy-five per cent. on all their debts.[1] It was the first time since the establishment of the Republic that any attempt had been made to change the unit of value of the coinage.[2] It threatened absolute bankruptcy; and when Sulla returned to Rome in B.C. 82 one of his first acts was to repeal the *lex Valeria*. As the cessation of the issue of the bronze money is to be assigned to this date, it would appear that the sudden return to the old system of computation brought with it a good deal of disorganization, which resulted in the suspension of the bronze coinage. This at first may have been intended to be only temporary, but it proved more lasting, and practically extended over half a century. In B.C. 45—44 an effort was made

[1] Vell. Paterc., ii. 23: *In hujus (Marii cos. vii) locum suffectus Valerius Flaccus, turpissimae legis auctor, qua creditoribus quadrantem solvi jusserat.*

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 75.

at Rome by the praefects L. Munatius Plancus, C. Clovius and Q. Oppius to resuscitate the *as* (vol. i., pp. 538, 539, 541), but it was evidently a failure, and it was not until B.C. 15, by which time Augustus had been for some years at the head of affairs, that another venture was attempted which was to prove more effective and lasting.

Though there was an almost complete absence of the production of bronze money at the Roman mint during this long period, several attempts were made to inaugurate it in the Provinces west and east on the Roman standard.[1] In Spain, Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey struck the *as* of the uncial standard of the former types, head of Janus and prow of vessel, a curious return to a standard which had long been abandoned at Rome (vol. ii., pp. 367, 371–373). Some years later, B.C. 23—22, P. Carisius commemorated the building of Emerita on *asses* which bear on the obverse a portrait of Augustus and on the reverse a bird's-eye view of the city (vol. ii., p. 377). In Gaul, Octavius struck sestertii, *circ.* B.C. 38, with his own portrait and that of Julius Caesar (vol. ii., pp. 412 f.); and in the East, besides the minor issues of L. Sempronius Atratinus B.C. 39 (vol. ii., p. 501), of C. Sosius at Zacynthus, on several occasions from B.C. 38—31 (vol. ii., p. 504), of P. Canidius Crassus B.C. 31 (vol. ii., p. 532), and of C. Proculeius, B.C. 31 (vol. ii., p. 533), there is a large series of coins of the *praefecti classis* of Mark Antony, B.C. 36—35 (vol. ii., pp. 510 f.). It was on the standard of these naval coins of Antony that the future bronze money of Rome appears to have been partially based (vol. ii., p. 45).

Quarter-ounce Series.

For some years before the resumption of the issues of bronze money at the Roman mint in B.C. 15, the coinage of Rome had entered upon an entirely new phase. In B.C. 36, soon after the battle of Naulochus, the custom of placing the names of the moneyers on the coins was suspended, and from that date inclusive the money both of gold and silver struck at Rome bears only the name or titles of Octavius. In B.C. 29 he is styled *Imperator* and from B.C. 27 *Augustus*. The types too are exclusively personal to him. About B.C. 16, for some reason which has not been satisfactorily explained, the names of the moneyers re-appeared, and they are met with yearly till nearly the end of the century (B.C. 3). They are then again excluded, this time never to be revived so long as the Empire lasted. As the bronze money now issued bears the names of the moneyers, it could not have been resumed before B.C. 16, and from numismatic evidence as well as historical, its revival is assigned to the following year.

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[1] Bahrfeldt, *Die Münz. der Flottenpräfecten des Marc. Ant., Num. Zeit.*, 1905, pp. 9 f. *Provinz. Kupferprägung aus dem Ende der röm. Rep., Journ. Internat.*, 1908, pp. 215 f.; *Die letzten Kupferprägungen unter der röm. Repub., Num. Zeit.*, 1909, pp. 67 f.

Another important point in connection with this new money is the circumstance that, though the Senate had transferred its control of the silver and gold issues to the Emperor, it retained its right over the coinage of the baser metal, as is shown by the use of the formula **EX S·C·** (*ex senatus consulto*), which is borne by all the denominations.

Unlike any which preceded it, this new coinage was based on a double standard of weight: *semuncial*, as established by the *lex Papiria*, and *quarter-uncial*. Coins of the first are struck in pure copper; those of the latter are of a mixed metal consisting of about 76·5 per cent. of copper and 23·5 per cent. of zinc.[1] This composite metal is known as *orichalcum*. The denominations are the sestertius, dupondius, *as*, and quadrans. The first two are of orichalcum, but the last two are of copper.[2] As the weight of the *as* was the same as that of the dupondius, it must be presumed that in currency orichalcum was reckoned at double the value of pure copper. Intrinsically this difference did not exist; but as this coinage was only a token-money, such a distinction had no commercial disadvantages. The same happens at the present time when copper or bronze and nickel are employed in the same coinage.

The quarter-ounce standard, as adopted at Rome, seems to have had its origin to a great extent in the money of the *praefecti classis* of Antony, which has just been mentioned. This coinage was based entirely on the quarter-ounce standard, all the denominations, sestertius, tressis, dupondius, *as*, semis and sextans, being of orichalcum (vol. ii., p. 512). In this instance each denomination bears its mark of value, which precludes any uncertainty as to what it represented in currency. This light standard appears to have been generally adopted in the various Provinces of the Roman state during the time of the triumvirate. The coins of Sosius struck at Zacynthus, those of Proculeius of Cephallenia and those of Crassus, which are also assigned to the East, are all of orichalcum or mixed metal, as proved by recent analyses, and they are of the quarter-ounce standard (vol. ii., pp. 504, 532, 533). The same standard appears also to have been adopted in Cyrenaïca.[3] The institution of orichalcum and the quarter-ounce standard in the Provinces, therefore, preceded their adoption at the Roman mint, but in this case they were limited to the two highest denominations, the sestertius and the dupondius, the *as* and the quadrans being of copper. This new coinage proved a success, and was found so convenient for general purposes

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[1] *Num. Chron.* 1904, p. 244.

[2] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 2, 2: (*Aes Cordubense*) *a Liviano cadmeam maxime sorbet et aurichalci bonitatem imitatur in sestertiis dupondiariisque, Cyprio suo assibus contentis.*

[3] Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. i., p. 170.

that it practically remained in force unchanged for nearly two centuries and a half.

In order that it should be absolutely distinguishable from what had previously existed, all the old types were abandoned. The great naval victories of Augustus at Naulochus and Actium had quite eclipsed that of Antium, which had been almost exclusively commemorated on the coinage, and as the types of the gold and silver money were imperial in character, an attempt was made to assimilate to them those of the pieces of the baser metals. Each denomination was supplied at least with a distinct obverse type, so that it could be easily recognized by this feature if not always by its size (vol. ii., p. 45). In the absence of marks of value, which were excluded on all the coins, this was a necessity, and the more so since the size and weight of the dupondius and the *as* were practically the same. Certain regulations relating to the duties of the moneyers were also laid down, and on the whole strict observance was paid to them. The moneyers who struck gold and silver coins did not issue those of the baser metals, and those who struck the sestertius, the dupondius and the *as* did not issue the quadrans, and *vice versâ*. There were, however, two exceptions. Besides the gold and silver coins of M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo, there are also bronze and copper pieces, consisting of the sestertius, the dupondius and the *as* (vol. ii., pp. 78–82); and of Q. Aelius L. f. Lamia there is a separate and joint issue, the former consisting of the sestertius, the dupondius and the *as*; the latter, which he shared with his colleagues Silius and Annius, of the quadrans only (vol. ii., pp. 86-88). From the evidence of the *asses*, which record the chief pontificate of Augustus, of the joint issues of the moneyers, and of changes in the types, it is possible to establish a sequence, though intermittent, of the bronze and copper money from B.C. 15—3. After that date this money entered into a new phase as regards its types, but not its standards, its control, however, still resting with the Senate.

§ III.—The Silver Coinage.

After the defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum, B.C. 275, the surrender or capture of Tarentum and Rhegium, the submission of the Samnites, Lucanians and Bruttians, and the establishment of her control in Campania, Rome was the undisputed mistress of Italy. She had brought into her alliance more or less directly all the neighbouring States. The maintenance of peace and order in Italy, the making of war or peace with foreign powers, were matters which Rome took entirely into her hands. It is not therefore a surprise that, in order still further to consolidate her power, she considered this a favourable moment for establishing within her own capital a

silver currency which would circulate throughout nearly the whole of Italy. Hitherto her supplies of coins in this metal had come from Capua,[1] but the delegation of such a prerogative was no longer compatible with her present dignified position. A mint was therefore established at Rome, and in order to make it the more effective the cities which had coined silver money were deprived of this right. Exceptions were made in the case of Naples, Tarentum and Rhegium. These so far had not lost their independence.

Silver coinage instituted.

The attribution of the issue of the first silver coins at Rome to shortly after the victories over Pyrrhus rests mainly on the authority of two writers, whose testimony cannot be lightly esteemed. They are Livy and Pliny.

Livy (lib. iv. 60) relates that when in A.U.C. 349 (B.C. 403) the Senate had ordered that the soldiers should receive state pay the *aes grave* was transported to the *aerarium* in wagons—*quia nondum argentum signatum erat.* The same writer (*Epit.* XV.) further tells us, *Picentibus victis pax data est. Coloniae deductae, Ariminum in Piceno, Beneventum in Samnio. Tunc primum populus Romanus argento uti coepit. Umbri et Salentini victi in deditionem accepti sunt.* The foundation of the colony at Ariminum and the peace with the Picentes occurred in B.C. 268, and the defeat of the Umbrians and Salentines in B.C. 267. This would be four years after the surrender of Tarentum, and four years before the outbreak of the first Punic war.

Pliny in turn practically confirms this statement of Livy, though differing in one year. He states (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13), *Populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est;* and again in the same chapter, *Argentum signatum anno urbis ccccl*xxxv, *Q. Ogulnio, C. Fabio cos., quinque annis ante primum Punicum bellum, et placuit denarium pro decem libris aeris valere, quinarium pro quinque, sestertium pro dupondio ac semisse.* The difference of one year for the establishment of a silver currency between Livy and Pliny is scarcely appreciable, for it may well have been that the coinage was ordered in B.C. 269, but was not actually put into circulation before B.C. 268. The latter is the date which has been accepted by Mommsen.[2]

Precise as these statements of Livy and Pliny seem to be, they cannot, however, be accepted in their entirety, for although Rome did not actually strike any silver coinage in the capital before B.C. 269 or 268, it must not be inferred either that she was not acquainted with the silver money of Etruria, Magna Graecia, or Sicily, or that she was without any supplies from a more immediate source. There is ample historical and numismatic evidence

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[1] See ROMANO-CAMPANIAN COINAGE, vol. ii., pp. 116 f.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 28.

to the contrary, though some of the statements of earlier writers must be accepted with caution.

Alleged Nummi of Servius Tullius.

It is on the evidence of Varro,[1] *nummum argenteum flatum primum a Servio Tullio dicunt*, that the Duc de Luynes[2] has attributed two silver coins to the period of the Kings. One of these is now in the National Collection, the other in the Paris Cabinet.[3] They are:—

1. *Obv.* ⊙ΥΑΛΑΝΤΕ·V. Sow to right with four pigs: *rev.* vine-branch with grapes; wt. 170·5 grs. (11·05 gramm.).

2. *Obv.* KVPI. Sow to right, beneath a tree, whose branches cover her, suckling her young: *rev.* PO MA (across the field); club downwards above lion's skin; wt. 161·2 grs. (10·45 gramm.).

The first piece was purchased in Rome by the father of the Duc de Blacas, whose collection is now in the British Museum. The second piece was obtained about the same time also in Rome by the Comte de Rayneval, from whom it passed to the Duc de Luynes, and by him was presented to the French Cabinet.

The Duc de Luynes cited other ancient writers in support of his attribution, amongst whom were Festus and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. He identified the legend ⊙ΥΑΛΑΝΤΕ·V with VALENTIA, the name borne by Rome before the arrival of Romulus,[4] and POMA KVPI (*Ῥώμα κυριτῶν*) with *Roma Curitium* as applying to the *Sabini Quirites*, who had established themselves on the Quirinal and formed part of the Roman nation or *Quirites*. The Duc de Luynes therefore decided that these coins represented the *nummi* of Servius Tullius, and that their issue preceded the introduction of the bronze money which had been assigned to his reign. This view was also shared by the owner of the coin, the Duc de Blacas, and by D'Ailly.[5] Mommsen[6] could not accept this verdict, and, after examining the question carefully, he decided that the coins are modern forgeries. He condemned them for several reasons: (1) *epigraphically*, because the diphthong ⊙Υ for V does not occur before the time of Polybius; that P for R, the ligature NT, and even A, are not met with on ancient coins; (2) *numismatically*, since both pieces bear a design on both sides, which is characteristic of coins of a

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[1] *Annalis ap.* Charisius, *Instit. Gramm.*, I., p. 105, ed. Keil.

[2] *Rev. Num.*, 1859, pp. 322 f., pl. xiv., nos. 1, 2.

[3] There is a third piece of the same class in the Berlin collection. It has on the *obv.*, sow and four pigs; above, ⊙POHNA; and on the *rev.*, vine-branch with grapes; wt. 90·5 grs. (5·35 gramm.). Von Sallet condemned it as an undoubted forgery (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, p. 243).

[4] Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Romam.*

[5] *Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 11.

[6] *Röm. Münzwesen*, p. 858; *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., pp. 250 f.

much later date; (3) and *historically*, because the expressions *Ουαλαντεια* and *Ρόμα κυριτῶν* are based on uncertain traditions and are of a late period. Since the Blacas coin has been in the British Museum it has often been critically examined, and it has been generally condemned as a forgery probably of the eighteenth century. The peculiar surface of the obverse, which has all the appearance of a cast, or of having been struck from a cast die, the crude style of the design, which shows no trace of antiquity, and the smoothness and lenticular form of the edge, so general in modern forgeries, leave no question that it is the work of an unskilful engraver, who may have had some archæological knowledge, or in his deceit may have had the help of one not unacquainted with the early history of Rome. For these reasons the specimen in the British Museum has not been described and figured in this Catalogue.

First coinage of Silver.

It is therefore to a period later than that of the Kings that we must look for the introduction of a silver currency in the Roman monetary system, though it may not actually have been struck in the capital. Before, however, discussing this question it will be best to state of what denominations the new coinage consisted, which Livy and Pliny say was first issued in B.C. 269 or 268. These were:—

1. The *Nummus denarius*, with the mark of value X (= 10 *asses*).
2. The *Nummus quinarius*, with the mark of value V (= 5 *asses*).
3. The *Nummus sestertius*, with the mark of value IIS (= 2½ *asses*).

Though varying in size and value all these denominations have the same types, viz., *obv.*, Head of Roma; *rev.*, the Dioscuri on horseback.

The sestertius weighed one scruple (17·56 grs.), the quinarius two scruples, and the denarius four scruples, so that the denarius was worth two quinarii or four sestertii. As the Roman pound contained 288 scruples,[1] the first denarius was struck at $\frac{1}{72}$ of the pound, and further, inasmuch as the scruple of silver and the pound of bronze, i.e. the *as libralis*, were equivalents in value,[2] so one scruple of silver, i.e. the sestertius, was equal to 2½ *asses* of the triental standard, which standard was adopted for the bronze coinage when the mintage of silver was instituted at Rome (see above, p. xxiv). The bronze and silver coinages of Rome were thus brought into direct relationship with each other, and a decimal system based on the silver, and a duodecimal one based on the bronze, were established, the denarius equalling 10 *asses*,

[1] Varro, *de Re rustica*, i. 10.

[2] In the Twelve Tables the fines, which were assessed at 25, 150, and 300 *asses*, could be paid in an equal number of sestertii. This system of reckoning by sestertii or libral *asses* continued in practice till quite a late date (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 32–34).

and the smallest piece of bronze, the uncia, being the 120th part of the denarius.

Origin of Scruple standard.

Whence did Rome obtain the scruple standard? Mommsen[1] was of opinion that the first silver Roman money had its origin, with slight differences, in the monetary system of Tarentum and Syracuse, the unit of which was the *litra* of 13·5 grs., or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Attic stater of 135·0 grs. It was this standard which prevailed in the South of Italy, and also at first in Etruria.[2] In the course of time and circumstances this standard was reduced, so that at Tarentum and other cities the stater fell to 123–120 grs. after B.C. 450, and later still further. In Campania the so-called Phocaean-Campanian standard was adopted, which consisted of didrachms weighing originally 128 grs., but which, by the middle of the fourth century B.C., had fallen to about 117 grs. maximum. This was the standard in use in that district when Rome established a mint at Capua for the issue of silver coins *circ.* B.C. 335 (vol. ii., pp. 117 f.). The coins first struck were those with the legend ROMANO, and the variety of the types is a witness to the abundance of silver in the country. The chief objection to this standard was that there was at first no definite rate of exchange between these local silver coins and the urban series of *aes grave*. The difficulty of communication, and the absence of regulations in commercial transactions between the two districts, are the only means of explaining the extraordinary fact that Rome should have issued two series of coins which bore no manifest relation to each other. It was probably one of the consequences of so many systems of coinage prevailing at that time in Central and Southern Italy.[3] To obviate this difficulty, about B.C. 312 the reduced Phocaean standard was replaced by the scruple standard, and the didrachm henceforward minted at Capua, which contained six scruples of silver, descended from 117 to 105 grs. The coins of this group bear the name of Rome in the nominative case, ROMA, as is seen on the earliest struck pieces issued in that city. As the scruple of silver and the pound of bronze were of equivalent value, the silver coinage of Capua and the bronze money of Rome were now brought into relation at the ratio of 1 : 250. When, therefore, Rome introduced, in B.C. 268, a silver coinage which was also based on the scruple standard, she was only transferring to her own mint a system with which she had long since been acquainted. This standard had also before that date been generally adopted in Etruria, Central Italy, Tarentum, &c., so that the Roman coins passed in currency side by side with those of these and other districts.

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[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 235.

[2] Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), p. 11:

[3] Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Denarius*.

In order to simplify still further her coinage, the denarius was struck of the weight of four scruples, which was equivalent to ten *asses* of the triental standard. This had the advantage of establishing a decimal rate of exchange between silver and bronze, which had long been in use in Etruria, where the silver coins were marked with the values XX, X, Λ (5), IIΛ (2½) and I, the numbers indicating the corresponding values in *litrae* of bronze. Rome, therefore, may have borrowed from Etruria the nomenclature, the divisions of the coin, and the marks of value for her silver money.[1]

Mint on the Capitol.

It was probably at this time that the mint of the Republic was established on Mons Capitolinus, in the temple of Juno Moneta (the "Adviser," the "Averter of Evil"). The name of the goddess is first mentioned in connection with the victory over the Aurunci in B.C. 345, when L. Furius Camillus invoked her aid and vowed a temple to her which he erected in the following year on the site where the house of M. Manlius Capitolinus had stood, the spot at which he had heard the Gauls escalading the fortress.[2]

Arce quoque in summa Junoni templa Monetae
Ex voto memorant facta, Camille, tuo.[3]

The care of the money was therefore placed under the special protection of a divinity, whose portrait was not infrequently represented on the coinage. It was from the epithet *Moneta* that the officers in charge of the mint received the title of *Triumviri* or *Tresviri Monetales*, or *Monetarii*. At a later date *Moneta* was applied to the actual coined money.

Change in the standard.

The silver coinage did not long maintain its full standard of weight. The successes in Sicily in the early part of the first Punic war, and the brilliant naval victory off Mylae by the consul C. Duilius, brought with them a large booty of silver; but this was more than counterbalanced in the latter part of the war by the enormous outlay in the military and maritime expeditions, which produced a financial crisis. It was in consequence of this that, as we have seen,[4] the *as* of four ounces was reduced to one of two ounces (*sextantal*). At the same time there is a noticeable diminution in the weight of the silver coins, especially in the denarius,

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[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 27.

[2] Livy, lib. vi. 20; vii. 28. Suidas (*s.v.* Μονήτα) says that the Romans being in want of money in the war against Pyrrhus, obtained it by following the counsel of Juno Moneta, in gratitude to whom they established their mint in her temple (Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, ed. 1884, vol. ii., p. 11, note 6). Hill (*Historical Roman Coins*, p. 8), however, thinks that the Roman mint was from the first attached to the temple on the Capitol, and that *Moneta* gave rather than owed its name to the goddess. Assmann (*Klio*, vol. vi., pp. 477 f.) has suggested that the Latin word *Moneta* is a corruption of the Punic *machanath* ("camp"), a legend inscribed on the Carthaginian coins struck in Sicily in the fourth century, which had a wide circulation in the Western Mediterranean.

[3] Ovid, *Fasti*, vi. 183, 184.

[4] See above, p. xxvii.

which fell below its prescribed standard of weight. This circumstance was accompanied by a slight variation in the type, more especially in connection with that of the obverse, the head of Roma being in much lower relief and more spread, and of somewhat careless execution (pl. xii., nos. 4, 5; pl. xiii., nos. 1-5). It is evident that the making of the dies had passed into the hands of another set of engravers, who were wanting in skill in their art. Samwer and Bahrfeldt[1] think that it was at this time that the denarius fell from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound, but the individual specimens rather suggest that the general decrease in weight was not so great at this time.

The disasters of the second Punic war had a still more baneful effect on the coinage in general, for, in order to meet its expenses, the Senate again reduced its standard, this time of the silver as well as of the bronze. The *lex Flaminia*,[2] which substituted the uncial *as* for one of two ounces, reduced at the same time the denarius, so that from that time it was issued at $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, and not as formerly at $\frac{1}{72}$. Instead of containing 4 scruples of silver, it was lowered to $3\frac{3}{7}$ scruples, and in weight from 70·5 grs. to 60·4 grs.[3] At the same time, as we have seen, its current value was raised from 10 to 16 *asses*; but as the pay of the soldiers was still to be reckoned at the former rate of 10 *asses* to the denarius no change was at first made in its mark of value. This did not happen till the bronze money had fallen into a still further disorganized condition, and when the individual pieces did not represent half their nominal value in weight. It is about B.C. 140 that the numerals XVI appear for a short time only. A little later, *circ.* B.C. 125, another form of value for the denarius, ✱, was introduced.[4] This was not an equivalent of XVI, but only X differentiated as a denominational mark (vol. i., p. 118). It is a remarkable circumstance that the authorities are silent on this important change in the weight of the denarius. Silver was now substituted for bronze in all commercial regulations, and in consequence this new law constituted a fresh depreciation of 37½ per cent.

The *lex Papiria* of B.C. 89, which substituted a bronze coinage of the half-ounce standard (semuncial) for that of one ounce, did not affect the silver. On the contrary, it might be inferred from the large output of silver coins by the two moneyers D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who held office in B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 244 f.), and from the revival of the sestertius, that the effect of this law was to restore the standard of the silver, which had suffered some debasement during the Social war.

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[1] *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, p. 11.

[2] See above, p. xxviii.

[3] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 77.

[4] This form survived the others. It was first omitted on the denarii of T. Cloulius, B.C. 101; occurs very rarely from B.C. 91—86, and disappears after B.C. 76 (vol. i., pp. 165, 189, 241).

Debasement of the coinage.

It was only at two periods during the time of the Republic that serious attempts were made by the government to debase its silver money, and it was only done under great financial pressure. In B.C. 217 the *lex Flaminia*, when it reduced the weight of the silver and bronze coinages, authorised the government to include in every issue a certain number of plated coins (*nummi mixti*).[1] These were pieces having the core of copper with an outer covering of silver. It was a fiduciary money which was imposed on the public, and which was protected legally. How far the government availed itself of this right we do not know, since the number of *nummi mixti* which have come down to us is very limited.

The next attempt was in B.C. 91, when the tribune of the people, M. Livius Drusus, promoted a law which authorized that one-eighth of each issue should consist of coins of debased metal.[2] This was just before the Social war, the stress and strain of which furnished an excuse for further increasing the base money, so that at the time of Cinna the value of the currency was so uncertain that no one knew of what he was possessed.[3] In B.C. 84 measures were taken to remedy this serious crisis, and the praetor, M. Marius Gratidianus, instituted bureaux of verification, suppressed the forced currency of these base metal pieces, and ordered the public chest to withdraw them from circulation, and to replace them by denarii of good alloy. The public was grateful, and Gratidianus received almost divine honours, full length statues being erected to him in every quarter of the city.[4] He, however, paid for this act with his life, for he was put to death by Sulla, who re-established by edict the forced currency of plated coins, mixed with a certain proportion of money of good standard. This would appear to have been the purport of the *lex Cornelia de falsis*.[5] It is probable that this false money did not remain long in circulation, for after the death of Sulla there was a decided improvement in the silver coinage, not only in the purity of its metal, but also in its general fabric, which may be said not to have been relaxed during the remaining period of the Republic. Caesar, true to his popular policy, did not debase the coinage, and the only later instance met with before the establishment of the Empire is in the legionary money of Antony of

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[1] Zonaras (*Annal.*, viii. 26) relates that the Romans, after the battle of Trasimene, refused the presents of Hiero of Syracuse, and adds: *καίπερ ἐν ἀχρηματίᾳ ὄντες, ὥστε τὸ ἀργυροῦν νόμισμα, ἀμιγὲς καὶ καθαρὸν γινόμενον πρότερον, χαλκῷ προσμίξαι.*

[2] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Livius Drusus in tribunatu plebei octavam partem aeris argento miscuit.*

[3] Cicero, *de Officiis*, iii. 20, 80.

[4] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 9, 46.

[5] Julius Paulus (*Sentent. recept.*, v. 25, 1): *Lege Cornelia testamentaria tenetur qui vultu principum signatam monetam, praeter adulterinam, reprobaverit.*

B.C. 32—31, which was issued under very exceptional circumstances, and which was a "money of necessity" in its most literal sense (vol. ii., p. 527, note 3).

Early type of the Denarius.

The first denarii have for types on the obverse a female head wearing a helmet with visor, and ornamented at the sides with two wings and with a crest terminating in a gryphon's head. On the reverse are the Dioscuri on horseback, galloping to right, their lances at charge, their mantles floating, and their caps surmounted by two stars, emblematic of morning and evening. The female head is that of the *Dea Roma*, the Tyche or Genius who presided over the welfare of the city.[1] It has been identified as of Minerva (vol. i., p. 15, note); but the circumstances under which the coinage was instituted, viz., after Rome had become the sovereign power in Italy, render it more probable that it was intended to represent the city herself. The position of the goddess at Rome was similar to that of Pallas at Athens, and in Roman mythology, as the victorious heroine, she was assimilated in character to Minerva. In selecting this obverse type for her coins Rome thus followed the example set by Athens, with whose money she must have been well acquainted. As the early Athenian coins had been in circulation throughout Greece, so Rome intended that hers should be current throughout Italy. The type was a composite one, and to a certain extent original, since we can trace the winged helmet on the coins of Velia, Thurium and Metapontum, and the crest of the dragon's head on those issued under Roman authority at Capua (pl. lxxiv., nos. 10, 11), which also show a visor of similar form. This same helmeted head, but without wings, is seen on the uncia, the dupondius, the tripondius, and the decussis of the bronze money.

The type of the reverse representing the Dioscuri was also up to a certain point original. On the silver coins of Tarentum the horses are walking or cantering; on others of Bruttii they are prancing, and the heroes bear palms; and on bronze coins of Nuceria Alfaterna and Caelia we have similar representations (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Italy*, pp. 160, 172, 320, 121, 134). The type also is found frequently on coins of Luceria and Teanum, but these are subsequent to B.C. 268 (vol. ii., pp. 186, 187). The frequency of this type shows that the cult of these divinities extended over Italy, but in no city was it more honoured than at Rome, where it was introduced at a very early date. The Dioscuri were reputed to have assisted the Romans at the battle of Lake Regillus, in commemoration of which a temple was dedicated to them by the dictator A. Postumius Albus and erected in the Forum. From that time the *Equites* regarded the twin divinities as their patrons, and after B.C. 305 they went every year on the 15th July in a magnificent procession on horseback from the temple of Mars

[1] See Haeberlin, in *Corolla Numismatica* (1906), pp. 135 f., 146, &c.

through the main streets of the city, across the Forum, and by the ancient temple of the Dioscuri.[1] On Roman coins the representation of the Dioscuri differs from any of the examples mentioned. They are shown in their fighting attitude, a fitting memorial of Rome's recent struggles against Pyrrhus, and her conquest of Tarentum, Croton and other cities. The whole type is therefore of a military character, and one plainly illustrating the position which Rome intended to occupy as the principal State in Italy.

The earliest denarii can be easily distinguished from those which were subsequently issued, not only by their weight and the absence of any symbols or marks of the moneyers, but also by their fabric. There is an absence of that rudeness of execution which is so marked and displeasing to the eye in the later issues.[2] The head of Roma is in somewhat high relief, and the details are carefully and artistically modelled. On the reverse the horsemen are not dissimilar in style to the quadriga type of the Romano-Campanian pieces of the same epoch, but they are lacking in the finish of the horsemen of Tarentum. As the institution of the coinage at Rome coincides with the establishment of the mint in the Capitol, it may be inferred that the artists who executed the dies were obtained from outside, possibly from Capua, Naples, or even Tarentum, over which districts Rome had so recently extended her suzerainty. The workmanship of the silver coinage is in curious contrast to the grotesque rudeness of the cast bronze pieces of the same time. It is surprising that the same mint should have produced two series of coins so diametrically opposite in style.[3] This artistic merit was, however, of short duration, and by the end of the first Punic war, when the standard of the bronze was reduced, there is a visible deterioration in the fabric of all the coins, which becomes more marked at the next change of the coinage in B.C. 217. It is by these variations of style and fabric that the chronology of the issues can be fixed.

First change in the obverse type of the Denarius.

The denarius preserved for a very long period its obverse type, but with occasional slight variations. The first instance was nearly 150 years after the institution of the coinage, when the name of ROMA on the coins of C. Minucius Augurinus was transferred to the obverse on account of the elaborate design on the reverse (vol. i., p. 135). Similar and unimportant variations occur during the next few years, such as the turning of the head of Roma to the left instead of to the right, or the placing of it within a wreath. These very slight differences

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[1] The *Equites* also comprised the class of citizens that represented the business enterprise of Rome. The temple of Castor, which was in the region called *Janus Medius*, the *bourse* of Rome, was the favourite shrine for the deposit of money (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 29; Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 183–4).

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 20.

[3] Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, p. 34.

show how tenacious Rome was in preserving the original design for the obverse of her money. The first great change came in B.C. 100 in the exceptional coinage of the quaestors L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, which was destined to revolutionize in a few years the designs of the state coinage (vol. i., p. 170). This coinage, as we shall show later on, not only introduced a new obverse type—the head of Saturn being substituted for that of Roma—but it was also the starting-point for several other important innovations. This is a subject which we shall have to discuss at greater length when we come to deal with the types generally.[1]

Change of reverse type. The reverse type of the Dioscuri, though it preserved its original form for a considerable period, was, however, not so lasting as that of the obverse. It was not for some years after the uncial *as* was introduced that we meet with Diana (or Luna) or Victory in a biga. Mommsen[2] says that soon after the introduction of the silver coinage, before the custom of marking the coins with the emblem of the moneyer or his name, and before the suppression of the quinarius and the reduction of the denarius, that is, before B.C. 217, we meet with Diana in a biga sometimes replacing the Dioscuri. This statement of Mommsen, which has been so often quoted, is, however, against the distinct and unquestionable evidence of the coins. Already before B.C. 217 we have a large series of issues of the *as* of the sextantal standard, with the moneyers' initials and symbols, with which no denarii of the Diana type can be associated. It was the same with the coins struck after B.C. 217, and it is not until the moneyers' symbols had been almost entirely displaced by their monograms or initials that we meet with this new type for the first time. Moreover, all the denarii with Diana are of the reduced standard of $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound. Count de Salis has therefore assigned its adoption to *circ.* B.C. 192 (vol. i., pp. 66, 72), a date which is unquestionably supported by numismatic evidence. That of Victory in a biga did not occur till nearly twenty years later (vol. i., pp. 87, 91). Further developments of the reverse type, like that of the obverse, will be dealt with later.

The Quinarius. The quinarius, which was first struck at the same time as the denarius, B.C. 268, and which is of precisely the same type as that coin, and only varies in its mark of value on the obverse, V for X, had a comparatively chequered career throughout its existence under the Republic and the early Empire. It never at any time occupied the same position as the denarius, which continued to be, long into imperial times, the chief denomination in silver. At first the quinarius was issued in considerable quantity, but it soon fell off in frequency after B.C. 240, when the sextantal bronze

[1] See below, p. lxxxiv.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 182.

was adopted, and we do not meet with any examples which can be classed with the urban coinage after the introduction of the victoriatus in B.C. 229 (vol. i., pp. 14, 27, 36). At the local mints it had a somewhat longer existence as it occurs with the monogram of Corcyra, together with the victoriatus, which could not have been struck at that mint before B.C. 229 (vol., ii. p. 196). We find it also at Luceria in connection with the victoriatus, and also at the mint with the initial Q, and at that with the initials ΛΥ (vol. ii., pp. 179, 180, 195, 197). After its disappearance, *circ.* B.C. 229, we have to wait for over a century for its revival. This was soon after B.C. 104, under the provision of the *lex Clodia*, which, whilst restoring this coin, demonetised the victoriatus (vol. i., p. 158). The new quinarius was at first given the type of the victoriatus, which led to its being identified by ancient writers as that coin.[1]

In order that it should not be mistaken in currency for the victoriatus, its value was at first denoted by the letter Q (*Quinarius*), the older form V (= 5 *asses*) not being applicable, as it was of the current value of 8 *asses*. This interpretation of the letter has, however, been questioned, and it has been thought to represent the initial of *Quaestor* (vol. i., p. 164, note 3).

The first moneyers to whom this new quinarius can be assigned are C. Egnatuleius C. f., *circ.* B.C. 102 (vol. i., p. 164), and T. Cloulius, *circ.* B.C. 101 (vol. i., p. 167). It was also issued locally, but not for some years later, *circ.* B.C. 90 (see coins of M. Porcius Cato, vol. ii., pp. 304 f.). After B.C. 85, by which time the quinarius had lost its distinctive types (see coins of Mn. Fonteius, vol. i., p. 323), its issue was again suspended, not to be resumed till the arrival of Julius Caesar in Rome, B.C. 49 (vol. i., p. 507). From this year till B.C. 44 most of the moneyers included it in their coinages; but from that date it is no longer met with in the issues of the capital during the century. It survived, however, to a later period in the provincial coinages, viz., in Spain, B.C. 24—22, in the coinage of P. Carisius (vol. ii., p. 376); in Gaul, in that of Antony, B.C. 43—42 (vol. ii., pp. 394-396); in the East, in those of Brutus, B.C. 43—42 (vol. ii., p. 473), of Antony, B.C. 40—39 (vol. ii., p. 498), and of Octavius, B.C. 29—27 (vol. ii., pp. 536, 540); in Africa, in those of M. Porcius Cato, B.C. 47—46 (vol. ii., p. 575), and of Octavius, B.C. 36 (vol. ii., p. 581); and in Cyrenaïca, in that of L. Pinarius Scarpus, B.C. 29—27 (vol. ii., p. 586). The extremely sporadic nature of its appearance shows that, throughout its existence under the Republic and in the early days of the Empire, the quinarius held no important position in the Roman monetary system.

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[1] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13: *Is qui nunc victoriatus appellatur lege Clodia percussus est.* Maecianus, *Distributio*, § xlv.: *Victoriatus nunc tantundem valet quantum quinarius.*

The Sestertius.

The *sestertius*, or *nummus sestertius*, was the smallest of the three denominations of the silver money issued in B.C. 268. It was of the same types as the denarius and the quinarius, but was distinguished by its mark of value, IIS or HS. Previous to that date it was only a money of account and was equivalent in value to the libral *as* or pound of bronze. The word *nummus*, *νοῦμμος*, was used in a general sense to designate all coins of gold and silver, but not of bronze; but at Rome it was applied more especially to the sestertius, which was usually designated *nummus sestertius*.[1] Varro[2] supplies us with a clue to the origin of the word *nummus*, when he states that it came from Sicily, where, and in Magna Graecia, the unit of the silver currency was the litra, which was equivalent to the *pound* or *litra of bronze*. This coin, which was $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Corinthian stater, was also called the *νοῦμμος*. It therefore stood in precisely the same relation to the coinages of Sicily as the sestertius did to that of Rome. Mommsen[3] says, "[Le nummus] doit avoir la même valeur que les mots *libella argenti*, ou *λίτρα ἀργυρίου*, c'est-à-dire exprimer la *quantité d'argent correspondant à une livre sicilienne ou italique de cuivre;* or cette valeur se rapproche tellement du sesterce, qu'il est tout naturel que le nom de *nummus* ait été dans la suite appliqué à ce dernier."

The sestertius was, as we have seen, the quarter of the denarius. It represented $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses* of the triental standard, as shown by its mark of value, IIS. Its course of mintage was not unlike that of the quinarius, but even more exceptional. As there are none which bear moneyers' symbols or initials, the precise date of its last issue in its early form is uncertain, but there is every reason for supposing that, like the quinarius, it was suspended about the time of the introduction of the victoriatus, if not slightly earlier. We do not meet with it again until the passing of the *lex Papiria* in B.C. 89, when its revival is noted by the legend E·L·P· (*ex lege Papiria*), showing under what authority it made its re-appearance (vol. i., p. 241). This revival was at the time limited to the issues of only two moneyers, D. Junius Silanus (vol. i., p. 250) and L. Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi (vol. i., p. 280), both of whom held office in B.C. 88, the year following the passing of the new law.[4] The issue of the sestertius was again in abeyance from that year till B.C. 49, when, like the quinarius, it was resumed by Julius Caesar. It continued down to B.C. 44, when, as a silver coin, it was finally suspended at the Roman mint,

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[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 237.

[2] *de Ling. Lat.*, v. 173: *In argento nummi; id ab Siculis.*

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., pp. 238, 239.

[4] The coin which Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 418) has identified as the sestertius and a half is only a quinarius bearing a mint-mark, i.e. the fractional sign IS (vol. ii., pp. 313, 315).

only to reappear as a bronze piece, first in the provinces, Gaul and the East (vol. ii., pp. 412, 510), and later as the chief denomination of the bronze coinage issued in the capital under Augustus in B.C. 15 (vol. ii., pp. 44, 45). It is from that time that it takes its position at the head of the bronze money of the Empire. With its revival in B.C. 88 the old types of the sestertius were not continued, and in future, like those of the other silver coins, the denarius and the quinarius, they varied in the case of each moneyer, some types relating to the issuer's family history, others to contemporary events.

The Victoriatus.

Besides the denarius, quinarius and sestertius, the Romans, for a limited period, included a fourth silver coin in their monetary system, which occupied a somewhat independent position. This was the *victoriatus*, which received its name from its reverse type, Victory crowning a trophy. The obverse shows the laureate head of Jupiter. It was inscribed with the name of ROMA on the reverse, but, unlike the other silver coins, it was throughout without any mark of value. The weight of this new coin in its initial stage was three scruples, or three-quarters of the denarius. Besides the victoriatus, there was also the double-victoriatus and the half-victoriatus, the latter sometimes bearing its mark of value S on the reverse (vol. ii., pp. 179, 199). These are of the same types as the victoriatus. Both these denominations are of great rarity, especially the double-victoriatus, of which only one specimen is known. It is in the D'Ailly collection in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris, and is said to have been found near Tortosa in Spain, but Count de Salis has noted that it was in the Cazlona hoard (vol. i., p. 37, note; vol. ii., p. 591, App.). The half-victoriatus appears only to have been issued locally, not at Rome (vol. ii., p. 149).

The origin of the victoriatus is somewhat uncertain, and also the date of its first issue, but this could not have occurred till some time after the institution of the denarius and its divisions. Pliny says of its origin: *Hic nummus ex Illyrico advectus mercis loco habebatur. Est autem signatus Victoria et inde nomen.*[1] Though this statement is open to question, it supplies some clue as to the original purpose of this coin.

During the third century B.C. Illyricum furnished a large silver coinage struck by the towns of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, which circulated in all the markets of the Adriatic, and penetrated into Italy and Rome, where, on account of the purity of its metal, it was readily accepted in commercial transactions. This coinage consisted of the silver drachm, probably of Asiatic origin, and had for types, *obv.* cow suckling calf; *rev.* stellate square. It

[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13.

weighed about 52 grs., which corresponded exactly to three scruples of the Roman silver pound, or three-quarters of the denarius.[1]

The foundation of the city of Brundusium in B.C. 244 established the supremacy of Rome on the east coast of Italy, and when later the Adriatic Sea was a prey to the Illyrian pirates, urgent appeals were made by the hard-pressed Greek settlements on the Adriatic to Rome to interfere. Immediate action was taken, and a Roman fleet, with an army on board, went to the succour of Apollonia in B.C. 229, and the corsairs were completely vanquished and their strongholds razed to the ground. The territory of the sovereigns of Scodra was greatly restricted by the terms imposed by Rome. Corcyra was taken possession of, and much of the Illyrian and Dalmatian coasts, together with several Greek cities in that quarter, were practically reduced under Roman sway or attached to Rome under forms of alliance. The suppression of Illyrian piracy and this new settlement of territories brought with them increased commercial relations between Italy and Greece, and for mutual convenience Rome now issued a coin which would pass in currency outside Italy with the Illyrian drachm. This was the victoriatus, and it was given the type of Victory crowning a trophy to record specially the victory over Teuta, the Illyrian queen, who had given free scope to the expeditions of her piratical subjects.

Such was the opinion of Borghesi[2] as to the origin of this coin, which has been ably developed by Mommsen.[3] This explanation has not, however, met with general acceptance.[4] The discovery of a double victoriatus in Spain, and the supposed archaistic style of some of the victoriati, led Zobel to suggest that this coin was not of Illyrian origin, and that it had been in circulation before the events of B.C. 229. As the weight of the victoriatus, three scruples, is also that of the Romano-Campanian drachm with head of Janus and Jupiter in a quadriga, Zobel considered it to be of Campanian origin, and that it was struck to pass in currency in Italy before it was made use of for trade purposes outside Italy. He also drew attention to the similarity of the type of the victoriatus to that of copper coins which were issued at Capua; and he further remarked that the coincidence of its weight with the Illyrian drachm was more accidental than intentional.

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[1] These coins are usually assigned to B.C. 229, but there is no reason why they should not be of a somewhat earlier date, as staters of Corinthian types had ceased to be issued at Apollonia and Dyrrhachium some time before then (see Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), pp. 265, 266).

[2] *Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 283-289.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 85 f.

[4] Zobel de Zangroniz in Mommsen, *op. cit.*, t. ii., pp. 104-107; Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, ed. 1884, vol. ii., pp. 20 f.; Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Denarius;* Samwer and Bahrfeldt, *Gesch. des ält. röm. Münzwesens*, p. 170; Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, p. 45.

In his classification Count de Salis accepted the view expressed by Borghesi, and he has shown very clearly that it is supported by the evidence of the coins themselves. There are no victoriati, at least of those struck at Rome, which can by the moneyers' symbols or initials be associated with the earlier denarii and the quinarii, and, *vice versâ*, there are no quinarii which in a similar way can be associated with the victoriati. This seems to show that the victoriatus was not issued till some time after B.C. 240, when the sextantal standard was adopted for the bronze money. The evidence at the local mints is not so conclusive, as we meet with the quinarius associated with the victoriatus. It is for this reason that we have suggested [1] that the quinarius was continued at the local mints after its issue was suspended in the capital. It may, however, have happened that in some cases the first silver coin struck locally was the quinarius, which a few years later was followed by the victoriatus. The local denarii are so exceptional that we are unable to extract any certain evidence from those pieces. The archaistic form of the legend ROMA and style are arguments which cannot well be applied to show the antiquity of the victoriatus; first, because the form A was the most common one in the third century B.C., and that of A did not come into general use till nearly the middle of the second century B.C.; and secondly, because peculiarity of style is not due to any archaism, but to the circumstance that outside Rome the victoriatus was the principal coin, and was struck at a considerable number of mints, which would result in great absence of uniformity in this respect. In classifying the victoriati of local issue, we have divided them up into several series on account of slight differences in style and type (vol. ii., pp. 178, 179). Most of these varieties are met with on pieces bearing mint-letters. The evidence of the double-victoriatus as to the antiquity of this coin is also not to be relied on, as besides being a unique piece it is much worn. It is therefore not a criterion for assuming that the victoriatus was of such an early date as Zobel imagined it to be.

The circumstance that the victoriatus was the only silver coin which was not marked with its value, indicates that it was not a denomination subordinate to the denarius, but a unit by itself, as witnessed by the fact that its half was marked with the sign S as on the semis.[2] The large issues of this denomination at the local mints, as compared with those at the Roman mint, show that in a measure it was not looked upon in the capital as a regular coin from the purely Roman point of view, and this would explain Pliny's remark when he speaks of it as a piece *loco mercis*. Though it had a commercial value, it was, however, not considered legal tender, so that "a man who was

[1] See above, p. xlvi.

[2] Haeberlin, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1907, p. 238.

owed 300 *denarii* could be compelled to take 600 *quinarii* or 1200 *sestertii*, but not 400 *victoriati*.[1]

In B.C. 217, when the uncial *as* was introduced, and the weight of the denarius fell from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the Roman pound, the weight of the victoriatus was also reduced in proportion from about 53 grs. to 45 grs. This reduction had no ill effect on its circulation, as the Illyrian drachm appears to have been similarly lowered in weight, and moreover it was now the equivalent to the drachm of the Achaean League, which was the coin most widely current in Peloponnesus. It also served as the prototype for the coinages of Rhodes, Marseilles, and other districts, which were modified to its standard.[2]

Though the victoriatus remained in circulation throughout the second century B.C., its actual issue did not extend to much after B.C. 196 at the Roman mint, but locally it may have been continued for some years, not, however, after B.C. 173.[3] *Circ.* B.C. 104, or a little later, the *lex Clodia* was passed, which, whilst reinstating the quinarius, demonetised the victoriatus.[4] This new coin, as we have seen, received at first the same type as the victoriatus, and it was on this account that Varro and later historians of the Empire gave to the victoriatus the value of the quinarius.[5] The victoriatus now only existed in an outward form, and in reality the quinarius was reinstated, but with types of head of Jupiter and Victory placing a wreath on a trophy.

The half-victoriatus had but a very short existence. It is of great rarity, and was struck locally, not at the Roman mint. It is met with in two instances only; in one case it is without a mark of value (vol. ii., p. 179), in the other it has the initials of the city of Vibo Valentia (VB) and the mark of value S (vol. ii., p. 199). The coin of the united mints of Luceria and Teanum (vol. ii., p. 186), which has been identified as a half-victoriatus, was a special one, and therefore would come under a different category.

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[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 87.

[2] Ib., t. ii., pp. 97 f.

[3] See vol. i., p. 87; vol. ii., p. 227.

[4] It is, however, probable that the victoriatus was not at once withdrawn from circulation, as so many specimens, together with early denarii, occurred in the Masera and Riccia hoards (vol. i., p. 161). Their presence, however, might be accounted for by the circumstance that the amassing of such large hoards by the owners may have extended over a considerable period.

[5] Varro, *de Ling. Lat.*, x. 41; and above, p. xlvi., note 1.

§ IV.—The Gold Coinage.

Gold in Ingots.

The primitive use of gold at Rome was not in the form of coined money but of ingots, which circulated by weight. These ingots were kept in the public treasury, the *aerarium Saturni*, where they constituted the most valuable part of the reserve.[1] There are no early records of the amount which the treasury possessed, but it may be presumed that Rome did not begin to accumulate much bullion, especially gold, before she had extended her power in Italy, or had taken part in affairs outside Italy, more especially in Greece. This was not before the beginning of the second century B.C., when the Roman legions under T. Quinctius Flamininus defeated the army of the Macedonian monarch, Philip V., at Cynoscephalae, a victory which was not only the foundation of Rome's influence in the East, but which brought into her treasury a thousand talents (£244,000). During the second Punic war in B.C. 209, when it was found necessary to draw on the state deposits, as a last resort, to meet the pressing needs of the Republic, it was ascertained that the bullion in gold weighed 4000 pounds.[2] Later, gold formed the principal part of the reserve in the *aerarium*, and in B.C. 157 it amounted to four-fifths of the value of the metal deposited there. Pliny[3] also relates that in the consulship of Sextus Julius and L. Aurelius, seven years before the third Punic war, there were in the public treasury 17,410 pounds of gold and 22,070 pounds of silver in ingots; and later, at the beginning of the Social war in the consulship of Sextus Julius and L. Marcius, the reserve amounted to 1,620,831 sesterces in gold. When Caesar made his first entry into the capital in B.C. 49, he took from the treasury bars of gold to the number of 15,000, and of silver 30,000, besides 30 millions of sesterces of coined money.

As there was all this gold in the treasury before a regular gold coinage was introduced at Rome, it could only have circulated in the form of ingots, which were used in private as well as in public transactions. These ingots passed by weight, and no attempt appears to have been made to check the fineness of the metal, as it was admitted as a principle that they should be of pure gold only. It would seem, however, that Sulla took precautions against adulteration by passing a law which made it criminal to alloy the bars of gold.[4]

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[1] Varro, ap. Nonium, s.v. *Lateres*, p. 356 (Gerlach and Roth): *Nam lateres argentei atque aurei primum conflati atque in aerarium conditi* (see Hultsch, *Griech. u. röm. Metrologie*, 2nd ed., p. 267).

[2] Livy, lib. xxvii. 10.

[3] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 17.

[4] *Digest.*, xlviii. 10, 9, ed. Mommsen: *Qui in aurum vitii quid addiderit, falsi crimine teneri.*

First Gold Coinage.

It is also to Pliny that we must turn for information respecting the first issue of gold money at the Roman mint: *Aureus nummus post annos* LI *percussus est quam argenteus.*[1] This was fifty-one years after the first issue of the silver money, which was in B.C. 268, and which, therefore, gives the date B.C. 217 for the introduction of gold, the year in which the *lex Flaminia* reduced the weight of the *as* from two to one ounce, and when the denarius fell from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound. This new coinage consisted of three denominations of the current value respectively of 60, 40, and 20 sesterces. They all have for obverse type the head of Mars, and for the reverse an eagle standing on a thunderbolt, and below, the legend ROMA. Each piece was stamped with its mark of value on the obverse, viz., ↓X = 60, XXXX = 40, and XX = 20. The 60-sestertii piece weighed three scruples, the 40-sestertii piece two scruples, and the 20-sestertii piece one scruple.

What was the origin of this scruple standard for the gold money; was it an innovation, or are we able to find a precedent for it? These three questions appear to receive their answer in the silver money which was instituted in B.C. 268, and which was modelled on the standard of the Romano-Campanian coinage (see above, p. xxxix). That series contained also two gold pieces, which were struck *circ.* B.C. 290, consisting of a stater and a half-stater, weighing respectively six and three scruples. These coins have for obverse type the head of Janus, and for reverse the oath-scene. They are inscribed with the name of ROMA, but are without any marks of value (vol. ii., pp. 118, 131). Besides these two denominations there exists a third, which is of precisely the same type, but which weighs four scruples and bears on the obverse the mark of value XXX, which can only mean that in currency it represented the value of 30 libral *asses*. On this computation the gold piece of 6 scruples would circulate for 45 libral *asses*, and that of 3 scruples at 22½ *asses*. The scruple of gold was therefore equivalent to 7½ *asses* of the full weight of 12 ounces. As, however, Mommsen has put the libral *as* at 10 ounces normal and not at 12 ounces, the proportionate value of gold and bronze would then stand at 1 : 1800, of gold and silver at 1 : 10, and of silver and bronze at 1 : 180.[2] The usual proportion of gold and silver at that time was 1 : 12, and that of silver and bronze 1 : 250. If the *as* be reckoned at 12 ounces on the basis of this 4-scruple piece, the ratio of gold and silver would be 1 : 7·20.[3] From this it would appear that the

[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13. The Bamberg MS. gives *annos* LI, but others *annos* LII. The text of the Bamberg MS. is preferable; cf. Hultsch, *Griech. u. röm. Metrologie*, 2nd ed., p. 302.

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 266.

[3] Fr. Lenormant, in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Denarius*.

gold-Campanian money was quoted by the Romans far below its real value, and the inference to be drawn from this would be that whilst silver was scarce in the capital gold was plentiful, and that the relative value between the two metals was much lower than in all the rest of the ancient world, a circumstance which it would be very difficult to explain. Dr. Haeberlin,[1] who is of opinion that when this gold Romano-Campanian coinage was introduced the bronze was reduced to the semi-libral standard, has worked out the proportionate values of gold and silver at 1 : 15, and of silver and bronze at 1 : 120. This would still leave the relation between gold and bronze at 1 : 1800.

A serious objection to these calculations and conclusions of Mommsen and Dr. Haeberlin has been raised by those who do not consider that any of the existing specimens (now four in all) of these gold 30-*as* pieces are genuine (vol. ii., p. 131). Long since, Borghesi and D'Ailly condemned the specimen in the Vatican collection, and Count de Salis held that the one in the National Collection was also false.[2] Mommsen based his calculations on the genuineness of these coins, and Dr. Haeberlin[3] has strongly advocated their authenticity also. The latter's chief ground for arriving at this opinion is that if they are all false they would be from the same dies; but from enlarged photographs he has shown that there exist very slight differences between the specimen in the Vatican collection and those in the British Museum and Weber collections. The last two are however undoubtedly from the same dies.[4]

If these gold XXX-*as* pieces should be rejected as not genuine, the position would be much simplified. It might then with some reason be suggested that there existed in B.C. 290, in Campania, the same rateable value between gold and silver as was established when the gold money was first struck at Rome, i.e. that one scruple of gold was equal to twenty scruples of silver. Both gold issues were struck under similar circumstances—the first after the struggle between Rome and the Samnites (*circ.* B.C. 290), the second after the campaign between Rome and the Carthaginians (*circ.* B.C. 240).

Pliny's statement that the first gold Roman coinage was introduced in B.C. 217, that is, fifty-one years after the institution of the silver money, has

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[1] *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1908, p. 259.

[2] On the card which lies beneath the specimen in the Museum, Count de Salis has written *false*. This has also been the general consensus of opinion since Count de Salis's time. It is not recorded where the coin was obtained.

[3] *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1908, p. 254.

[4] Since Dr. Haeberlin wrote in defence of these coins, the Weber specimen has passed into his own collection. The fourth specimen is in the Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome.

been generally accepted. It is, moreover, the general opinion that this coinage was not issued at Rome, but that it was Campanian in origin. Neither of these views was, however, accepted by Count de Salis, who held, first, that this coinage was of a somewhat earlier date, and secondly, that it was issued at Rome as well as outside the city, not of necessity at Capua, but by the local moneyers (vol. ii., pp. 150, 155). The style of these coins shows but little connection with the Romano-Campanian series. Count de Salis also synchronizes this gold money with the introduction of the bronze of the sextantal standard, the chief point of connection being found in the moneyers' symbols. This evidence is not forthcoming in those pieces which are assigned to Rome as they do not bear any special marks of this nature. It is, however, met with in the local issues, where the gold pieces bear precisely the same moneyers' symbols as occur on denarii of early style and weight and in some cases on the bronze of the sextantal standard. This supplies a date before B.C. 217. The local gold pieces, like the silver denarii of the same series, are of much coarser work than those of the capital. With the symbol an anchor there is the 60-sestertii piece and the denarius (vol. ii., p. 155); with a spear-head the 60-sestertii piece and the denarius and the quinarius (vol. ii., p. 160); the same denomination in gold with a staff may be associated with the denarius, and the bronze *as* to the sextans of the sextantal series (vol. ii., pp. 161, 162); another with a pentagon with the denarius (vol. ii., p. 163); and the 20-sestertii piece with an ear of corn with the semis to the semuncia, also of the sextantal issue (vol. ii., pp. 163, 165). Dr. Haeberlin[1] has questioned the soundness of associating these particular series together as some of the symbols mentioned occur again at a later period; but this argument could be applied with equal force to the later as well as to the earlier series of symbols. The association of these gold coins with the quinarius and the bronze of the sextantal standard was in Count de Salis's opinion sufficient ground for putting them at an earlier date than Pliny assigned to them.

As the smallest gold piece weighed one scruple, and was equivalent in value to twenty sestertii or twenty scruples of silver, the ratio of gold and silver would be at 1 : 20, that is, if we reckon the denarius at its original value of four scruples. If, however, these gold coins were not struck before B.C. 217, when the denarius had fallen to $\frac{7}{8}$ of its original weight, or to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, the ratio would be 1 : 17·143. In either case gold would be over-tariffed, which is what would be expected whether the coinage was instituted after the first Punic war or during the progress of the second one. It was of the nature of fiduciary money or "money of necessity," which the Senate could at any time redeem at its current value.

[1] *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1908, p. 269.

The Aureus.

There was an interval of two centuries before any attempt was made to resume a gold coinage at Rome or even in Italy under direct Roman influence. The next occasion was in B.C. 49 on the arrival of Julius Caesar after his Gallic wars, when he seized the public treasure in the temple of Saturn, and issued gold and silver money for distribution amongst his legions. This new gold coinage consisted at first of one denomination only, the *aureus*,[1] which does not appear to have been based on the scruple standard, but was a division of the Roman pound. Pliny,[2] in continuing his account of the gold coinage says: *Postea placuit denarios* XXXX *signari ex auri libris, paulatimque principes imminuere pondus, et novissime Nero ad* XXXXV. This gold piece was of the value of twenty-five silver denarii.[3] It was not, however, new to the Romans, for at intervals it had made its appearance in the Provinces under exceptional circumstances.

There are two coins which must be excluded from this series, but of which mention should be made. The first is the gold piece of T. Quinctius Flamininus, the conqueror of Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197. It bears on the obverse a portrait of Flamininus himself, and on the reverse Victory holding a wreath and a palm, and the legend T · QVINCTI.[4] The reverse is a copy of the stater of Alexander the Great and his successors. It is also of the weight of that piece. This coin may have been struck by a Greek city during the sojourn of Flamininus in Peloponnesus, perhaps on the occasion of the great Convention at Corinth, when the Romans proclaimed the freedom and independence of Greece;[5] or it may have been struck by order of Flamininus himself, who pretended to be the successor of the monarch whom he had deprived of the greater part of his dominions. It is a purely Greek coin in spite of the legend being in Latin.[6]

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[1] The unit of the Roman gold money was called the *nummus aureus*, the *denarius aureus*, or more generally the *aureus*. The term *nummus aureus* was used by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) in describing the first gold money issued at Rome, and Cicero (*Philipp.*, xii. 8, 20) applies it to the gold coin current in his time. The expression *denarius aureus* was used in contradistinction to *denarius argenteus* (Petronius, *Satirae*, 33: *Pro calculis enim albis ac nigris aureos argenteosque habebat denarios*). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 20) cites, in connection with this subject, the passage in Periplus Pont. Eux., § 8, 49: δηνάριον χρυσοῦν τε καὶ ἀργυροῦν.

[2] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13.

[3] Zonaras, *Annal.*, x. 36: δύνανται δὲ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις αἱ εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε δραχμαὶ χρυσοῦν νόμισμα ἕν.

[4] Only three specimens of this coin appear to be known, viz., in the Paris, Berlin and Athens cabinets. The Berlin example weighs 132 grs. (8·55 gramm.), and that in Paris 131·2 grs. (8·50 gramm.); see *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1885, p. 2, pl. vii. 2, and Babelon, *Monn. de la rép. rom.*, vol. ii., p. 391.

[5] Head, *Hist. Num.* (1887), p. 205.

[6] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 116; Babelon, *op. cit.*, vol. ii., p. 390.

The other coin is that which bears the name of *Minius Ieius*, who acted as chief of the embassy which the Confederates in the winter of B.C. 89/8 sent to Mithradates of Pontus (vol. ii., p. 334). In this case also the type was copied from a local coin, and its weight was that of the gold money current in the Pontic king's dominions.

Early Provincial Aurei.

The first gold money which can be assigned to the Provinces is that of Sulla, his proquaestor L. Manlius, and his quaestor A. Manlius. It belongs to the period of the close of the great Mithradatic war (B.C. 82—81), and was intended for distribution amongst the legions who had won for Sulla his numerous battles. These coins have been identified as the *lucullia* referred to by Pliny and other writers[1] (vol. ii., pp. 459-463).

The next piece in point of date is the rare aureus of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus which is assigned to Spain (vol. ii., p. 360). This was also an exceptional piece, and it probably commemorates the close of the Sertorian war, B.C. 72. It is to a somewhat later period that the aurei of Pompey the Great, representing him in a triumphal quadriga, are to be attributed (vol. ii., p. 464). The date of these last coins and also their *provenance* are somewhat uncertain. The reverse type is precisely similar to that of the aurei of Sulla. They also record a triumph, and for various reasons they are assigned to the close of the third Mithradatic war, B.C. 61. This attribution is, however, not generally accepted. The gold coins of Sulla would thus mark the first defeat of the Pontic king, and those of Pompey, his last, and also his death.

Aurei of the Roman Mint.

These issues of Sulla, Lentulus and Pompey were exceptional. They were of a strictly military character, were issued in virtue of the *imperium* invested in those who struck them or for whom they were struck, and were independent of the Roman mint. The gold coins of Julius Caesar of B.C. 49 belong to precisely the same class of money, though they were issued in Rome. They were, in the first instance, intended specially for the army, and their types indicate their purpose (vol. i., p. 505). The position, however, was a novel one, for Caesar thereby exercised within the walls of Rome the right of striking money in gold and silver which strictly he was only entitled to put in force when outside the gates.[2] The chief importance, however, which attaches itself to this coinage is that it was the true origin of Roman money in gold, for from that date almost year by year and century by century there was a succession of issues which extended to the fall of the

[1] As details have been given of these and other gold Provincial coins struck before B.C. 49, with their descriptions, it is only necessary to refer to them here in a general way.

[2] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 179.

Roman Empire. It was now no longer necessary in ordinary commercial transactions to bring into use ingots of gold. At first the supply of these coins may have been limited, but in a few years it became equal to the demand, as is clearly shown by the numbers which are extant at the present time.

Caesar having thus usurped the authority of striking gold money at Rome did not relinquish it during the rest of his life. He, however, only exercised it on special occasions, and on two of these he delegated his assumed right to one of the chief officers of the city, the *praefectus*. This was on the occasion of his triumphs in B.C. 46 and 45 (vol. i., pp. 525, 537). These *praefecti* were Aulus Hirtius and L. Munatius Plancus, the former issuing the aureus, the latter the half-aureus[1] (*quinarius aureus*) as well as the aureus. This important innovation on the part of Julius Caesar had the effect not only of introducing gold into the Roman monetary system, but it served to suppress any distinction which may have hitherto existed between the military coinages of the Provinces and those issued at the mint in the Capitol.[2]

The Senate in its adulation, far from resenting this encroachment on its privileges, not only by decree conferred on the dictator the exclusive right of coining gold money, but also ordered that his portrait should be stamped on the coinage. This order could only have applied to the silver money, the Senate by its own action not having any control over the gold, and bronze was not then being struck. Scarcely, however, had Caesar fallen under the daggers of the assassins when the Senate determined to repossess itself of its prescribed rights, and in order to proclaim publicly its action the *praefecti*, L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, were commanded to strike gold money and to place upon it the legend S·C· (*senatus consulto*), as demonstrating that it was issued with due legality and officially[3] (vol. i., p. 552). Early in B.C. 43 the Senate proceeded one step further, and the coining of gold was now associated with that of the silver, and was placed under the charge of the regular *monetarii* of the mint. The effect of this decree was the definite admission of gold specie into the urban coinage, which the *monetarii* fabricated under the direct control of the Senate.[4] From this time till B.C. 37 inclusive the aureus is met with year by year, but always bearing the name of a moneyer. At first its coinage was entrusted to one member of the quatuorvirate, but from B.C. 38 each issue comprised gold as well as silver.

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[1] The half-aureus was rarely struck during the first century B.C. Down to B.C. 3 it occurs only once more at the Roman mint, *circ.* B.C. 24—20 (vol. ii., pp. 20, 21), and occasionally in Gaul, B.C. 11—9 and B.C. 8—6 (vol. ii., pp. 433, 435, 442).

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 3.

[3] Cicero, *Philipp.*, vii. 1, 1.

[4] Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 340.

Even when the portraits of the triumvirs were figured on the gold urban coinage, the moneyers' names were still retained, a sign that at that time the Senate was determined to adhere strictly to its right and to put a bar on all attempts at encroachment.

The treasure found at Brescello in 1714 gives some idea of the large amount of gold money issued during this and a little later period. It contained 80,000 pieces of only 32 varieties. The coins were those of the moneyers C. Clodius, L. Mussidius, L. Livineius, P. Clodius, C. Vibius and Q. Voconius (B.C. 44—37); and of the generals and others, Julius Caesar, A. Hirtius, L. Plancus, L. Cestius, C. Norbanus, Brutus, Cassius, Cornificius, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Sextus Pompey, Antony and Octavius.[1]

Later Provincial Gold.

The example set by Julius Caesar at Rome[2] and the subsequent action of the Senate were speedily followed in the Provinces, for as soon as the triumvirate was formed in B.C. 43 Antony struck gold in Gaul, and later in the East. Octavius did the same when he took over the government of Gaul two years later. It was, however, not under any express authority of the Senate that the gold money was issued in the Provinces, but it was only an extension of the *imperium* with which the generals or commanders in the field had been invested, and which was subsequently assumed as a right. It is only in this manner that the action of Brutus and Cassius, of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and Q. Labienus can be accounted for if not justified. The introduction too of portraiture on these coins was an act of imperialism not altogether compatible with the democratic views or Republican principles professed by those who chose this form of illustration for their money.

Gold coins of Octavius.

After the battle of Naulochus, when Octavius was invested with the right of coinage at Rome (vol. ii., pp. 1 f.), the gold, like the silver, was struck in his name only, and the restoration of the moneyers' names in B.C. 16 left the situation unchanged as the coinage continued even then to be practically of an imperial character. As in the earlier period between B.C. 43—37, only a certain number of the moneyers struck gold as well as silver.

The standard of weight.

It is not quite certain on what standard the aureus was based when it was introduced by Sulla into the Roman monetary system. As Pliny states that this coin was first tariffed at forty to the

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[1] Montfaucon, *Antiq. expliq., Suppl.*, t. iii., pp. 137 f.; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 26.

[2] He struck only one gold piece in the Provinces. It is that with *obv.* sacrificial axe and simpulum and the legend CAESAR DICT, and with *rev.* one-handled jug and lituus; below, ITER. On account of its rude fabric this coin is assigned to the East (vol. ii., p. 470).

pound, and that it subsequently fell to forty-two, it might be inferred that this system of computing the gold was adopted on its inauguration. The coins which were tariffed at forty to the pound were chiefly those struck during the triumvirate. The heaviest pieces of Sulla weigh from 170–169 grs. each, which would be equivalent to ten scruples, so that, with the denarius at $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, the ratio of gold and silver would be at 1 : 9, the aureus being reckoned at twenty-five denarii. The result would be about the same if we assume from its weight that the aureus of Sulla was struck at $\frac{1}{30}$ of the pound. The gradual decline in its weight makes it, however, impossible for the scruple standard to have been adhered to, even if it had been adopted in the first instance. The weight of this coin, which varied considerably, appears in a great measure to have been subject to the supply of metal (vol. ii., p. 344). The following table represents its proportions at various times when reduced to fractions of the pound.

		Normal weight.	Maximum weight.[1]
Coins of Sulla . . .	$\frac{1}{30}$ of the pound	168·6 grs.	169·8 grs.
„ Pompey[2] . .	$\frac{1}{36}$ „ „	140·5 „	137·8 „
„ Caesar . .	$\frac{1}{38}$ „ „	133·9 „	133·1 „
„ „ (B.C. 46—44),	$\frac{1}{40}$ „ „	126·7 „	124·6 „
„ Triumvirs . .	$\frac{1}{40}$ „ „	126·7 „	126·0 „
„ Augustus . .	$\frac{1}{42}$ „ „	120·7 „	122·5 „

On this basis, if throughout the aureus was of the current value of 25 denarii, the ratio of gold and silver would be: under Sulla, 1 : 9; under Pompey, 1 : $10\frac{5}{7}$; under Julius Caesar, at first, 1 : $11\frac{13}{42}$; later, 1 : 12; under the triumvirate, 1 : 12; and under Augustus, 1 : $12\frac{1}{2}$. This standard was preserved till the reign of Nero, when, as Pliny relates, the aureus was reduced to $\frac{1}{45}$ of the pound.

§ V.—The Moneyers and their Functions.

This subject in relation to the mint at Rome, and also in connection with the coinages outside the capital, in Italy and in the Provinces, has been so fully dealt with by Mommsen,[3] Fr. Lenormant[4] and Babelon[5] that it might seem almost superfluous to do more than to refer to it in a very

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[1] The maximum weights are those of coins in the National Collection.

[2] The aureus of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, which is attributed to Spain B.C. 72 (vol. ii., p. 360), weighs only 121·5 grs., that is, at $\frac{1}{42}$ of the pound. It is for this reason that it is supposed by some to belong to a post-Caesarian period.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 41 f. [4] *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. iii., pp. 145 f.

[5] *Monn. de la rép. rom., Introd.*, pp. xxxii. f.

general manner, as we shall be only traversing the same ground and reiterating unavoidably much that has already been said. Count de Salis's classification of the coins, however, shows that he held somewhat different views, more especially in reference to the early association of these officers of the mint with the localities in which they performed their duties.

The Consuls and the coinage.

The right of coinage at Rome, as elsewhere, was vested in the State. The people assembled in the Comitia decreed all matters connected with the money, its metal, its types, and its weight. It then devolved on the Senate to see that these decrees were duly carried out, and to appoint proper officers for the purpose. There is no record who these officers were in the first instance, but the duty no doubt rested with the chief magistrates, i.e. the consuls, who, in virtue of their *imperium*, exercised authority over the executive. In them would be invested the general control, viz., the time when the coinage should be issued, its extent, its standard of weight and the denominations.[1] Though the consuls might have been able to delegate their authority, yet this would not relieve them of their responsibility. This authority being of a purely public character did not carry with it any semblance of a private nature, which would justify the consuls inscribing their names on the coinage. For this reason there is a complete absence of private marks on the coinage in its initial stages, and in consequence on the early bronze we meet with only representations of the tutelary divinities of Rome on one face, and the prow of a vessel on the other.

The Magistratus Minores.

In the development of their liberties the Romans strove consistently to limit and suppress, so far as possible, the authority of the first magistrates within the city, more especially in matters relating to the finances of the State, and some of their functions were assigned to various bodies of lower rank, who were responsible for the due administration of certain sections of the government. In this manner the administration was by degrees spread over a wide area of different offices, which were directly responsible to the Senate, and the Senate in turn was responsible to the people. Thus a time came when the duties connected with the striking and issuing of the coinage were no longer entrusted to the consuls but to special magistrates, who exercised their powers under the direct mandate of the Senate.

Classes of Moneyers distinguished.

The magistrates who performed these duties at various epochs of the Republic may be divided into three classes.

(i.) The *ordinary moneyers*, who had charge of the mint at Rome, or were specially delegated by the Senate to exercise

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 42.

similar duties outside the capital at various centres, or in certain districts, but within the confines of Italy.

(ii.) The *special moneyers*, such as quaestors, aediles, praefects, &c., who likewise, but under special circumstances, were invested by the Senate with authority to strike coins in their names inside the capital, under conditions and restrictions similar to those imposed on the ordinary moneyers.

(iii.) The *military moneyers*, who were attached to armies in the field, more especially in the Provinces. These were quaestors, legates and praefects, who were acting under the orders of the generals in command.

First of all we will consider the status, office and duties of the ordinary moneyers.

Ordinary Moneyers.

These magistrates were those who at a later period of the Republic were designated on their coinages by the official title *tresviri aere, argento, auro flando, feriundo*, which was abbreviated on the coins and inscriptions into IIIVIRI·A·A·A·F·F·, or in the more familiar form, *tresviri monetales*, so named after the temple of Juno Moneta, within the precincts of which they exercised their duties. The verb *flare* in juxtaposition to *ferire* relates to the preparation and manufacture of the blank or *flan*, which was cast in a mould and adjusted to its proper size and weight before being subject to the operation of the dies. The verb *ferire* would also imply that the office was not created until dies were brought into use for the manufacture of the coins. When the money was struck, it was the duty of the moneyer to hand it over to the quaestors of the city, who acted as public treasurers, and who then used it for state purposes, the payment of the army, of the officers of the state, of contracts, &c., and for distribution amongst the people for bullion received.[1]

Institution of the Magistracy.

The precise date of the establishment of this magistracy in its final and complete form is uncertain. It was probably one of gradual development. Pomponius[2] says: *Constituti sunt eodem tempore et quattuorviri qui curam viarum agerent, et triumviri monetales aeris, argenti, auri flatores, et triumviri capitales, qui carceris custodiam haberent.* This supplies a clue to the date of the institution of the moneyers, as Livy[3] states that the *triumviri capitales* were first appointed *circ.* B.C. 289. As at that date no gold or silver money was being issued, Eckhel[4] has suggested that either Pomponius spoke "proleptically" in adding both the finer metals, gold and silver, or that he referred to some law the execution of which had been deferred. It should, however, be noticed that Pomponius

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[1] Babelon, *Monn. de la rép. rôm., Introd.*, p. xxxiii.

[2] *Digest.*, i. 2, 2, 30 (ed. Mommsen).

[3] *Epit.*, lib. xi.

[4] *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 61.

only used the word *flatores*, and he says nothing about the striking of coins. In B.C. 289 the process of casting was alone in use for minting the bronze coinage, and the same process was also employed for the manufacture of gold and silver into ingots. The evidence of Pomponius must not therefore be rejected on that ground.

The earliest inscription which mentions the triumvirate of the mint is the eulogy of C. Claudius Pulcher, who was consul B.C. 92 with M. Perperna.[1] In this inscription it is stated that Pulcher was quaestor, a triumvir of the mint, curule aedile, judex, &c. The office of triumvir is placed after that of quaestor, which would have been contrary to the *cursus honorum*, the former being one of the minor offices of the State. Another peculiar circumstance connected with this appointment is that the only coins which bear the name of C. (Claudius) Pulcher cannot, from the evidence of finds, fabric, and style, be put to a date before B.C. 92 (vol. i., pp. 198, 199). If Pulcher struck these coins he could only have done so as a special officer; but the coins do not reveal this. Moreover, he could not then have done so as a triumvir of the mint. It is, however, possible that the consul of B.C. 92 may have been at one time an officer of the mint, but did not strike money in his own name As we shall show later this was more frequently the case than otherwise. Cicero[2] speaks of this magistracy as a regularly constituted body, and it is therefore quite possible that at his time, or even before, the moneyers had already been included in the *magistratus minores*, who formed the *vigintisexviri*.

This body was constituted as follows[3]:—

1. IIIVIRI (*or* IIIIVIRI) *capitales.*
2. IIIVIRI (*or* IIIIVIRI) *aere, argento, auro flando, feriundo.*
3. IIIIVIRI *viis in urbe purgandis.*
4. IIVIRI *viis extra urbem purgandis.*
5. XVIRI *litibus judicandis.*
6. IIII *praefecti Capuam Cumas.*

The office of triumvir of the mint was one which could be held by a patrician or a plebeian at the age of 27. It was, like other minor offices, the first stepping-stone to those of a higher grade, for which a regular *cursus honorum* was established, but not always adhered to.[4] The coins afford

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[1] Orelli, *Inscr. Lat. coll.*, t. i., no. 569; *C. I. L.*, i.,[2] p. 200.

[2] *de Leg.*, iii., 3, 6.

[3] Mommsen, *Röm. Staatsrecht*, vol. ii., p. 592, 3rd ed., 1887.

[4] The order, at least from the sixth century A.U.C., was: 1. Vigintisexviri; 2. Quaestor; 3. Tribunus plebis; 4. Aedilis; 5. Censor; 6. Magister Equitum; 7. Praetor; 8. Interrex; 9. Consul; 10. Dictator (Mommsen, *op. cit.*, vol. i., pp. 562, 563). The application of the *cursus* has made it necessary to suggest many new identifications of the moneyers in the pages of this work.

many instances of the moneyers rising to higher offices in the course of a few years, especially to that of quaestor.[1]

The scanty records supplied by ancient documents, whether literary or lapidary, show how little information is to be gleaned from them relative to the administration of the mint. Even this information, slight as it is, is not always confirmed by the coins. Before turning to them for any elucidation they may afford, we will quote Mommsen's view respecting the first appearance of moneyers' marks or initials. He says[2] "it was towards the end of the last Punic war, when the Republic was drifting towards an oligarchy, that the moneyers began to mark their money, at first with a symbol or distinctive sign, then with the names of their families indicated by a monogram. Their own names did not appear till later, and even then they were concealed under the form of an initial or an abbreviation." The evidence of the coins themselves shows, according to Count de Salis's classification, that this statement must be somewhat modified. There are no indications on the earliest issues of the silver money, nor on the bronze coins of the triental standard, as to what was the organization of the mint, which was established in B.C. 268 or about that time. As soon, however, as it passed into the second stage, that is, when the bronze money was reduced to the sextantal standard, there are signs, in the form of symbols or initials, of an attempt to identify the officers of the mint with their coinages. These soon increased in frequency and with such rapidity that before the coinage reached its third stage, through the enactment of the *lex Flaminia* or *Fabia*, we have quite a considerable number of symbols, if not many forms of initials. As such a practice evidently took some time to develop, and as such a safeguard may not at first have been considered necessary, it is quite possible and even probable that when Rome instituted her new silver money, she at the same time constituted a regular *personnel* for the administration of the mint.[3] The addition of the symbols or initials finds a parallel in many of the Greek coinages, more especially in that of Athens, where, however, the appointment of the magistrates seems to have been made with great regularity.[4] This

[1] Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus was moneyer *circ.* B.C. 124—103, and censor B.C. 92 (vol. i., pp. 151, 184 f.); L. Memmius Galeria, moneyer *circ.* B.C. 91; quaestor *circ.* B.C. 87 (vol. i., pp. 204, 307); Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, moneyer *circ.* B.C. 86; quaestor to Pompey in Spain *circ.* B.C. 76—72 (vol. i., p. 309; vol. ii., pp. 358 f.); Faustus Cornelius Sulla, moneyer *circ.* B.C. 62; quaestor *circ.* B.C. 54 (vol. i., pp. 471, 489), and many others.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 43.

[3] L. Lange (*Röm. Alterthümer*, vol. i., p. 653) also thought that this was the time when the first moneyers were appointed, but not necessarily a triumvirate; see also Barthélemy, *Rev. Num.*, 1847, p. 354.

[4] *Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Attica, Introd.*, pp. xxxviii. f.

signing of the coins was a guarantee to the public that they were struck in accordance with the law, as to weight, size, and purity of metal.

Early indications of a Triumvirate.

Some of the moneyers struck in bronze or silver, whilst of the others there are coins of both metals. In the early period the bronze issues predominate largely in number, and those of two metals are the least numerous. Except for the weight of the coins or their fabric, there appear to be no points of connection between the earlier issues, so that we are quite in the dark as to the frequency or duration of the magistracy, whether it was annual, biennial, or only periodical. After the turn of the third century, *circ.* B.C. 196, instances begin to occur where similarity of fabric and type seems at least to indicate successive issues. Examples may be traced in the coinages of L. Plautius Hypsaeus, Tampilus and Aurelius (vol. i., pp. 70-72); of L. Coilius, Cn. Calpurnius, and Cn. Domitius (vol. i., pp. 81-82).[1] Again, during B.C. 172—151, similar indications are met with in the issues of M. Atilius Saranus, Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio (vol. i., pp. 92-96); of Atilius Saranus, Pinarius Natta and C. Juventius Talna (vol. i., pp. 99-103); of Publius Sulla, L. Saufeius and Pinarius Natta (vol. i., pp. 110-112); and of L. Cupiennius, C. Antestius Labeo and M. Junius Silanus (vol. i., pp. 113-116); and so on throughout Periods V. and VI., which correspond to the dates B.C. 150-125 and B.C. 124-103. This is strong evidence that there may have existed early in the second century B.C. a regular commission for superintending the coinage; but whether it had actually assumed the form of a yearly triumvirate, or was only appointed occasionally as the needs of the State required, we are unable to form any decided opinion from the coins themselves. It is quite possible that the same conditions prevailed at Rome as so often occurred at the English mint, where we find officers duly appointed year by year though no issues of coins took place.

Earliest Triumvirates.

The first actual instance of a triumvirate of the mint at Rome occurs in the coinages of M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius, who held office *circ.* B.C. 94 (vol. i., pp. 175-180). Here we have three moneyers all using precisely the same obverse types, the head of Roma and that of Apollo, but each employing a separate type for the reverse. There can be no question that this was a triumvirate, for all the coins are of the same fabric, and the obverse types show the same peculiarities of treatment of the head of Roma and also of that of Apollo.[2]

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[1] The points of connection between these groups are fully discussed with the descriptions of the coins.

[2] The attribution of these issues to separate dates, i.e. the separation of the coins of different obverse types, as proposed by Mommsen, does not affect the question of a triumvirate.

These issues seem to warrant the presumption that such a union of moneyers had existed even at an earlier date. In fact we have actual proof that this was so, not, however, in the urban coinage, but in that which Count de Salis has attributed to local issue. To B.C. 124—103 he has assigned three groups of coins, which are quite independent of one another, each bearing the names of three moneyers. These are M. Calidius, Q. Caecilius Metellus, and Cn. Foulvius (vol. ii., p. 255); C. Fabius, L. Roscius and Q. Marcius (vol. ii., p. 256); and Q. Curtius, M. Junius Silanus and Cn. Domitius (vol. ii., pp. 257-261). In the first two groups the coinages are exclusively joint ones. The names of the three moneyers occur on all the pieces, but sometimes their order is changed. The only denomination is the denarius. In the third group two of the moneyers struck a joint coinage, and the third a separate one, but the names of all three are united on the bronze money. Another similar group of moneyers is that met with at a somewhat later date, B.C. 89, but also in connection with the local money. In this instance two of the moneyers, C. Poblicius Malleolus and A. Postumius Albinus, strike separately denarii; but they unite with L. Caecilius Metellus in a joint issue of the denarius, the types of which are assimilated to those of Malleolus and Albinus (vol. ii., pp. 306-311). The dates assigned to these coinages coincide with those of similar fabric and style issued contemporarily at the Roman mint. These groups of coins are of considerable importance, first, because they show that an actual triumvirate existed at an earlier date than is generally supposed,[1] and they also prove that the issues of the local coinage were subjected to the same régime and constitution as those of the Capitol.

The most remarkable group of moneyers in the coinage of the Republic is that which appears to have occurred in B.C. 92, during the censorship of L. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, whose names appear on the coins in conjunction with those of five moneyers, each of whom strikes the denarius with the same reverse type, but all slightly differing in that of the obverse (vol. i., pp. 184-187). It seems impossible to account satisfactorily for this exceptional and unique conjunction of moneyers, and it can only be surmised, as the names of the two censors of the year are inscribed on all, that a special commission was appointed to meet some extraordinary expenditure.

During the next few years, B.C. 91—89, which cover the period of the Social war, the output at the mint at Rome was quite phenomenal. At the urban mint alone, in B.C. 91, there were six ordinary moneyers; in B.C. 90

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 47) has assigned the definite establishment of the triumvirate to some time between B.C. 104—89. This date corresponds with its first occurrence at Rome, but not locally.

there were at least five, but the number may have been equal to that of the previous year, and in B.C. 89 they fall to three. From that date the mint seems to have returned once more to its normal state, and the ordinary moneyers varied in number from three to one. Several instances between B.C. 91 and 82 occur of a triumvirate or a duumvirate, but the title of IIIVIR is not met with till *circ.* B.C. 72,[1] when it occurs on the coins of Mn. Aquillius (vol. i., p. 416). Between that date and B.C. 49, it is only mentioned eight times. Some of the coinages, like those of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (B.C. 88), L. Julius Bursio (B.C. 85), L. Papius (B.C. 80), L. Roscius Fabatus (B.C. 70), and C. Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi (B.C. 64), were of such enormous extent that in most cases they must have involved the manufacture of some hundreds of different dies.

Moneyers of the later Republic.

The normal conditions which prevailed at the Roman mint between the Social war and the breaking out of the Civil war, B.C. 49, seem to throw some light on its constitution in respect of the moneyers During that period of thirty-eight years we can count the names of fifty-nine ordinary moneyers on the coins, which would supply an average of less than two yearly.[2] From this it must be concluded either that the appointment extended over two years, which would be quite unusual for any public office, and does not seem to have occurred in any others which comprised the *vigintisexviri*, or that it was usual for only one or two members of the triumvirate to place their names on the coins, in which case the others, whose names do not appear, would confine their duties to a general direction only. As Count de Salis has classified the coins year by year from B.C. 102 onwards, he apparently believed in the annual appointment of the moneyers; and we have no ground for supposing that there were ever less than three in each case. There was, however, something, as Mommsen remarks,[3] in the organization of this magistracy which we do not precisely know. The silence of ancient writers increases the difficulty, and we are left to draw our conclusions from the coins themselves.

Increase of Moneyers by Caesar.

The first change which occurred in the *personnel* of the mint was in B.C. 44, when Caesar, having increased the number of officers of the lesser magistracies, augmented that of the moneyers from three to four.[4] These styled themselves IIIIVIRI (*quatuorviri*).

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[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 53) puts the first occurrence at B.C. 54. This is obviously too late.

[2] We naturally except the special issues by quaestors, aediles, &c. These numbered thirty-five during that period. They occurred very frequently. In fact the exception almost became the rule, as it is only in one or two years that we do not meet with these special issues.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 51.

[4] Suetonius, *Caesar*, 41; *Minorum magistratuum numerum ampliavit.*

It is, however, only in the first year of their establishment that the whole body of four struck separate issues in their names. Subsequent to that date till B.C. 36 the mint reverted to its former condition, the coins year by year recording the names of only two or three officers. In B.C. 43 the dignity of the office was enhanced by the Senate conferring on the ordinary moneyers the right of striking, and placing their names, on the gold money as well as on the silver. From B.C. 49 till his death Caesar had usurped the right of issuing gold money (see above, pp. lvii, lviii). Soon after his death the Senate asserted its authority, and conferred the duty on the ordinary moneyers, some of whom commemorated the circumstance by inscribing on their money the legend IIIIVIR A·A·F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*).[1]

Triumvirate of the Mint restored.

These reforms were, however, not lasting, for in B.C. 36 the moneyers' names disappear, and the coinage both of gold and silver was placed under the authority of Octavius. This privilege or right was evidently conferred on Octavius by a decree of the Senate after or about the time of the battle of Naulochus, as the earliest pieces must be assigned to B.C. 36. It is somewhat singular that no ancient writer has mentioned this remarkable change, which at one stroke imperialised the monetary system of Rome. By this act, moreover, the Senate handed over to Octavius those rights which a few years before it had been so prompt in reclaiming. The *personnel* or staff at the mint seems to have been appointed as usual, for after a lapse of twenty years, B.C. 16, the old practice of inscribing the coinage with the moneyers' names was again resumed. Their number was, however, reduced to three, for they resume their former title of IIIVIRI.

This return to a former custom was accompanied by some reforms, the most important one being the re-establishment of a bronze currency on a permanent basis (see above, pp. xxxiii-xxxv). The coinage of that period reveals another remarkable circumstance, which is that two sets of moneyers were as a rule appointed, one by the Emperor to issue gold and silver money, the other by the Senate to provide bronze. Augustus, therefore, retained his right over the coinages of the finer metals. According to Count de Salis's classification, with one exception, that of M. Sanquinius and P. Licinius Stolo, who struck in gold, silver and bronze (vol. ii., pp. 78-82), the imperial moneyers and the senatorial ones did not hold office in the same year, but separately and intermittently, not necessarily alternately. On this computation there appears to have existed a regular triumvirate from B.C. 16—3, when the names of the moneyers disappeared as suddenly and as unaccountably as they reappeared. It is very difficult to account for these revolutionary changes. Were they due to the revival of the bronze money, or to Augustus's

[1] Vol. i., pp. 573 f.

contemplated absence from the capital, or to a concession to republicanism on his part? On many occasions Augustus had assumed the rôle of the abdicator, and had expressed a wish to lay down the *imperium* and to surrender some of the honours which had been so profusely heaped on him by the Senate, but in each instance he had given way to the popular vote, which even usually accorded fresh dignities. This is again illustrated on the coinage, for we find that the moneyers' names disappear for ever after B.C. 3, as it was in the following year that Augustus received the title of *Pater Patriae*, a dignity which was only compatible with full monarchical power.

The institution of the triumvirate was not, however, abolished, for we know from inscriptions that this magistracy existed so late as the middle of the third century of our era, and that the title of *triumvir aere, argento, auro flando, feriundo* was retained.[1] As, however, the appointment rested with the Senate, whose powers were limited to the bronze coinage, it is possible that their duties did not extend beyond the supervision of that section of the coinage. The gold and silver money, which was exclusively imperial, was in the future under the charge of imperial procurators, who bore the title of *curatores* or *procuratores monetae*, an office which was established as early as the reign of Tiberius and was still in existence at the period of the emperors of Constantinople.[2]

Special Moneyers.

The class of moneyers with which we have so far dealt consisted only of members of the magistracy which was instituted to take charge of the regular issues of the State at the mint in the capital, or under exceptional conditions outside in various districts of Italy. As this was a regularly constituted body it was not necessary to indicate in any way, either by special legends or otherwise, the decrees of the Senate which authorized the exercise of these duties. There was, however, another class of moneyers who were members of other magistracies, and who were from time to time specially authorized to exercise similar duties under exceptional circumstances. In order to distinguish such pieces from the ordinary currency the delegated authority was indicated by the use of various formulae, as S·C· (*senatus consulto*), EX S·C· (*ex senatus consulto*), D·S·S· (*de senatus sententia*), P· EX S·C· (*publice ex senatus consulto*), S·C·D·T· (*senatus consulto de thesauro*), &c. From these legends it is evident that these special coinages were carried out under the immediate direction of the Senate, and were not subject to a general decree of the people. The Senate was empowered to act according to its discretion. The

[1] Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. iii., pp. 185 f.

[2] Barthélemy, *Rev. Num.*, 1847, p. 365.

officers in whose names these coins were struck were chiefly *quaestors* and *curule aediles*. Exceptional moneyers were the *plebeian aediles*, the *praefecti Urbi* and *praetors*. The fact that it was the quaestors and curule aediles who mainly acted as special moneyers, furnishes a clue to the purpose of these extraordinary issues.

Their official rank.

The *quaestores urbani* or *aerarii* were officials subordinate to the consuls, who had the supreme control of the treasury. The quaestors, however, had actual charge of the money, whether in coin or in bullion, receiving it from the consuls and paying it out on their order. They held the keys of the treasury, which was in the temple of Saturn,[1] and had charge of all its contents, including not only coin and bullion, but also the military standards.[2] They also collected the taxes, conducted sales of public property, and superintended extraordinary expenditure connected with military affairs and largesses.

The duties of the *aediles curules* were somewhat varied. Cicero[3] has arranged their functions under three heads as *curatores urbis, annonae, ludorumque sollemnium*. As *curatores urbis* they had charge of the repairing and cleansing of the streets, roads, public baths, &c.; as *curatores annonae*, the general charge of the markets, the superintendence of the sales of cattle and slaves, the providing of the proper supply of corn, and the furnishing of it at a reduced rate in case of largesses; and as *curatores ludorum*, not only the organizing of the public games, but also the defraying of the necessary expenditure, which they often had to meet out of their own private resources. The exercise of the special duties connected with the coinage appears to have fallen chiefly on these two magistracies, and it is evident that in certain cases, like that of a special distribution of corn, the expenses were met either by the quaestors or by the curule aediles.

The *aediles plebeii*, or *plebis*, were the subordinate officers of the tribunes. They were guardians of the temple of Ceres, in which copies of all decrees of the Senate were preserved, and in consequence their duties were more of a legal nature than otherwise. Their superintendence of corn supplies, and of the plebeian and Roman games, seems to have been the result of special commissions from the Senate or the consuls.[4] It is probably from this cause that we meet with their names only once in connection with the special coinages.[5]

The coinages of the *praefecti Urbi* are met with on three occasions only,

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[1] Polybius, *Hist. reliq.*, xxiv. 9.

[2] Livy, lib. iii. 69; iv. 22; vii. 23.

[3] *de Leg.*, iii. 3, 7.

[4] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xviii. 3, 4; Livy, lib. vi. 42.

[5] See coins of M. Fannius and L. Critonius (vol. i., pp. 314, 315). The reverse type, representing the aediles seated on the subsellium with an ear of corn, shows distinctly that the occasion on which this coinage was issued was a largess connected with the supply of corn.

the first two in connection with the triumphs of Caesar, the third when the Senate asserted its claim to the issue of aurei (vol. i., pp. 525, 537, 552).

The issue of money by a *praetor* at the Roman mint happened only once. It was in the case of Q. Antonius Balbus, the circumstances connected with which being quite exceptional (see below, p. lxxii; vol. i., p. 344).

Special issues, when first instituted.

It is fortunate that we are able, from the evidence of the coins themselves, to ascertain not only the first instance of the occurrence of these extraordinary coins, but also the event which occasioned their issue. In B.C. 100 L. Appuleius Saturninus, the tribune, proposed a *lex frumentaria*, by virtue of which the State was to sell corn to the people at a *semis* and a *triens* for a *modius*. This proposal met with violent opposition from the government, on the ground that it would exhaust the public treasury. It was, however, carried, and the quaestor, Q. Servilius Caepio, who was one of the chief opponents of the measure, and his colleague L. Calpurnius Piso, were ordered by the Senate to meet the requirement of the largess by a special coinage. The obverse type, the head of Saturn, shows that the bullion was drawn from the public *aerarium*, and the reverse depicts the two quaestors distributing the largess, the nature of which is illustrated by two ears of corn and the legend *ad frumentum emundum* (vol. i., pp. 170, 171). This coinage bears the special formula EX S · C · (*ex senatus consulto*).[1]

The next occasion on which this way of meeting an extraordinary expenditure was put into force was in B.C. 91. The circumstances were very similar to those of B.C. 100, as it was in that year that M. Livius Drusus, also a tribune of the plebs, carried a law for the distribution of corn, or for its sale under cost price, and for the assignment of lands. The money supplied for this purpose bears the names of the quaestors Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (vol. i., p. 199). This happened just before the commencement of the Social war, B.C. 91—88, during which and the Civil war which followed, B.C. 88—86 and B.C. 83—82, there was not only a very much increased output of the regular coinage, but also a continuous series of special issues, mostly under the control of the quaestors. In the first instance the money was required to pay the expenses of the war with the Confederates, in the second it was a case of one party trying to get the better of the other by bribing the populace.

Various formulae.

The most common formulae which distinguished these special issues were, as already noted, S · C · or EX S · C ·, but others were used, as P V · (*publice*); P · A · (*publico argento*); ARG · P V B · or A · P V · (*argento publico*); or EX A · P V · (*ex argento publico*), denoting that there had

[1] This issue marks other important variations in connection with the coinage (see below, p. lxxxviii).

been a special supply of bullion from the treasury. These marks are limited to the silver only, but others occur on the bronze coins also. Some of those of the semuncial standard, issued under the provisions of the *lex Papiria*, have only the legend L·Π·D·A·Π· (*lege Papiria de aere publico*), and as they are without a moneyer's name, they must be reckoned amongst the special issues (vol. i., p. 282). Of a similar nature are the bronze coins of C. Licinius Macer with EX S·C· (vol. i., p. 320), and the joint coinage of C. Cassius and L. Julius Salinator (vol. i., p. 321) with D·S·S· (*de senatus sententia*). These last two issues occurred in the same year, B.C. 85.

To the same category may be assigned certain other coinages which are without any moneyers' names. The first is the denarius of the same type as the joint-coinage of the moneyers Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius (vol. i., p. 335), which must have been struck in extraordinary abundance, as no less than 194 specimens occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard. Another is that with the head of Venus on the obverse, and a cornucopiae on the reverse (vol. i., p. 357), the issue of which seems to coincide with the battle at the Colline gate B.C. 82, after which there were frequent largesses distributed by Sulla among the populace. A still more remarkable issue of the same period is that of Q. Antonius Balbus, who, on his appointment as praetor to Sardinia in B.C. 82, received permission from the Senate to take the treasure from the temples, and to turn it into money for the payment of his troops (vol. i., pp. 344-347).

Special Issues continued.

After the triumph of Sulla in B.C. 81, the mint at Rome resumed its normal condition, but the special issues continued with considerable frequency. Between that date and B.C. 50 they number at least twenty-five, and as many of them record the celebration of the public games, the majority were probably struck by the curule aediles, who were allowed by the Senate to issue the money at their own expense. It was for that reason that the aedileship was only given to the rich citizens, who were able to subsidise in this manner the public revenues. On the coins of M. Volteius (vol. i., pp. 388 f.) the types illustrate nearly all the principal public games, and the same occurs on those of M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus (vol. i., p. 434). The joint-issue of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus (vol. i., p. 483), and those of A. Plautius and Cn. Plancius (vol. i., pp. 490, 491), are of special interest as we know from documentary evidence the dates of their offices. The same may be said of the quaestorship of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, who commemorates on his coins the principal events in the life of his father-in-law Pompey the Great, one of which, the consecration of the temple of Venus Victrix, only happened in the previous year, B.C. 55 (vol. i., p. 489). These issues are of importance from another point of view, as from their style and fabric they serve as criteria for the

classification of others, the date of which we are unable to determine with such exactness.

A special interest of this nature attaches itself also to the coinage of P. Licinius Crassus, with the head of Venus on the obverse and a warrior standing by the side of his horse on the reverse (vol. i., p. 487). In this instance we have a coinage which is quite exceptional. In was in B.C. 55 that Crassus came to Rome with a troop of 1000 Gaulish horsemen which he had enrolled at his own expense for service against the Parthians. In order either to commemorate this event, or as a means of refunding to Crassus some of the expense to which he had been put, the Senate sanctioned this special issue. It would therefore seem that, as in the case of Q. Antonius Balbus, the Senate could extend the privilege to any one it wished, as it was probably in his capacity as a legate that Crassus struck these coins. We have selected by way of illustration a few only of the more special occasions marked by these extraordinary issues. The series is far too long to be mentioned in detail.

To continue our account. In B.C. 49 there was great confusion and tumult in Rome, first on account of the sudden departure of Pompey to the East, and later in consequence of the arrival of Julius Caesar. The struggle between these two aspirants for supreme power in the state is clearly reflected in the coinage of the year. Cn. Nerius, the quaestor under the Pompeian consuls, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus struck coins in their names as well as in his own (vol. i., p. 504). This was without precedent, as hitherto the names of the consuls had been entirely excluded from the coinage. Julius Caesar on his entry into Rome put forth his memorable pieces in gold and silver, and for the remainder of the year he entrusted further issues to his then close adherents D. Postumius Albinus and C. Vibius Pansa (vol. i., pp. 507 f.). The coins do not tell us, nor does history record, in what capacity they exercised this privilege. It could not have been as ordinary moneyers, as Albinus had served for a considerable period under Caesar in Gaul; and Pansa had been tribune of the plebs two years before. From that time Caesar did not again interfere with the working of the mint at Rome, except on the occasion of his triumphs in B.C. 46 and B.C. 45 when he committed the striking of gold money to the praefects of the city, Aulus Hirtius and L. Munatius Plancus (vol. i., pp. 525, 537). It is also probable that, in the same capacity, L. Cestianus and C. Norbanus in the following year, B.C. 44, struck gold money in the name of the Senate, not to commemorate any particular event, but only to notify to the people that henceforth the state coinage would consist of gold as well as of silver money.

These were the last to act as special moneyers or as issuers of special coinages at Rome. All coins struck in the capital henceforward bear only the names of the ordinary moneyers or, in their absence, that of Octavius, first

as Caesar or Imperator, and later as Augustus. Those who exercised such duties during the triumvirate in the Provinces, come under a special class, which we will now proceed to mention.

Military Moneyers.

The military moneyers form quite a separate class. They were not under the direct control of the Senate, but they exercised the right of issuing money by proxy, that is, under the delegated authority of the supreme general or commander in whose service they were for the time being. It was the general who, in virtue of his *imperium*, had this right in the first instance, and it was he who delegated his authority to his quaestor, proquaestor, legate, praefect or other officer of similar rank. These coins were, moreover, not struck in Italy, but in the Provinces, and they were therefore of a purely military character. It is, however, probable that most of the local coinage of Italy belongs to this class; but it varied in being subject to the immediate control of the Senate. In that series, the names of only three quaestors occur, who may have been of military rank, M. Sergius Silus (vol. ii., p. 269), L. Manlius Torquatus (vol. ii., p. 270), and Q. Lutatius Cerco (vol. ii., p. 297). The first two inscribed their coins with the formula EX S·C· (*ex senatus consulto*), which shows that they were issued under senatorial authority; the third, Cerco, struck his during the Social war, when, no doubt, he was attached to one of the divisions of the Roman army.

Provincial coinages and their issuers.

In the introductory chapter to the Provincial coinages (vol. ii., p. 340) we have discussed at some length their nature. It is there shown that these Provincial issues consisted of three classes: (1) Those which were struck by the general in the exercise of his *imperium*, which bear his name only; (2) those which bear his name, and also that of the officer to whom he delegated his authority; and (3) those which bear only the name of the officer to whom the authority was delegated. The chief officers to whom this duty was entrusted were *quaestors* or *proquaestors*, and *legates* or *legati pro praetore*. We cannot include in this category the generals or commanders who struck coins under the triumvirs Antony and Octavius in Spain, Gaul, or the East. Amongst these may be mentioned P. Carisius in Spain (vol. ii., pp. 374-377); L. Cornelius Balbus, Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, and M. Vipsanius Agrippa in Gaul (vol. ii., pp. 406, 407, 410-412); and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, L. Munatius Plancus, and the *praefecti classis* of Antony, in the East (vol. ii., pp. 494-495, 496-497, 510-520). The positions which these military and naval commanders held would have entitled them, under the existing state of things, to issue coins; but in doing so they did not fail to acknowledge the authority of the triumvir under whom they served, by the addition of his name and usually of his portrait. Each one of the triumvirs considered himself

paramount in the Provinces, under his charge. It was he who directed and controlled both civil and military affairs. Any successes gained by his generals were accredited to him, and not to those who actually conducted the expeditions. It was, therefore, Antony who received the honours due to Ventidius for his Parthian campaigns; and in Gaul it was Octavius who, as triumvir, imperator, or Augustus, obtained the rewards for the successes of Agrippa, Tiberius, Drusus and others.

These Provincial military moneyers occur for the first time simultaneously in Spain and in the East. In the former, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius struck coins as quaestors to C. Annius Luscus (vol. ii., pp. 352-356), and in the latter, L. Manlius and A. Manlius, who held similar positions under Sulla (vol. ii., pp. 461-463). In each case the name of the general in command is given. A little later an exception is met with in the case of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who served under Pompey and Metellus in Spain (vol. ii., pp. 358 f.). His name only appears on the coins; and in omitting those of his principal officers Lentulus may have been influenced by the rivalry which existed between Metellus and Pompey.

At the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49, when the Provincial issues were revived, the Pompeian party was particularly active in this respect. Pompey and his generals had to depend mainly on local issues for the supply of money, while Caesar, who held the capital, could draw from the mint as much as he needed. Hence in Spain we find Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro, in their capacity as proquaestors, striking coins for the Pompeian leaders, Afranius, Petreius and Varro, in their names only, and later, M. Poblicius as legate and M. Minatius Sabinus as proquaestor to Cnaeus Pompey, and M. Eppius as legate to Sextus Pompey (vol. ii., pp. 361 f.).

Precisely the same condition prevailed in the East during this period. Cn. Nerius, the quaestor urbanus, who had followed the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus and C. Claudius Marcellus from Rome, issued coins in their names, but omits his own, only noting his presence by the initial of his office as quaestor (vol. ii., p. 466). At the same time we have an exceptional case in the coinage of the praetor C. Coponius, who had been accompanied in his flight from Italy by the ordinary triumvir of the Roman mint, Q. Sicinius, who now exercised his vocation in Asia, placing on his coins the formula S·C·, an indication that he and his chief belonged to the senatorial party (vol. ii., p. 468).

After the death of Caesar, when Brutus and Cassius took possession of their provinces in Greece and Asia Minor, there is a somewhat remarkable series of coins bearing their names and those of their quaestors, proquaestors or legates, amongst whom were L. Sestius, C. Flavius Hemicillus, Pedanius Costa, P. Servilius Casca Longus, L. Plaetorius Cestianus, M. Aquinus, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and M. Servilius (vol. ii., pp. 472 f.).

This practice of delegated authority was but little exercised by Antony in his Eastern provinces. Like Octavius in Gaul, he reserved the right either for himself or for those in chief command of his armies or his provinces. At an early period soon after the battles of Philippi, however, the names of three *quaestores pro praetore* occur, viz., M. Barbatius Philippus, M. Cocceius Nerva and L. Gellius Publicola, whose coinages we are disposed to connect with Antony's visit to Ephesus in B.C. 41, when he needed money, not so much for the payment of his armies, as to meet the expenses of his own extravagances (vol. ii., p. 489). If we except the bronze money which L. Sempronius Atratinus struck in the next year (vol. ii., p. 501), this is the last occasion on which we meet with the issues of special moneyers in the East; for when Octavius, after the battle of Actium, took over the government of the districts formerly held by Antony, he assimilated the Eastern coinage to the contemporary issues at Rome and in Gaul, making it of an entirely personal character.

The names of special moneyers do not occur on the coinage assigned to Sicily. With the exception of the denarii of Q. Nasidius (vol. ii., pp. 564, 565), which were not struck till nearly the closing scene of the war at the battle of Naulochus, the coinage from B.C. 42 was issued solely by Sextus Pompey. In Africa too we meet with only two instances. These are of the legates P. Licinius Crassus Junianus and M. Eppius, both of whom served under Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio (vol. ii., pp. 571-574). The latter figured a few years later in the same capacity under Sextus Pompey in Spain.

§ VI.—The Names of Moneyers, &c.

In the preceding chapter we have confined our remarks to the appointment and duties of the moneyers, ordinary and special, in the capital, in Italy, and in the Provinces. To these we would now add some particulars of the forms in which their names and those of others appear on the coins. They vary considerably at different epochs, and throughout no regular system was adopted. Each moneyer selected whatever form he pleased, varying it to suit his own fancy, and at the same time adapting it to the exigencies of type and space; the latter, on such small pieces as the denarius and aureus, being very limited.

Primitive form of Roman names.

The Roman name in full was a very composite one, and was comprised of various elements. Varro[1] and Appian[2] assert that the Romans originally had only one name—*simplicia in Italia fuisse nomina . . . quod Romulus et Remus et Faustulus neque*

[1] *Ap.* Val. Max., *Epit. de praenom.*, 1, where this statement is controverted by a reference to *Rhea Silvia, Silvius Numitor, Amulius Silvius.*

[2] *Hist. rom., praef.*, 13.

praenomen ullum neque cognomen habuerint. Mommsen[1] has suggested that these belong to the mythical age, as even at such times double names do occur, as *Titus Tatius, Numa Pompilius, Ancus Marcius,* &c. There is, however, no question that in early times there was greater simplicity of names, and though single ones occur, it is possible that the early Roman custom was to have two, the second in the genitive case representing the father or head of the household, as *Marcus Marci, Caecilia Metelli.* The question may, however, be solved in some degree if we consider the distinct elements of which the Roman nation was originally composed, viz., Sabines, Latins, and Etruscans.

Sabine names.

From the earliest times the Sabines had two names, one, the praenomen, indicating the individual, as *Quintus, Caius, Appius, Lucius,* &c., the other the gens to which he belonged, and which, like the Roman *nomen gentilicium,* terminated in *ius* or *eius,* as *Tatius, Pompaedius, Icius.* It also sometimes happened that an individual had two *nomina gentilicia* instead of a praenomen and nomen gentilicium, as *Attius Naevius, Aicius Marius, Minius Icius,* the one indicating the gens of his father, the other that of his mother. These were interchangeable. A third form was the addition of a cognomen, when the praenomen was sometimes omitted. In the names which are given on the coins of the Confederates struck during the Social war there are examples of all three forms. The names of Quintus Pompaedius Silo and Gaius Papius Mutilus supply instances of the first and last forms, and that of Minius Icius of the second. Minius was probably the name of the father, as that of the son in full appears to have been *Minius Icius Minii filius* (vol. ii., pp. 329, 330, 334).

Latin names.

The Latins originally may have occasionally used only one name, such as *Romulus, Remus,* and *Faustulus,* as already mentioned. It may have been on these that Varro and Appian founded their assertion. This nation also adopted the system of the Sabines, as composite names like Geminus Metius, Vitruvius Vaccus and Turnus Herdonius occur at an early period.[2]

Etruscan names.

The Etruscans, on the other hand, seem to have limited themselves mainly to a single name, examples of which we meet with in Porsenna, Spurinna, Caecina, Perperna, which may also have given rise to Varro's statement. The termination *na* may have been equivalent to the Sabine or Roman *ius*; therefore these names would be real *nomina gentilicia.*[3]

In their system of names the Romans at first followed the custom of the Sabines, to which at a later period they added a fourth, *agnomen.* The order

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[1] *Röm. Forschungen,* i. 5. [2] Smith's *Dict. of Antiquities,* 2nd ed., s.v. *Nomen.*

[3] Niebuhr, *Röm. Gesch.,* 5th ed. (Berlin, 1853), p. 214, note 922.

of these names was (1) *praenomen*; (2) *nomen*; (3) *cognomen primum*; (4) *cognomen secundum* or *agnomen*.

Nomen.

The *nomen*, the chief one of the four, was that derived from the gens, to which every Roman belonged. This nomen, or nomen gentilicium, generally terminated in *ius* or *eius*, as Aurelius, Pompeius, which at a later period, during the Empire, was changed into *aeus*, as Annius, Anneius, and Annaeus, or Appuleius and Appulaeus. The nomen gentilicium was hereditary.

Praenomen.

The *praenomen* was, as its composition shows, that which preceded the nomen gentilicium, and which specially characterized the individual, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, Sextus, &c. This name was at first given to boys when they arrived at the age of puberty, that is, at fourteen, when they assumed the *toga virilis*, and to girls on their marriage.[1] At a later time boys received it on the ninth day after their birth, and girls on the eighth day. This solemnity was called the *lustratio*, whence the day received the name of *dies lustricus*.[2] The praenomina varied but little under the Republic, and were limited in number from the time of Sulla, not exceeding eighteen for patrician families.[3] Varro says that there were originally thirty, but fourteen of these had fallen into disuse before his time. Amongst these were Agrippa, Caesar, Faustus, Hostus, Lar, Opiter, Postumus, &c. Faustus is, however, met with on coins struck by Faustus Cornelius Sulla (vol. i., p. 471). The number decreased owing to the custom of certain patrician families using a few praenomina, usually from four to seven.[4] Also, among the patricians, some praenomina were restricted to families, as Appius and Decimus to the Claudii, Kaeso to the Fabii and Quinctilii, or Mamercus to the Aemilii. The plebeian families did not limit themselves to such an extent, and in their case greater variety appears, but those who became *nobiles* followed the example of the patricians, and likewise restricted their number. The praenomen given to a boy, the eldest in the family, was usually that of his father,[5] and often of his grandfather. These may be recognized in some of the early names on coins, as C. Junius C. f., M. Acilius M. f., Cn. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n., &c. In some cases it extended to the great-

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[1] Val. Max., *Epit. de praenom.*, 8: *Pueris non prius quam togam virilem sumerent, puellis non ante quam nuberent praenomina imponi moris fuisse Q. Scaevola auctor est.*

[2] Macrobius, *Sat.* i. 16, 36: *Est autem lustricus dies, quo infantes lustrantur et nomen accipiunt;* see also coins of Caius Caesar (vol. ii., p. 443).

[3] Marquardt, *Privatleben der Römer*, ed. 1886, Erst. Theil, *Die Familie*, p. 11.

[4] Mommsen, *Röm. Forschungen*, i., p. 15.

[5] It is in consequence of Cnaeus Pompey having the same praenomen as his father, Pompey the Great, that some confusion has arisen in the attribution of their respective coins (vol. ii., p. 365).

grandfather, but not on coins, as C. Octavius C. f. C. n. C. p. (*Caius Octavius Caii filius, Caii nepos, Caii pronepos*). The two names, praenomen and gentilicium, were essential to a Roman, and these were sufficient at any time to designate him, even when a third or fourth was owned by the individual.

Cognomen.

The *cognomen*, which was the third name in order, was at first applied as a strictly personal name, and had a meaning as a surname or nickname appropriate to the individual.[1] It was general amongst patrician families, but in the case of those of plebeian origin it was not the rule. Every Roman citizen besides belonging to a gens was also a member of a *familia*.[2] The word *familia* originally included only persons who were in the power of a paterfamilias, such as his sons, daughters, grandchildren, and even slaves, but later it received a wider significance. These cognomina were derived from various circumstances, either from a common ancestor within the gens, as Fostulus, Lepidus, Lentulus, Metellus, or from the city or district whence it originally came, as Antiaticus, Sabinus, Siculus, or from some event in the life of the founder, as *Magnus, Maximus*, &c.; or in connection with his birth or descent, as *Geminus, Trigeminus*; but by far the greater number recorded some mental or physical peculiarities, as *Brutus*, a man lacking in intelligence; *Cicero*, one skilled in raising the *cicer* (a species of pulse), or with his face marked with warts like the *cicer*; *Crassipes*, a thick-footed man; *Pansa* or *Plancus*, one with flat, splay feet; *Ahenobarbus* or *Sulla*, one with a red beard. These names were in most cases hereditary, and descended to the latest members of a *familia*, but sometimes they ceased with the originator. Under the Republic the third name implied *nobilitas*.[3]

Agnomen.

The *nobiles* did not limit themselves to three names, but added occasionally a second or even a third cognomen, which at a later period was called the agnomen. These also were of varied origin. They might be honorary distinctions in commemoration of some memorable military event (*cognomen ex virtute*), as *Africanus* (P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus), *Asiaticus* (L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus), and among the Claudii and Metelli, *Macedonicus, Dalmaticus, Numidicus, Creticus*, &c. They were also adopted to distinguish one member of a family from another as a nickname, as P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer, &c.

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[1] Egbert, *Latin Inscrip.*, p. 92.

[2] There were, however, exceptions, since the *Antonii, Duilii, Flaminii, Marii, Memmii, Mummii* and *Sertorii* had no cognomen (Marquardt, *Privatleben der Römer*, ed. 1886, p. 13, note 5).

[3] Ausonius, *Idyll.*, 11, 80: *tria nomina nobiliorum.* Schol. Juv., v. 127: *tanquam habeas tria nomina*] *hoc est tanquam nobilis sis* (Marquardt, *op. cit.*, p. 15, note 1).

Adoptive name.

In the case of adoption, when a member of one gens passed into another, he took the name of his adoptive father, but usually retained that of his old gens in a modified form. Thus C. Octavius, after being adopted by his uncle, the dictator, assumed the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus was the son of L. Aemilius Paullus. M. Junius Brutus, on his adoption by his uncle Q. Servilius Caepio, took the name of Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus, thus retaining his cognomen. On his coins he used somewhat indiscriminately his birth-name and that of his adoption (vol. ii., pp. 471 f.). On the coins other examples occur, as P. Licinius Crassus Junianus, A. Licinius Nerva Silianus, T. Quinctius T. f. Crispinus Sulpicianus, &c.

Tribal name.

Another form of name was that indicating the *tribus* to which a person belonged. The *tribus*, a territorial classification of the citizens of Rome for military purposes, had its origin in the Servian reformation. The number was at first four; but as Rome gradually extended her territory it was augmented until B.C. 241 (A.U.C. 513), when it reached the limit of thirty-five, which was never passed. Originally the *tribus* was attached to the domicile, but towards the close of the Republic it lost its territorial value and became only personal and hereditary.[1] The word denoting the tribe regularly preceded the cognomen, as P. Cornelius L. f. Quir(*ina tribu*) Maximus, or else it sometimes took its place as L. Memmius Gal(*eria tribu*). In inscriptions and on coins the names of the tribes are as a rule abbreviated.

First names on coins.

We will now turn to the coins themselves and see to what extent and in what manner they illustrate the different ways of representing personal names. The development of the name was at first gradual, and throughout was subject to constant variation. As Mommsen[2] has remarked, "the monetary legends have not that solemn form used for inscriptions. They are of a more familiar nature and approach the epistolary style, so that they can be compared with a signature." On the early issues of the coinage there is a complete absence of any personal marks which would serve to identify the coin with its issuer. It was in the fullest sense a state currency. When the bronze coinage was cast it was without any legend, and it is not until the cast money had ceased to be issued that we first meet with any vestige of moneyers' marks. They do not occur until the *as* had passed from the triental to the sextantal standard. This, as has been shown, was not till *circ.* B.C. 240. It is in the issues of which the sextantal *as* forms a part that we first meet with moneyers' marks in the form of symbols. Mommsen[3]

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[1] Cagnat, *Cours élémen. d'Épigraphie Latine*, p. 25; Egbert, *Latin Inscrip.*, p. 96.

[2] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 172.

[3] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 171.

has put their first appearance at *circ.* B.C. 234, and this date quite agrees with Count de Salis's classification. Almost immediately after the introduction of moneyers' symbols we meet with their names, which are given in an abbreviated form, *i.e.*, by a single letter or by a monogram, or are slightly extended. The first examples of moneyers' names on coins which Count de Salis has assigned to the Roman mint give them in a slightly extended form, viz., the praenomen with the nomen or cognomen, C·AV (*C. Allius*) and C·VR (*C.* [*Terentius*] *Varro*) (vol. i., pp. 34, 35); but on those of the same period classed to local issue we have a single letter M (uncertain), or the monograms AV (*Allius*), MA (uncertain), or AR (*Aurelius*) (vol. ii., pp. 167, 170-172). No definite rule was laid down at the outset, and this irregularity was preserved throughout the whole coinage, even when the names were given more completely.

Classification of names.

The various forms in which the moneyers' names are represented may be briefly classed as follows:—

1. By a single letter, which may be the initial of a nomen or cognomen.
2. By a monogram, which may consist of the initials of the praenomen, nomen or cognomen, or of those of more than one name, as Ⅎ (= L·F·P).
3. By separate letters, or partly so, as TOD (*Todillus*), OPEI (*Opeimius*), SAR (*Saranus*), NAT (*Natta*), BAV (*Balbus*). These appear to be mainly cognomina.
4. By the praenomen, nomen or cognomen, as FAVSTVS, ANNIVS, SVFENAS.
5. By the praenomen and nomen, as L·COIL (*L. Coilius*), CN·DO (*Cn. Domitius*). Sometimes the nomen may be monogrammatic, or partly so, as C·AL (*C. Allius*), or L·SAVF (*L. Saufeius*).
6. By the praenomen and cognomen, as P·PAETVS (*P.* [*Aelius*] *Paetus*), P·BLAS (*P.* [*Cornelius*] *Blasio*).
7. By the nomen and cognomen, as AV·RVF (*Aurelius Rufus*) or PETILLIVS·CAPITOLINVS. These seem to be the only instances of this form on coins.
8. By the praenomen, nomen and cognomen, as M·ATILI·SAR (*M. Atilius Saranus*), SEX·POM·FOSTLVS (*Sextus Pompeius Fostulus*).
9. By the praenomen, cognomen and agnomen, as L·SCIP·ASIAG (*L.* [*Cornelius*] *Scipio Asiagenus*).
10. By the praenomen, nomen, cognomen and agnomen, as T·QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS SVLPICIANVS.

11. By the praenomen, nomen and tribal name, as L·MEMMI GAL (*Lucius Memmius Galeria*), C·MARIVS C·F·TRO (*C. Marius C. f. Tromentina*).

To nos. 5, 6 and 8-11 is sometimes added the patronymic initial, and also not infrequently that of the grandfather. At first the names occur only on the reverse.

Development of names.

To return to the gradual development of the moneyers' names, it will be seen from the early pages of this work that down to *circ.* B.C. 197 the symbols far outnumber the names, but after that date the latter are on the increase, so that before the close of our Period III. (B.C. 196—173) they entirely displace the former. Occasionally some moneyers use two symbols, or a symbol and a monogram or initials, as anchor and Q (vol. i., p. 64), Victory and Ƥ (vol. i., p. 65), bull and MO (vol. i., p. 69), murex and ΓVR (vol. ii., p. 240), &c. The monograms soon become fewer, and their place is taken by the praenomen, with the nomen or cognomen. From B.C. 172 the names are still further extended, and the occurrence of the praenomen, nomen and cognomen becomes not infrequent, as on the coinages of M. Atilius Saranus, Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio, which are all of the same epoch (vol. i., pp. 92-95). There is, however, still a strong tendency to retain the single name in an abbreviated form, but mostly of the cognomen in separate letters, as SAR = Saranus, NAT = Natta, and FLAVS = Flavus (vol. i., pp. 99, 101, 113). The filiation or patronymic initial is met with for the first time in the name of C·IVNI·C·F, *circ.* B.C. 172 (vol. i., p. 89). The addition of the grandfather's initial to the patronymic is of a more recent date, *circ.* B.C. 82, and is first met with in the case of A·ΓOST·A·F·S·N·ALBIN (vol. i., p. 351). On the coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, which may be assigned to a slightly earlier date, *circ.* B.C. 88, the grandfather's initial is given without that of the father (vol. i., p. 251). This is a solitary instance of that form. The filiation initial occurs very frequently throughout the whole coinage, but that of the grandfather is exceptional. From about B.C. 150 the single name, nomen or cognomen, disappears from general use, but the latter recurs at a later period, even after B.C. 72, in the case of LIBO, SVFENAS, CALDVS, ΓHILIΓΓVS, LONGIN, &c. In the cases of duumvirates or triumvirates a single name may occur, as ΓISO (L. Calpurnius Piso) and CAEΓIO (Q. Servilius Caepio) (vol. i., p. 170); KALENI (Q. Fufii Caleni) and CORDI (Mucii Cordi) (vol. i., p. 415); or GAR·OGVL·VER (Gargilius, Ogulnius, Vergilius) (vol. i., p. 333); and on the small bronze coins of Augustus, for want of space, ΓVLCHER, TAVRVS, REGVLVS; LAMIA, SILIVS, ANNIVS, &c. (vol. ii., pp. 75, 88). A remarkable variety of the monogrammatic form of name is met with on the coinage of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (B.C. 54), who gives his praenomen only in the sign ,

which supplies a combination of all the letters of FAVSTVS (vol. i., p. 489). It was a conceit which no other moneyer of his age thought fit to imitate.

After B.C. 49 there was an inclination towards a more uniform system, and the moneyers usually give their three names: praenomen, nomen and cognomen. Rather notable exceptions are met with in the case of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who supplies his agnomen only (vol. i., p. 567), and in that of Petillius Capitolinus (vol. i., p. 571), in whom we have a rare instance of a nomen and cognomen without the praenomen. The uniformity noticeable after B.C. 49 was preserved from B.C. 16 onwards, except on the small bronze pieces already noticed. On his coins of the Roman mint Octavius describes himself only as CAESAR DIVI F or IMP · CAESAR, and later as AVGVSTVS or CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Names on Provincial coins.

In the Provinces the quaestors, legates and others followed the custom of the moneyers of Rome and Italy; and of the triumvirs Antony's name is represented in greater variety and irregularity than those of his colleagues. The Antonia gens was plebeian, and had no cognomina, so we get only his praenomen and nomen, but more often only his nomen, which is occasionally abbreviated into a monogram formed of the first three letters ANT. Octavius usually calls himself C · CAESAR or CAESAR only, and later CAESAR AVGVSTVS or A /GVSTVS. His earlier titles are varied by DIVI F or DIVI IVLI F.

Some care appears to have been exercised by Antony and Octavius in selecting the manner in which their names should be represented, for though each struck coins with the other's portrait, one in the East, the other in Gaul, yet each issue gives their names differing in some respects.

We may add that on all his own coins Julius Caesar gives his cognomen CAESAR only, and it has already been remarked that Brutus uses both his birth-name and that which he received by adoption.

From a general view of the list of moneyers given in the Indices it will be seen that the most common form of representing their names is by the praenomen, nomen and cognomen. After these in order of frequency come the praenomen and nomen, the nomen and cognomen, the nomen or cognomen, and lastly the full four names, praenomen, nomen, cognomen and agnomen; but of this last form there are but few examples. Throughout the smallness of the coin, together with the design, necessitated the moneyer's name being given in a very abbreviated form.

The name of the magistrate is usually given in the nominative case; but there are exceptions when it is found in the genitive. These last, however, do not number a dozen examples in the whole series.[1] The latest

[1] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 178.

occurrence in the genitive case is not connected with the moneyers, but with Antony. The coins bearing his portrait and that of Cleopatra, which were struck just before the battle of Actium, give their names in this form (vol. ii., p. 525). It is only in one instance that we meet with the name of the moneyer in the dative case. It is that of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, whose coins are assigned to local issue (vol. ii., p. 291). Another instance, but not connected with the moneyers, is to be met with on the coins of L. Pinarius Scarpus, who, on some struck in Cyrenaïca, gives his name in the nominative case, but those of Antony and Octavius in the dative (vol. ii., pp. 583-585).

The peculiar form MEMIES on the coins of Lucius and Caius Memmius is not plural, but a provincialism for MEMMIVS.[1] As, however, Count de Salis has assigned their issue to B.C. 87, they are given to the Roman mint (vol. i., p. 307).

§ VII.—The Types.

When discussing the origin of the bronze coinage, and those of silver and gold, it was necessary to give some account of the early types of each class. In the case of the bronze, owing to the many changes in its standard of weight, the modifications in the types, which were mostly unimportant, were at the same time noted. It will therefore not be necessary to revert to them, and our remarks will be mainly restricted to tracing in a general way the development of the types of the silver and gold money, more especially in connection with the former, as the latter does not make its appearance at the Roman mint till the middle of the first century B.C. To avoid repetition our starting-point will be from the time when the moneyers begin to notify their identity in the form of symbols.

Classification into groups or Periods.

As the subject of the types of the Roman Republican money is one too vast and complicated for us to enter into in any detail, we shall be compelled to limit ourselves to a very general and perhaps superficial view of this interesting feature of the coinage. Though it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule, since certain characteristics are existent throughout the whole series, the coinage of the Republic and of the first few years of the Empire, as regards its types, seems to fall into three chronological groups or periods. The first period will extend from the introduction of silver and gold at the Roman mint to the early years of the first century B.C., that is, to about the close of the Social war B.C. 88. The types of the coinage of this period are mainly mythological, even when relating to the family history of the moneyer. The record of a contemporary event, or one of recent occurrence, is quite exceptional. The second period will include the coinage from the Social war down to the great

[1] Babelon, *Monn. de la rép. rom.*, vol. ii., p. 216, note 4.

Civil war, B.C. 49, between the parties of Pompey and Caesar. During these years, whilst references to the history of the early ancestors of the moneyers are still the most numerous, there is a great tendency to depict events of quite recent or contemporary date, and even some connected with the moneyers themselves. In the third period, which takes us from the Republic into the Empire, contemporary events provide most of the subjects for illustration, so that the coinage, more particularly that of the Provinces, serves as a medallic history of the time. At first the moneyers, so long as their names appear on the coins, retained their former privilege of personal record, but from B.C. 16 it was exercised very rarely (vol. ii., p. 44).

First Period, B.C. 268—83.

The original type of the denarius, head of Roma and the Dioscuri, which was also that of the early quinarius and sestertius, remained unchanged during the third century B.C. (pl. viii., nos. 1-7). The only attempt at a modification was not in connection with the actual type, but in the addition, on the reverse, of symbols or of the initials of the moneyers. The latter have already been dealt with in the preceding chapter.

Moneyers' symbols.

What were these symbols; were they merely signs without any special meaning, or had they some particular significance? In connection with Greek coins there is conclusive evidence that some of the symbols which are met with, more particularly on certain coinages, such as those of Abdera, Corinth and Athens, are of the nature of hereditary crests, or of some specially selected device.[1] In the latter case the moneyer did for himself what in the other was done for him by an ancestor. The symbols on the Roman coins appear to be of the same character. Some were family crests, which would be hereditary, and which would account for their repetition at various intervals, such as the dog (Antestia gens), the crescent (Sempronia gens), the dolphin (Afrania gens), the gryphon (Papia gens), the pentagon, knife, &c. Others, as Victory with wreath, Victory and spear-head, anchor, trident, rostrum tridens, laurel-wreath, &c., may relate to great deeds achieved by the moneyers' ancestors; whilst a third series is of a punning nature, associated with the name of the issuer, as a hammer (*malleolus*) in connection with the Poblicia gens, the adze (*acisculus*) with the Valeria gens, the fly (*musca*) with the Sempronia gens, the deformed foot (*crassipes*) with the Furia gens, the small bird (*todillus*) with the Todilia gens, and the prawn (*squilla*) with the Licinia gens. It would be easy to cite numerous other examples, but these are sufficient to show that all these symbols have some special meaning or application in connection with the moneyers.[2]

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[1] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 53 *pass.*

[2] There are two "restorations" by Trajan which illustrate the nature of these symbols: one with the shield and carnyx is connected with the Decia gens; the other with a female head, with the Horatia gens (see vol. ii., p. 216).

Diana or Victory in a biga.

The first indication of a change in the type of the denarius makes its appearance about the beginning of the second century B.C., when on the reverse Diana or Luna in a biga was substituted for the Dioscuri. This type occurred first *circ.* B.C. 190 [1] (vol. i., pp. 66, 72, pl. xix. 1, 2). About twenty years later, *circ.* B.C. 170, another type, that of Victory also in a biga, was introduced (vol. i., pp. 87, 91, pl. xxi. 3). These two types did not entirely displace that of the Dioscuri, which continued with considerable frequency. Victory in a biga may have had a general signification, or, in the first instance, it might have had especial reference to the victorious progress of the Roman armies at that time, more especially in the East (vol. ii., p. 242). The same may also be said of the other type, as Diana was much revered at Rome. Her chief temple, which was on the slope of the Aventine, was founded by Servius Tullius for the benefit of the Latins, who assembled there yearly to offer up their sacrifices. It was also in B.C. 187 that the consul, M. Aemilius Lepidus, vowed a temple to her during his campaign against the Ligurians, but this temple was not dedicated for some years later (B.C. 179), which would be too late to account for her appearance on the coins. A more recent identification of this group is that of Luna,[2] and her presence on the coins has been associated with a reform of the Calendar, which took place in B.C. 191 under the provisions of the *lex Acilia de intercalatione*, which was proposed by the consul Mn. Acilius Glabrio. Since B.C. 207 the Calendar had fallen into some confusion, the principle of intercalation having been given up, apparently a concession to the sun-god Apollo, who was supposed to have been offended at his annual course being distorted by contamination with the foreign lunar element.[3] By the *lex Acilia* the intercalary months were restored, and thus Luna was reinstated in her place in the Calendar. This circumstance was certainly contemporary with the first appearance of this type, but it is a question whether it was of sufficient importance to cause such a radical change in the stereotyped design of the denarius, and whether it is probable that a contemporary event would thus be recorded.

Increase of reverse types.

The introduction of these two types had broken down the monopoly of the Dioscuri, and the moneyers were not slow in availing themselves of this innovation to extend it much further, and to make it serve their own purpose. Hitherto they had been content to mark

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[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 182) says *circ.* B.C. 217, that is, at the time of the reduction of the bronze to the uncial standard. This date, however, seems too early.

[2] Hill, *Historical Roman Coins*, p. 58, and vol. ii., p. 227.

[3] Unger, *Zeitrechnung*, in Iwan Müller's *Handbuch*, i.^{2}, pp. 804 f.

their own identity by the use of symbols or initials only. They now took a much bolder step, and occasionally ventured to introduce designs which were personal and which recalled the glory of their families. The earliest examples are met with soon after B.C. 150 in the coins of C. Renius, who, in representing Juno Caprotina (vol. i., p. 121), recorded the origin of his family in the ancient city of Lanuvium. In those of C. Curiatius Trigeminus with Juno in a quadriga (vol. i., p. 122) we have a type not yet explained; in those of M. Aurelius Cota with Hercules in a biga of Centaurs (vol. i., p. 128), a probable reference to the victories of his ancestor of the same name in Spain; in those of Cn. Gellius with Mars bearing off the goddess Nerio (vol. i., p. 129), a record of the Sabine origin of his family; and in those of Sextus Pompeius Fostulus with the Wolf and Twins (vol. i., p. 131), his family claiming descent from Faustulus, the royal shepherd of Amulius, who discovered the babes at the foot of the Palatine. These new types with many others are attributed to *circ.* B.C. 150—125, and their rapid increase marks their growing popularity. The new types were, however, of a religious character, and so far no attempt had been made to secularize them. This bolder innovation was, however, soon to come, and *circ.* B.C. 125 C. Minucius Augurinus depicted on his coins a representation of the bronze monument which had been erected outside the Porta Trigemina to his ancestor L. Minucius Augurinus in commemoration of his successful attempt in B.C. 439 to avert a serious famine by lowering the price of corn to a maximum of one *as* per modius (vol. i., p. 135, pl. xxvi. 15). This type was repeated a few years later by the moneyer's son, Ti. Minucius C. f. Augurinus (vol. i., p. 148, pl. xxvii. 16). These instances are, however, exceptional, and for the next twenty-five years the types continue to preserve their religious character.

The type of the Dioscuri, which had become less frequent when those of Diana (or Luna) and Victory had been introduced, is but rarely met with after B.C. 150, and when it does occur it usually has some personal reference to the moneyer's family. The same may also be said of Victory in a biga.

At the turn of the century the purely secular types reassert themselves, and go on increasing in number as we approach the lowest limit of our first Period. Some instances may be mentioned, as the Macedonian shield on the coins of M. Caecilius Metellus (vol. i., p. 175, pl. xxix. 19), the horseman on those of C. Serveilius (vol. i., p. 179, pl. xxx. 4), of M. Sergius Silus and of L. Manlius Torquatus (vol. ii., pp. 269, 270, pl. xciii. 8-11), the flamen quirinalis on those of N. Fabius Pictor (vol. i., p. 181, pl. xxx. 6), the scene representing the voting in the comitium on those of P. Licinius Nerva (vol. ii., p. 274, pl. xciii. 15), the oath-scene on those of Ti. Veturius Barrus (vol. ii.,

p. 281, pl. xciv. 4), and very many others too numerous to mention in detail.[1]

During the period when these constant changes were taking place in the reverse type, that of the obverse remained unaltered with but a single exception. There were, however, certain slight modifications from time to time in the general appearance or form of the head of Roma, in the expression of her features, and in the shapes of the helmet and the earring, and in the arrangement of the hair. These were the ordinary effects of time and change of moneyers. The head of Roma, which was originally turned to the right, is, towards the end of the second century B.C., occasionally turned to the left, or surrounded by a wreath. These practically constitute the only modifications.

First changes of obverse types.

The one exception to the rule occurred in B.C. 100 in the case of the denarius struck by the quaestors L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (vol. i., p. 170, pl. xxix. 12), to which we have already had occasion to refer.[2] This was quite an epoch-making coin, as it marks several departures and innovations. In the first place it is the earliest piece on which a contemporary event was recorded. It also originated three somewhat important changes or modifications in the type, viz., a change of the obverse design, the first occurrence of the formula EX S·C· (*ex senatus consulto*), and the use of a varying symbol to mark the issue of the dies. The name of ROMA was also omitted; but this was not the first instance, as it is absent from the denarii of L. Atilius Nomentanus, issued some years before (vol. i., p. 125). This earlier omission was more an accident.[3] As we know the precise date and occasion when this denarius of the quaestors was struck we are able to fix with accuracy the origin of these various changes, which in a very short time became quite general. In spite of this sudden encroachment the head of Roma still remained the prevailing obverse type. *Circ.* B.C. 94, however, three moneyers, M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius, who formed a triumvirate of the mint (vol. i., pp. 175 f., pl. xxix. 19—pl. xxx. 5), each issued two series of denarii, one with the helmeted head of Roma, the other with the diademed or laureate head of Apollo. The coinage of the quaestors Piso and Caepio was a special one, that of the triumvirate just mentioned was an ordinary one, but both gave the signal for a departure which was quickly taken advantage of by succeeding moneyers, so that from B.C. 91—89, besides the frequent recurrence of the head of Roma, we have also those of the Dioscuri, Pietas, Vulcan, the Dei Penates, Saturn, Mars, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Hercules, Ceres and Diana.

[1] We have referred to some of the types on the local coinages as they are only reflections of those used at the Roman mint.

[2] See above, p. lxxi.

[3] It is also omitted on the quinarii of T. Cloulius, B.C. 101 (vol. i., p. 167).

These occurred at the Roman mint, and similar variations will be found on the local money. The heads were not selected at random, but in most cases they bear some relation to the reverse types, or are connected with the history of the moneyers' families.

During these years, B.C. 100—88, there were no other allusions on the reverse types to current events, if we except a few which are of doubtful significance, such as Roma crowned by Victory or a warrior in attitude of repose (vol. ii., pp. 306, 307, pl. xcvi., 3-7), and some others which were struck during the Social war, and which are supposed to refer to events connected with it, and also the coins of the Confederates themselves, which cannot, however, be said to come quite under the same category.

The legend ROMA

There is one other point to be mentioned which seems to be more closely connected with the development of the types than with the legends generally. It is the occurrence of the name of ROMA. The name of the city is not met with on the cast coins, but it is inscribed on all those which are struck, whether of gold, silver or bronze, from B.C. 268. On the silver it continued with the exception just mentioned till the end of the second century B.C. Its usual place was in the exergue on the reverse, but occasionally for want of space it was transferred to the obverse. The first instance is on the coins of C. Minucius Augurinus, *circ.* B.C. 125 (vol. i., p. 135, pl. xxvi. 15), on which no room was left for it on the reverse, the whole of the field being occupied by the design and the moneyer's name. The next occurrence was only a few years later on the denarii of C. Numitorius (vol. i., p. 141, pl. xxvii. 4), and again on those of Mn. Acilius Balbus, which were almost contemporary (vol. i., p. 150, pl. xxviii. 1). It was omitted altogether, as we have seen, on the special issue of the quaestors, Piso and Caepio (B.C. 100), and on the coins of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, only one member, M. Aurelius Scaurus, recorded the name (vol. i., p. 184). From B.C. 91 its omission became more frequent, and as an indication of the name of the city it may be said to have ceased at the close of the Social war, and with the issues of D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 244 f.). Its exceptional occurrence after that date seems to connect the name rather with the type than with the city (see coins of C. Poblicius, vol. i., p. 365, and of P. Satrienus, *ib.* p. 392). It may be laid down as a general rule that all the denarii bearing the name of ROMA, when it is not used to explain the type, must be considered as anterior to the Social war, and those which do not bear it as subsequent to B.C. 101.[1]

The name of ROMA is given on all the struck bronze from B.C. 268, with the exception of some local coins issued towards the close of this series, and

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 166) gives the date at about B.C. 114.

even at the local mints which were in operation during the third century B.C. It was not until the passing of the *lex Papiria* in B.C. 89 that this custom tends to fall into disuse.

Macdonald[1] has suggested that these phenomena may be explained by connecting them with the more or less gradual cessation of the local issues. The first issue of the denarius had been the signal for an immediate limitation of the silver-producing mints in Italy. By the end of the second century B.C. the silver coinage of Rome was in a fair way to become the silver money of the whole world. The distinctive legend was therefore no longer so necessary as before. With the copper coinage it was different, because coins in that metal continued to be struck at many towns in Italy and Sicily down to B.C. 89, when all these local mints were closed by the effect of the *lex Plautia Papiria*. The need for differentiation was over, and the inscription on the copper money went the way of that on the silver.

These suggestions may not be without some basis; but it seems possible to find a more immediate and nearer cause. The omission of the name of ROMA and the substitution of the head of some other divinity for that of Roma on the obverse are distinct characteristics of the coinage of B.C. 91, which was the year of the tribunate of M. Livius Drusus, who fought so persistently for the removal of the burdens which oppressed the Allies of Rome in Italy, who were clamouring for the extension of the franchise. It is possible that these changes in the types of the coinage, which included the omission of the name of *Roma*, may therefore have been due to a discreet policy of the Senate not to bring too vividly before the Allies the dominant position which Rome at that time held, and which she was not willing to relinquish.

Period II., circ. B.C. 81—50.

Passing on to our second Period, it will be seen that for some time the types of the coins retained their earlier characteristics, most of the moneyers recording events of somewhat remote times. It is only very gradually, and at first almost imperceptibly, that we are able to trace any reference to occurrences of a more recent date, but as with the legends, when once it began it soon developed. In B.C. 81 there are two types for which no satisfactory explanation in connection with the family history of the moneyers has been found. One is that of Hercules and the Nemean lion on the coins of C. Poblicius (vol. i., p. 365, pl. xli. 1), and Victory in a triga on those of C. Naevius Balbus (vol. i., p. 366, pl. xli. 2). It is therefore possible that both these types relate to the events of the preceding year, when Sulla overcame the remnants of the party of Marius and Cinna at the battle outside the Colline gate. Eckhel[2] was of

[1] *Coin Types*, p. 185.

[2] *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 212.

opinion that the coins of L. Farsuleius Mensor, with the bust of Libertas on the obverse, and Roma assisting a togate figure into her car (vol. i., p. 402, pl. xlii. 18), allude to the passing of the *lex Julia*, which granted the franchise to some of the Italian states. The type, however, may relate to the recent struggle between the Marian and Sullan parties.

Recent or contemporary events recorded.

These instances are both doubtful and conjectural; but from B.C. 72 the coinage is rich in allusions to recent or contemporary history. So numerous are the instances that we are compelled to confine our references to a few only of the more striking examples. One of the earliest is that of the coinage of Mn. Aquillius, B.C. 72 (vol. i., p. 416, pl. xliii. 6), which commemorates the success of his grandfather, Mn. Aquillius, in Sicily about thirty years previously, i.e. in B.C. 101. In like manner C. Coelius Caldus, who was a triumvir of the mint circ. B.C. 61, recalls the conquests in Spain of his grandfather, and the various public offices filled by his father and uncle (vol. i., pp. 474, 475, pl. xlvii. 22, 23). M. Nonius Sufenas in B.C. 63 records the inauguration of the *Ludi Victoriae Sullanae* by his father, B.C. 81, and he illustrates the event with a representation of Roma crowned by Victory and the legend *ludos Victoriae primus fecit* (vol. i., p. 470, pl. xlvii. 17); and in the following year Faustus Cornelius Sulla pays a similar tribute to his father in depicting on the reverse of his coins the submission of Bocchus, king of Mauretania, and the capture of Jugurtha, king of Numidia, a device which the elder Sulla had caused to be engraved on his signet-ring (vol. i., p. 471, pl. xlvii. 18). A few years later, B.C. 54, when Faustus Sulla was quaestor, he was invested with a special authority to issue coins, probably to meet the expense of a largess of corn. On these he commemorates the triumphs of his father-in-law, Pompey the Great, by the representation of three trophies, his victories in the three Continents by three wreaths and the head of Hercules, and the dedication of the temple to Venus by Pompey in B.C. 55 by the bust of that divinity (vol. i., pp. 489, 490, pl. xlviii. 22, 23).

A limited number of the moneyers record events connected with their own history. Of these we have an example in the coins of M. Aemilius Scaurus, who commemorated the defeat of the Nabathean Arabs and the surrender of their king, Aretas. This event occurred in B.C. 62—60, and the coins were struck only two years later, when, as curule aedile, Scaurus superintended the public games at Rome (vol. i., p. 483, pl. xlviii. 13, 14). A perhaps more striking instance is that in connection with the coins of P. Licinius Crassus, which are assigned to B.C. 55, and to which reference has already been made (see above, p. lxxiii). Here we appear to have a contemporary type, which commemorates the arrival of Crassus in Rome with his troop of 1000 Gaulish horsemen which he had raised for service in the

East. On the reverse is shown either himself or one of his troop, and on the obverse the bust of Venus, a compliment to Julius Caesar, under whom Crassus had been serving in Gaul (vol. i., p. 487, pl. xlviii. 20).

Of coins recording contemporary events, the most remarkable series which come within our middle period are those which were issued in the Provinces, in Spain, Gaul and the East (vol. ii., pp. 352 f., 388 f. and 459 f.). In Spain C. Annius Luscus and Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, the proconsuls, use types personal to themselves, and the quaestor, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, illustrates the great deeds of his kinsman Sulla. In Gaul C. Valerius Flaccus also refers to his victories in that province and in Spain; and in the East we have the remarkable coins of Sulla recording his recent victories at Chaeroneia and Orchomenos, his splendid triumph at Rome, and the honours paid to him by the Senate. It is mainly in fact to the Provincial coinages, as we shall see later, that we must turn for the record of contemporary events.

Canting types.

Another form of type is that of a canting or punning character. This we have already met with in the case of the moneyers' symbols. These *types parlants*, to which the Romans were specially partial, and which the nature of the coinage favoured, begin to show themselves at quite an early period, and they are fairly constant throughout the whole series, even down to the time of the moneyers who served under Augustus. One of the earliest instances is that of L. Appuleius Saturninus, who depicts Saturn in a quadriga (vol. i., p. 216, pl. xxxi. 14). L. Thorius Balbus gives a bull (vol. i., p. 225, pl. xxxi. 22), C. Vibius Pansa, the mask of Pan (vol. i., p. 295, pl. xxxvi. 17), L. Lucretius Trio, a crescent moon, surrounded by seven stars (*septem Triones*) (vol. i., p. 396, pl. xlii. 11), L. Plaetorius Cestianus, an athlete holding a caestus (vol. i., p. 404, pl. xlii. 20), and Q. Pomponius Musa, representations of Hercules Musagetes and the nine Muses (vol. i., p. 441 f., pl. xlv. 13-23). Of those which occur at a later period may be mentioned the calf, *vitulus*, on the coins of Q. Voconius Vitulus (vol. i., p. 591, pl. lviii. 13-16) and the flower on those of L. Aquillius Florus (vol. ii., p. 70, pl. lxvii. 2). The character of these allusions is often somewhat far-fetched, and has led to a considerable amount of misdirected conjecture in the solution of many of the types. Their prevalence, however, is a strong testimony to the popularity of the principle.[1]

Earliest form of Portraiture.

The development of the obverse type was not so marked as that of the reverse during the first half of the first century B.C. This was due to the fact that this face of the coin was reserved for

[1] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 188.

representations of a head or bust. The variations which were introduced early in the century continued, the old type of the head of Roma having quite disappeared. At first the obverse type consisted as before of the bust of some divinity, in most cases connected either with the reverse design or else relating in some way to the personal history of the moneyer. Some of the moneyers, however, who were members of the patrician families went one step further and extolled the antiquity of their descent by supplying imaginary portraits of their supposed ancestors. It is on this account that we find the head of Tatius on the coins of L. Titurius Sabinus and T. Vettius Sabinus, who claimed to be of Sabine origin; of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius on those of the Marcii; of Numa Pompilius on those also of Cn. Calpurnius Piso, the gens claiming descent from Calpus, the son of Numa; of Quirinus (Romulus) on coins of C. Memmius, whose family was connected with the founder of Rome through the Trojan Menestheus; of Fontus, the son of Janus, on those of C. Fonteius. The moneyers were, however, not long content to seek subjects for illustration of so early a period; but as the reverse types began to lessen the distance of time, so those of the obverse revealed gradually the same characteristic, and the moneyers proceeded to figure their less remote ancestors who had won glory in the service of their country. As early as B.C. 91 Cn. Cornelius Blasio introduced a portrait of his illustrious ancestor Cornelius Scipio Africanus the Elder, who was claimed as a kinsman by all branches of the Cornelia gens, but more especially by the moneyer, whose grandfather had acted as praetor under Scipio in Sicily (vol. ii., p. 294, pl. xciv. 16). This was, however, an exceptional instance, and it is not till some years later that this family type becomes more frequent. To a somewhat remote period belong also the representations of the portraits of L. Junius Brutus and C. Servilius Ahala, on the denarii of Q. Caepio Brutus (vol. i., p. 480, pl. xlviii. 9); of the tribune Servius Sulpicius Rufus, famous for his relief of Tusculum, on those of his descendant L. Servius Rufus (vol. i., p. 566, pl. lv. 15); of M. Claudius Marcellus, the most illustrious of the Marcelli, who was consul five times, on those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (vol. i., p. 567, pl. lv. 16), and many others. Of a more recent date are the portraits of C. Coelius Caldus, Q. Pompeius Rufus, Sulla, C. Antius Restio, Aulus Postumius Albinus, L. Livineius Regulus, and Quintus Arrius, which are figured by their own sons or grandsons, but amongst all these types no allusion is made to a living person who was contemporary with the issue of the coin. These are historical memorials and do not affect to be true portraiture.[1] The only exceptions to the general rule, if indeed they can be termed exceptions, are the

[1] Babelon, *Mon. de la rép. rom., Introd.*, p. xlviii.

representations of Sulla and Pompey in their triumphal chariots (pl. cx. 5-10, 13), but these do not directly concern portraiture, as they commemorated an actual event as much as an individual.

Period III., after B.C. 50.

From B.C. 50 we may be said to enter on a new phase of the Roman coinage, especially in connection with its types. It is a time which witnessed the revival of the Provincial coinages, West and East, in a more complete and lasting form than previously. The types of these Provincial coins are mainly records of contemporary events, as we have shown in dealing with these issues under their respective Provinces. They form a pictorial history which carries us over a period of nearly twenty years, during which time the fate of the State practically hung in the balance. In the West the coins assigned to Spain, Sicily and Africa are records of the long struggle between the Pompeians and Caesarians. In Gaul they relate to the triumvirate and the later campaigns of Augustus, and in the East we have an almost complete record of all the important events from the battle of Pharsalus to the decisive action at Actium, and later of the exploits of Octavius, first as Imperator and then as Augustus. The scene in the East closes with the restoration of the Parthian standards and the conquest of Armenia. It is only occasionally and on the earlier pieces of this extensive series that the moneyers refer to events connected either with themselves or with their family history.

At the Roman mint much the same happened. On his arrival in B.C. 49 Caesar struck coins illustrating in their types his recent campaigns in Gaul (pl. xlix. 12-16), and so did the special moneyers of that year, D. Postumius Albinus Brutus and C. Vibius Pansa (vol. i., pp. 507 f., pl. xlix. 17; pl. l. 6), both of whom, however, combine with these types others of a personal nature. The moneyers followed the former usage, but intermixed with their personal types those recording contemporary events. The triumphs of Caesar in B.C. 46—45 are commemorated on the ordinary as well as on the special issues, but none relate directly to the death of the Dictator.

Introduction of true Portraiture.

The most important innovation of this time was the introduction of portraiture of living persons. We have shown how portraiture, like the moneyers' names and like the types, had gradually developed during the previous thirty years by the representation first of personages of the mythical age, by imaginary portraits of remote ancestors of the moneyers, and lastly by those of their grandfathers and fathers. The sanctity of the obverse type had at length been secularized like that of the reverse, and it needed only one step further to bring the designs on both faces of the coin into line. This step was accomplished by the Senate itself, when in B.C. 44 it ordered that the portrait and effigy of

Caesar should be placed on the coinage.[1] Caesar was now to occupy a place which hitherto had been reserved for divinities or for the great heroes of the past (pl. liv. 4-21).[2]

What may have been the actual intention at this time of the Senate in granting this exceptional honour to Caesar is a little uncertain. Is it to be considered as a mark of royalty, of divinity, or of perpetual imperatorship? Dion Cassius (*loc. cit.*) in enumerating the honours which the Senate had heaped upon the Dictator divides them into three groups: (i.) those which assured to him in perpetuity the military imperatorship and the title of Dictator, and the honours of a triumph; (ii.) those which conferred on him the censorship for life and the inviolability of the tribunitian power; and (iii.) those which invested him with the outward signs of royalty which had not hitherto been accorded to any Roman citizen. As the right of placing his effigy on the coinage was included in the first group of honours and not in the last, it was a formal recognition of his position as the chief personage in the State, not in the sense so much of *βασιλεὺς* as of *Imperator* and *Dictator*.[3] This seems to explain itself by the fact that within a few months after the death of Caesar the veiled head of Antony, in his capacity of augur, was placed on the coins (vol. i., p. 550, pl. liv. 23). It may be presumed that this could only have been done under a special order of the Senate, which could not have been intended to confer on Antony any regal or divine distinction, but only to demonstrate that he also was capable of taking over the guidance of public affairs at a critical moment. Within a few months of receiving this honour Antony was declared the enemy of the Republic.

As soon as the triumvirate was formed Antony revived the honour that had been bestowed on him, and struck in Gaul a series of coins bearing not only his own portrait, but also those of his colleagues, Lepidus and Octavius. This happened within a few months of both Antony and Octavius assuming the title of *Imperator*. Henceforward the obverse types of the coinages of the triumvirs struck in their respective provinces show their portraits. This policy was not confined to those who undertook the task of avenging the dead Caesar, and who might be regarded to some extent as his political heirs; but it was participated in also by those of the Republican party who had, directly or indirectly, compassed his death, amongst whom were Sextus Pompey, Labienus, and even Brutus himself.[4]

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[1] Dion Cassius, xliv. 4.

[2] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 193.

[3] Fr. Lenormant, *La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 330.

[4] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 194.

After the death of Caesar the types of the coins of the Roman mint resumed their former characteristics as records of the family history of the moneyers, and it was not until B.C. 39, according to Count de Salis's view, that public recognition of the power of the triumvirs was recorded on the coinage of the Roman mint in the form of their portraits. Even these were exceptional. The increasing influence of Octavius in Italy, more especially at Rome, is nowhere more vividly illustrated than on the coinage of the capital. Within two years his portrait alone is retained, those of his colleagues being excluded, and in the year of the battle of Naulochus all signs of republicanism disappear from the state money, and the types, both obverse and reverse, are devoted to the sole honour and glorification of Octavius, even to the exclusion of all reference to the moneyers by name or type.

Latest types.

When for a short period from B.C. 16 the names of the moneyers recur, the coinage retains its imperial character, and the types recall the great deeds of the Emperor. Now and then a moneyer would make an attempt to individualize his types, but it is evident from their rare occurrence that he was allowed but little scope in that direction.

In the preceding pages our remarks on the types have been mainly confined to the coinages of the Roman mint, and to those which were issued outside Rome but in Italy. The types of the Provincial coins, which mostly refer to contemporary and local events, have been somewhat fully dealt with in the chapter on each series, to which we must refer the reader.

§ VIII.—Art and Fabric.

As Count de Salis has in a great measure based his classification of the Roman Republican coinage, more especially that of the early period, on style and fabric, a few remarks on this subject may not be considered superfluous. In a work like the present it would be out of place to supply a treatise on the elements of Roman art, as it was displayed during the three centuries preceding the Christian era, or to discuss its merits or demerits. That at an early period the Romans were not in themselves artists nor showed any original idea of art is quite admissible, but that they were devoid of any appreciation of art, and were indifferent to its effect and charm, would be making an assertion which it would not be possible to substantiate. We have only to turn to ancient authors who supply abundant evidence to the contrary.

The art which Rome practised was, however, not original. Its chief sources were Etruscan and Greek. It began with the former but soon passed into the latter; not to any great extent, how-

Early Roman art.

ever, till Rome had come into close touch with the treasures of Greece and the luxuries of the East. Though in Italy her neighbours were Greeks, who produced some of the finest objects of antiquity, both glyptic and numismatic, which have descended to us, Rome does not seem to have been influenced by these, or else in the fourth century of her existence she would not have produced such a clumsy medium of exchange as her *aes grave*, and forced its adoption on her colonies and on those districts over which she exercised a species of suzerainty. It was to Greek influence outside Italy that Roman art owes its origin, and opportunities were not wanting to encourage this taste.

Pliny[1] in mentioning the high prices paid for silver plate, and how Caius Gracchus possessed some silver dolphins, for which he paid at the rate of 5000 sesterces per pound, and how Lucius Crassus, the orator, had paid for two goblets, chased by the hand of the artist Mentor, 100,000 sesterces, adds, "it was the conquest of Asia that first introduced luxury into Italy, for we find that Lucius Scipio in his triumphal procession exhibited one thousand four hundred pounds' weight of chased silver, with golden vessels, the weight of which amounted to one thousand five hundred pounds. This took place in the year from the foundation of the City, 565 (= B.C. 189)." Only five years later the censor, M. Porcius Cato, bitterly inveighed against the prevailing taste of the Romans for Greek art, and he denounced the Syracusan statues brought to Rome, and expressed forcibly his contempt of those who admired the artistic productions of Corinth and Athens in preference to the homely clay decorations of the Roman temples.[2]

When the successful generals returned from Greece, they brought with them vast quantities of statues to grace their triumphs and the City. On the first day of the triumph of Aemilius Paullus, for his conquest of Macedon, there were exhibited the images, paintings and colossal statues taken from the enemy, and conveyed in two hundred and fifty chariots.[3] Pliny[4] also relates that Mummius, on his return from Achaia, filled the City with statues, "he who at his death was destined not to leave his daughter a dowry." When Sulla, too, returned from the East, he brought with him the spoils of Greece, which included gold and silver vessels, numerous statues, and other works of art, and so did Pompey at a slightly later date.[5] Towards the end of the Republic the flow of importation continued even on a larger scale, so that Rome became a store-city of artistic objects of all classes.

The Greek character of Roman art at the time of Augustus was

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[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 11, 53.

[2] Mrs. A. Strong, *Roman Sculpture*, pp. 26 f.; Livy, lib. xxxiv. 4, 4.

[3] Plutarch, *Aemilius Paullus*, 32.

[4] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 7, 17.

[5] Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 1, 5.

therefore not a sudden apparition, but a growth, which had long been fostered and encouraged by the presence of works of art then existing in the capital.

We may now turn to the coins and see if they illustrate this growth of art in Italy. We have already remarked (see above, p. xliv) that the silver coins which were first struck in Rome in B.C. 268, exhibit in their style and execution an amount of artistic skill which would not be looked for in those who had made the moulds for the *aes grave*.[1] To account for this it has been suggested that in the manufacture of the dies Rome had enlisted the services of artists from other cities which for centuries had issued money in silver, of fine workmanship; amongst them, being Capua, Naples and Tarentum. The head of Roma is in high relief and carefully modelled; the features, though failing in the anatomical lines, are well outlined, and the round helmet with its triple visor and gryphon-shaped crest, fits in well with the circumference of the coin (pl. viii. 1-7). The reverse type is rather a contrast to that of the obverse; for here the artist has somewhat failed. The horses are not real; their action displays a certain amount of vigour, but it is absolutely wanting in life, and it is unnatural. If we compare this design with the horsemen on the then current coins of Tarentum, the difference of execution is at once apparent. It was these early Roman types which were at first copied by the local moneyers, and in their reproductions the crudeness of design is accentuated (pl. lxxviii.-lxxxi.). The local artists were probably Romans, and their coins may serve as typical examples of Roman art at that time.

The standard of execution exhibited on these early pieces was not long maintained, and by the time that we reach the second stage of the coinage of our first period (*circ.* B.C. 240), when the bronze money was reduced to the sextantal standard, there was a visible falling-off in the artistic merit of the silver money (pl. xii. 4-8; xiii. 1-5). It is very possible that at this time the foreign artists had left the city, or had died, and the making of the dies was now entrusted to native workmen. There was, however, soon a revival, and we get fair copies of the originals; but they are in lower relief, and the form of the head of Roma undergoes a material change. The features are straighter but still retain some expression; the helmet passes into one with the visor peaked, and the hair, which at first was thick and spread, is carefully arranged in three or four symmetrical locks (pl. xiii. 6-11). The reverse does not undergo any distinctive change.

After B.C. 200 for the next 50 years, i.e. to *circ.* B.C. 150, there is but slight change in the fabric and style of the silver coins. The head of Roma

[1] We shall base our observations on the denarius principally, as the issues of the other pieces were of too sporadic a nature.

loses its realistic character and assumes a more pseudo-archaistic one. The variations are so slight that, were it not for certain small changes in the form of the earring, the arrangement of the hair of Roma, and the development of the moneyers' names, it would be almost impossible to arrange the issues chronologically (pl. xiv.-xxv.).[1] In this respect the money of Rome may be compared with that of Athens in its later stage. At first marked variations in style, more especially in connection with the head of Athene on the obverse, render it possible to classify the Athenian coins in various periods; but when it assumed a more stereotyped form, i.e. after B.C. 200, a chronological classification of the coinage would be almost impossible, were it not for the magistrates' names and symbols, which are additional to the reverse type of the owl. The introduction of new types on the reverse of the Roman denarius did not evoke much additional skill; but yet the workmanship is on the whole pleasing, and it cannot be said that the coinage does not possess some artistic merit.

Decline of Art.

The next period of fifty years, B.C. 150—100, is one of a gradual decline, and by the close of the second century B.C. Roman art, so far as it is illustrated by the coins, passed into a much lower level.[2] The head of Roma begins after B.C. 150 to lose its symmetry of form; it gradually becomes less realistic, and continually shows a coarseness of design which sometimes reaches almost a caricature (pl. xxv.-xxix.). It is in low relief, and usually more spread, so that it covers nearly the whole of the field of the coin. The letters of the legend, which had till then been neatly and carefully engraved, show a certain amount of carelessness of execution, being larger and often irregularly placed. The pictorial nature of the reverse types is often marred by severity of outline. All the engraver seemed desirous of effecting was to supply a picture or scene, the minute details and finish of which he did not consider worth careful treatment, or they were beyond his skill of execution. Examples may be seen in the coins of Sextus Pompeius Fostulus (vol. i., p. 131, pl. xxvi. 6), and on those of C. Minucius Augurinus (vol. i., p. 135, pl. xxvi. 15); of P. Calpurnius (vol. i., p. 140, pl. xxvii. 3); and of Q. Caecilius Metellus (vol. i., p. 156, pl. xxviii. 18).

Revival of Art.

At the beginning of the first century B.C. the Roman coinage enters on a somewhat new phase as regards fabric and style. At first the types show the same lack of artistic merit; but soon a change sets in, which is specially noticeable in the issues of the moneyers,

[1] We shall notice these minor changes a little more in detail in chapter xi. on the chronological view of the coinage (see below, p. cxvii. f.).

[2] This degradation is much more marked on the local issues (see pl. xcii.).

M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius (vol. i., pp. 175 f., pl. xxix. 19-20; pl. xxx. 1, 2, 4, 5). These moneyers issued two series of coins; one with a peculiar-shaped head of Roma in high relief, the features rigid and unrealistic, which was copied from previous coinages of the time (pl. xxix. 13, 14, 16-18); the other with the head of Apollo in high relief, his hair arranged in thick conventional locks. This second type is rather characteristic of later issues; but the two series are so unequal in point of execution that, were it not for the similarity of the reverse types, they might be considered to be of different epochs.[1]

As the types, both obverse and reverse, now show such constant variation, it is not easy to follow up the differences in style; but from about B.C. 91 to *circ.* B.C. 70 more attention was paid to detail in the designs than previously. The fabric also varies considerably, and is very irregular. Some of the types, more especially those of the obverse, are in low relief, as seen on the coins of Mn. Fonteius (vol. i., p. 192, pl. xxx. 16), of L. Sentius (vol. i., p. 227, pl. xxxii. 2), of C. Marcius Censorinus (vol. i., p. 301, pl. xxxvii. 10), and of L. Julius Bursio (vol. i., p. 324, pl. xxxviii. 16). Others are in *mezzo-rilievo*; for example, those of M. Herennius (vol. i., p. 195, pl. xxx. 19), of L. Memmius Galeria (vol. i., p. 204, pl. xxxi. 5), of C. Fabius (vol. i., p. 222, pl. xxxi. 19), and of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (vol. i., p. 289, pl. xxxvi. 6); whilst others are in high relief, as those of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (vol. i., p. 251, pls. xxxiii., xxxiv.), of C. Mamilius Limetanus (vol. i., p. 343, pl. xl. 9), and of C. Norbanus (vol. i., p. 347, pl. xl. 12). A fourth series shows a considerable want of skill on the part of the die-engravers. This is specially noticeable in the issues of C. Coilius Caldus (vol. i., p. 212, pl. xxxi. 12), of L. Thorius Balbus (vol. i., p. 225, pl. xxxi. 22), and of D. Junius Silanus (vol. i., p. 244, pl. xxxii. 14). It would be easy to give many more examples in illustration, but from those mentioned it will be seen that these differences in fabric were quite irregular, and that no particular style was peculiar to one period or to one series of issues. From the point of view of fabric the coins are, therefore, of little help in following up the sequence of the issues, and again were it not that at this particular time we have the evidence of finds, certain changes in the standard of the bronze money, the re-issue of the *as* of the uncial standard, and the suspension of the bronze currency, it would have been almost impossible to evolve a chronological classification from this mass of material.[2]

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[1] This was the opinion of Mommsen; see vol. i., p. 176, note.

[2] A notable feature of the coinage of this time was the serration of the edge of the denarius. Particulars of this process and its duration will be found in vol. i., pp. 159, 411.

Period of fine style.

The period of fine art as applicable to the Republican coins may be said to extend from *circ.* B.C. 70—50. The denarius of this time arrived at a point of finish and execution which is quite exceptional. It would almost appear as if an entirely new set of die-engravers were employed at Rome, who vied with each other in the excellence of workmanship. Whether they were imported from Greece there is no direct evidence, but it was about this time that there existed more intimate relations with the East on account of the war with Mithradates of Pontus. Pliny[1] tells us of the numerous treasures of the East which Pompey displayed at his third triumph in B.C. 61. These consisted of golden statues of Minerva, Mars and Apollo, a jewelled portrait of himself, thirty-three crowns adorned with pearls, a square mountain of gold with stags and lions upon it, and vases and cups and all kinds of eating utensils in murrhine. The display of all these fine works no doubt engendered an artistic feeling, which to some degree is reflected in the coinage. More attention was now devoted to minute finish and detail, and to the delicate rendering of the obverse type, more especially of the female head. Amongst the more remarkable instances are the coins of M. Plaetorius Cestianus (vol. i., p. 436, pl. xlv. 1-4), with the bust of Ceres showing her head ornamented with the flower of the poppy, her hair confined within a silken bag, and curled over the forehead; of Q. Pomponius Musa (vol. i., p. 442, pl. xlv. 14-23), with the laureate head of Apollo, with loose locks of hair gracefully arranged above the forehead and ornamented at the side with a species of jewel; and of Faustus, the son of Sulla (vol. i., p. 471, pl. xlvii. 18), with the elaborately designed bust of Diana, having profuse jewelry in her hair and about her neck, and delicate drapery over her shoulders. Of all the coins in the Republican series none excel these and a few of the later issues of Q. Cassius (head of Vesta), of P. Licinius Crassus (bust of Venus), and of C. Memmius (head of Ceres). In the earlier part of this period some of the coins show the high relief of the obverse type, a marked characteristic of the preceding series. This may be said to have reached a climax in the coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, with the head of Apollo (vol. i., pp. 450 f., pl. xlvi. 13-24; pl. xlvii. 1-15). Here it quite abruptly ceases, and from that time the obverse type is in *mezzo-rilievo*. It has been suggested (vol. i., p. 451) that this almost sudden cessation of the high relief may have been due to two causes: either as rendering the coin more convenient for currency and less liable to detrition, or to save labour in the actual striking of it. A piece with the design in high relief would, in the process of striking, require double the number of blows necessary for one in low relief.

[1] *Hist. Nat.*, xxxvii. 2, 6.

This improvement in the artistic nature of the coins was fairly preserved during the time that the moneyers retained their names on the coins, that is, till B.C. 37. At first a somewhat lower relief was introduced, and in consequence the character of the design lost some of its force. In the case of the female head, we get the same highly decorative form, but the chief characteristic of the coinage from B.C. 44 is portraiture of living persons, and we may point to these likenesses as exhibiting the best examples of artistic skill which the die-engravers could put forth. The portraits of Julius Caesar and subsequently those of the triumvirs are full of expression and true to life. These portraits compare very favourably with the early ones found on the coins of Macedon and Egypt, in spite of their being often in low relief. In that of Julius Caesar there is a decided attempt to treat the head from an anatomical point of view, and in all cases a true likeness was arrived at and obtained. The same can also be said of the truly artistic pieces struck by Octavius from B.C. 36, first as Imperator and later as Augustus. Some of the earlier pieces, those on which Octavius is given the titles of "Caesar Divi f." and "Imp. Caesar" (pl. lix.-lx.), are not inferior in technique to the gem-engravers' productions of that period. The uniformity of style of these coins and of those of the early Empire seems to point to the fact that the die-engravers at Rome were native artists, and were not imported from Greece or elsewhere.

It was at this time, but more especially during the years of the triumvirate, that the coins of Roman types and standard were struck in the Provinces. In dealing with those of Gaul and the East we have remarked on their chief characteristics of fabric and style, more especially in connection with portraiture; in the one case it is in high relief, in the other it is in low relief. On comparison it will be seen that, in the case of the coins struck in Spain, Sicily and Africa, there is an individuality of style which marks each series. The differences are not easy to describe, and to do so would be rather outside our subject. These characteristics can best be judged by examining the plates of illustrations.

§ IX.—Epigraphy, Orthography, &c.

The question of Epigraphy and Orthography in connection with the early Roman coinage has been so fully and ably discussed and explained by Mommsen[1] that any remarks which may here be offered will add but little that is new. The few points which will be noticed are mostly those which bear upon the chronology of the coinage.

[1] *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 187 f.

Letters.

The letter A shows more variations in the early stage of the coinage than any other one of the alphabet. This was probably due to its form, which lent itself to variation. This concerned, however, only one stroke out of the three of which it is composed. The various forms are Λ, Λ, Λ, Λ, A and A. On the early coinage the first three forms are the most usual, and continue so till the end of the third century B.C. Λ is also the only one which is met with on the first gold issue. These variations occur mostly in the inscription *Roma*. In the moneyers' names and monograms A and Λ are the more frequent, as C·AL, C VR, VRO, W, &c. From *circ.* B.C. 196 Λ, Λ and A are almost exclusively used in *Roma*, but there is soon a tendency to give preference to A, and by the time that the middle of the century is reached it has quite superseded all the other forms. It is interesting to follow the variations of this letter, which, from a chronological view in connection with the coinage, are of some importance.[1] At a later period during the triumvirate and early Empire Λ for A not infrequently occurs; but this is only a provincialism, and is mostly limited to the coinages of Antony and Octavius (as Caesar and Augustus) struck in the East. The Greek form A has no chronological interest. It is met with occasionally at an early stage of the coinage. The same moneyer sometimes uses A or A indiscriminately, as SAR or SAR (vol. i., p. 99), C·AL or C·AL (vol. i., p. 102), A or A (vol. ii., p. 232), and later, GAR or GAR (vol. i., pp. 333-334), and at a still later date in the East it is used by Mark Antony on his cistophori (vol. ii., pp. 502, 503).

C, with the line of differentiation rising perpendicularly from the right-hand corner, and terminating in a head scarcely perceptible, preserves its form without variation till quite the end of the Republic, except for an occasional Ϲ, which is only the result of carelessness of the die-engraver. On the coinage of Antony in the East, more especially the legionary pieces, it assumes various forms, as C, Ϛ, Ϛ, Ϛ and Ϲ (vol. ii., pp. 527 f.). Some of these cursive forms found their way into Italy, and they are occasionally seen on pieces of the Roman mint during the early years of Augustus (vol. ii., pp. 20, 25, 30, 31, 35, 36).

I, prolonged above the line to indicate a long I, dates from about the time of Sulla, when it represented to some extent the more ancient EI (see below). Though not unusual in inscriptions, it occurs only twice on coins previous to the Empire, viz. on denarii with the name of M. Calidius (vol. ii., p. 255), and on those of P. Accoleius Lariscolus (vol. i., p. 569). Under the Empire it is seen not infrequently on the bronze coins of the moneyers in CIVIS and DIVI

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 188) did not quite agree on this point, for he remarks, "la forme A ne peut servir à fixer la date des monnaies."

(vol. ii., p. 57, *pass.*), and on denarii of Augustus of a slightly earlier date struck in the East (vol. ii., pp. 549, 550).

K in the legends is only placed before A, as in the names *Kalenus* (vol. i., p. 415) and *Palikanus*, who was a moneyer of the time of Caesar (vol. i., p. 517). It not infrequently occurs as a mint-mark (vol. i., p. 221), in the latter case sometimes in conjunction with the vowels A, E, I, O, V (vol. i., p. 330). K with the transverse lines short belongs to the period of the Republic and early Empire. After the first century A.D. it is found with one or both transverse lines lengthened.[1]

The archaic form ⅂ is practically the only one met with on the coins of the third century B.C., and of the early part of the next one. It occurs on the coins of Luceria (vol. ii., pp. 179 f.), and also in monograms, as C·A⅂ (vol. i., p. 34), ⅂ (vol. i., p. 65), W⅂ (vol. i., p. 69), ⅂C, together with LC (vol. i., p. 70). After B.C. 172 L is occasionally substituted for ⅂, when we have C·AL (vol. i., p. 102), C·ER·LVC (vol. i., p. 103), and Γ·BLAS (vol. i., p. 104). It becomes more frequent during B.C. 150—125, and by the end of the century has entirely superseded the older form.

O in the early period is very much smaller than the other letters, as with the Greek alphabet. From the time of Sulla it is, however, made equal in size, and when the smaller one occurs it is only an accident.

Γ with the square top is essentially early. At the beginning of the second century B.C. it is modified into Γ, but the two forms run concurrently down to the middle of that century, when the archaic one disappears. If it is met with after that date it has no chronological significance. The closed P is abnormal, and is due in most cases to careless or crude workmanship on the part of the die-engravers, as in the case of the aurei struck at the triumphs of Julius Caesar in B.C. 46 by A. Hirtius (vol. i., p. 526, no. 4054), and in B.C. 45 by L. Munatius Plancus (vol. i., p. 537, no. 4118), and on the bronze coins of the same time of C. Clovius and Q. Oppius (vol. i., pp. 539, 541), and also on the provincial issues of Antony in the East (vol. ii., pp. 494, 495), and on those of Sextus Pompey in Sicily (vol. ii., pp. 561, 563).

T, like I, was sometimes elongated, and rises above the other letters, but this is only for reasons of space (vol. ii., p. 59, *pass.*). In inscriptions it is not met with till the beginning of the seventh century A.U.C., and in the Imperial period the usage is very common.[2]

V is sometimes substituted for Y when the word is of Greek origin, as *Upsae*, *Hypsaeus* (vol. i., pp. 476, 483), *Sibylla* (vol. i., p. 432), where we get also *Sibulla*. When Y figures amongst the signs of moneyers, it is the Greek Y, not a modified Latin V.

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[1] Egbert, *Latin Inscr.*, p. 61.

[2] Egbert, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

Double vowels and consonants.

The duplication of the vowels to denote length occurs only in FEELIX, which is also inscribed FELIX (vol. i., pp. 471, 472), and in the names of *C. Numonius Vaala* and *C. Veibius Vaarus*, the latter being also given as *C. Vibius Varus* (vol. i., pp. 570, 587, 588). These last are of the same date.

EI to denote the long I is more common, as in C·SERVEIL or C·SERFIL (vol. i., pp. 179, 469), PREIVERNVM (vol. i., p. 483), VEIBIVS (vol. i., p. 587), LEIBERTAS (vol. ii., pp. 471, 481), CASSEI (vol. ii., p. 484), &c.

II for I is only a provincialism, and occurs on coins of P. Carisius struck in Spain, and of Mark Antony struck in the East (vol. ii., p. 508, note 1).

XS, to express X, is met with in MAXSVMVS, AXSIVS and ALEXSANDREA (vol. i., pp. 399, 409, 449). XS for X is found in inscriptions of all periods after the *senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus*, B.C. 186, perhaps because the X is regarded as equivalent to the Greek χ (*ch*), and then S would be needed.[1]

On early coins the double consonant is often dropped, as CINA, COTA, PILIPVS, MEMIES, SISENA, &c. (vol. i., pp. 106, 128, 175, 307; ii. 267). This frequently occurs in the case of monograms.[2]

The *Aspiration* is also wanting on some of the early pieces after the letters C, P, T. We therefore read CETEGVS for CETHEGVS, CILO for CHILO, PILIPVS for PHILIPPVS, TAMPIL for TAMPHIL, and TALNA for THALNA.[3]

The accent or *apex* used to denote vowels long by nature occurs not infrequently in inscriptions of the first century B.C. after the time of Sulla; but rarely on coins of the Republic; see MVSA and FVRI (vol. i., pp. 442-446, 486, 487). It varies in form, as V́, V̀, V̋, &c.

Numbers.

↓, signifying 50, is first met with on the gold coins which are assigned to the middle of the third century B.C. (vol. i., p. 27), and this form, together with a slight modification ↓, was preserved till some time after the beginning of the first century B.C. These are the only forms used on the coinage of L. Cornelius Piso Frugi, struck in B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 258 f.). A few years later, *circ.* B.C. 85, ⊥ was generally adopted (see coins of L. Julius Bursio and P. Crepusius, vol. i., pp. 327, 339 f.). It did not, however, exclude entirely the older forms ↓ and ↓, which again occur *circ.* B.C. 75 and 64 (vol. i., pp. 403, 451, note). ↓ seems to have extended down to the Augustan age.

The employment of the same signs as letters and numerals naturally caused a difficulty. This was obviated by the use of a mark of differentiation consisting of a straight line which could be placed above the letter or

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[1] Egbert, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

[2] Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 194.

[3] Mommsen, *op. cit.*, p. 195.

across it, as V = 5, D = 500, and M = 1000 (vol. i., pp. 255, 342, no. 2715; 299, no. 2348). The barred * or * was used to distinguish the number from the letter, and from that it came to represent the sign for the denarius = 10 *asses* (vol. i., pp. 118, 241). Other signs used to express numerals are ⊿ = 50,000, ⊿ = 5000, and ⋔ = 10,000 (vol. i., pp. 451, 453, 455, 457).

To express numbers there were two methods in use; the addition method when the higher number preceded, as VIIII = IX, and the subtraction method when the lower denomination preceded, as XIV = XIIII and XIIX = XVIII. The latter had for its object the saving of space, but the former was the most common, and was usually adopted in the case of a series of numbers on the coins. Some remarkable instances occur in the issue of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi *circ* B.C. 88 (vol. i., pp. 258, 259). Amongst them may be mentioned XXCIII = ⊥XXXIII, XXCIIII = ⊥XXXIV, XXCVI = ⊥XXXVI and XCV = LXXXXV. This subtraction method was, however, but little practised; yet it survived to a somewhat late date, as on the legionary coins of Antony, B.C. 32—31 (vol. ii., pp. 528, 529), both methods were used, as IIII and IV, VIIII and IX and XIIII and XIV.[1]

Mint-marks. In connection with these special forms of letters and numerals, we may here refer to the practice of marking the dies, which prevailed for a considerable time at the Roman mint and also locally. These mint-marks to some extent correspond to those found on the English coins of the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries. They were introduced at the Roman mint in B.C. 101, as they occur first on the quinarii of T. Cloulius, which were struck under the provisions of the *lex Clodia* (vol. i., p. 167).

These monetary signs are of a most diversified character, and they consist of letters (Latin and Greek), numbers, symbols,[2] and fractional signs. They show a great variety of combinations, such as single letters, sometimes accompanied by dots, on the obverse or reverse, letters on both sides, letters on obverse and reverse starting from opposite ends of the alphabet, letters and numbers, double letters and numbers, numbers only or symbols only, on one or both sides, symbols and letters, symbols and numbers, &c. To these may be added a complicated series of fractional signs (vol. i., p. 451). The extent to which this system of using signs could be carried is best illustrated on the coinages of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi and his son, C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (vol. i., pp. 251 f., 451 f.).

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[1] For the various methods of subtraction see Mommsen, *Hermes*, xxii., pp. 603 f.; Egbert, *op cit.*, p. 74.

[2] The symbols on the obverses and reverses of the denarii struck by L. Papius and L. Roscius Fabatus (vol. i., pp. 371, 423) are of considerable interest, as they bear some relation to each other, as the anvil and the hammer, the bee and the flower, the boot and the shoe, the bucket and the well-head, the camel and the ass, &c.

The object in marking the dies in this manner was no doubt to ascertain the number which was supplied to each *officina*, and not with a view of checking the amount of bullion used by each die. The labour of making even this slight addition to the dies must have been considerable, seeing that for some issues many hundreds were required. It is evident that the reproduction of dies as practised at the present day was not known in ancient times. In one way these signs are useful, as not only do they illustrate the activity of the Roman mint, but they also serve as a guide to ascertaining the amount of coinage struck by a particular moneyer. When these marks ceased to be used, we can then only judge of the extent of an issue by the rarity or frequency of the coins at the present time. From the time of their introduction these mint-marks were employed very freely down to about B.C. 64, when they practically cease, only to be revived on two solitary occasions in the form of letters on the issues of L. Cassius Longinus, B.C. 52, and of M. Mettius, B.C. 44 (vol. i., pp. 411, 494, 543).

Symbols, letters and numbers occur on some of the early provincial coinages in Spain and Gaul (vol. ii., pp. 352-356, 388-390); but they are not met with after the revival of this money in B.C. 50—49.

§ X.—Finds of Coins.

One of the most important criteria for the classification and dating of coins of all periods and classes is the evidence which can be extracted from finds. On account of the constant change of type and the multiplicity of the names of the moneyers, who held office for a limited period, probably only for one year, this evidence is invaluable in the case of the Roman Republican series. In order to arrive at any satisfactory results certain conditions are necessary.

In the first place the find should be examined critically, the number of specimens of each issue noted, and also their state of preservation. Coins more recently struck would naturally be the best preserved, and usually those of the latest issues would be in greater abundance. This, however, is not always the case, as some time generally lapsed before newly struck coins circulated widely. More important still is it that, so far as possible, finds should be examined in their entirety. Unfortunately this rarely happens. More often than not when a hoard is unearthed the finder's first thought is to keep his discovery secret, in order that he may dispose of it piecemeal to the best advantage, so that by the time that the local authorities are informed of the discovery the greater part of the hoard has been scattered, if even it may not have reached the melting-pot. In such cases great caution has to be exercised as to the amount of trustworthy evidence the find may supply.

This was usually the case with those which are mentioned in the following pages. Amongst other circumstances which have to be taken into consideration are modifications of standards of weights, the introduction of new denominations, and the cessation of issue of those already in circulation. There are also to be considered the conditions under which the coins were concealed, viz., was it a private hoard or part of a military chest? In the latter case we must turn to our histories. If a hoard is small it may be concluded that it was of a private nature; if unusually large, that it was probably part of a military chest.

Tables of Finds.

In the Tables of Finds which are supplied at the end of this work the contents of each one have been tabulated, but it is only in a few very exceptional cases that we have noted the numbers of coins of a particular issue. Some account of the contents of each hoard is supplied under the date assigned to its burial; in such notices, however, it was impossible to enter into much detail. The circumstances under which the find was discovered are noted, its contents mentioned generally, and particular attention drawn to the latest pieces in the hoard, and the approximate date of its burial. Fuller descriptions will be found in the various publications where the finds are first noticed, to which references have been given.

We shall now limit ourselves to a general summary, and to pointing out the lines on which the chronology of the finds has been determined.

Date of the earliest finds.

It is unfortunate that no finds have been recorded in detail which would help to classify the coinages of the second century B.C.; that long series, for the classification of which we have had often to trust to slight variations of the types. The earliest finds of which analyses have been published do not carry us back before the beginning of the first century B.C. There are no less than five hoards which can be given to B.C. 93—92 (vol. i., pp. 161, 162). Three of these, Maserà, Riccia,[1] S. Giovanni Incarico, are of *circ.* B.C. 93; the others, Roncarolo and Pozoblanco, are of *circ.* B.C. 92.[2] The line of demarcation is supplied by the issues of the quinquevirate, which had the superintendence of the Roman mint in the latter year (vol. i., pp. 184 f.). There is a remarkable circumstance which is connected with all these finds; it is that none of them appear to have contained any of the quinarii which were issued under the provisions of the *lex Clodia*, which is usually assigned to B.C. 104. The first moneyers to strike these quinarii were C. Egnatuleius, B.C. 102, and T. Cloulius, who held

[1] Sometimes called *la Riccia*, but *Riccia* only in the first notice of the hoard supplied by Garrucci (*Periodico di Num. e Sfrag.*, vol. v., 1878, pp. 285 f.).

[2] Mommsen has given earlier dates to some of these hoards. For example, he puts the Riccia hoard to B.C. 125 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 44), and that of Roncarolo to B.C. 109—104 (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 123); but Count de Salis's classification shows that they must be transferred to some years later.

office in the following year (vol. i., pp. 164, 165). At the same time Cloulius issued denarii. These latter were in three of the hoards named, Maserà, Riccia and Pozoblanco, but none of his quinarii. Most of these hoards, however, contained a considerable number of early denarii and victoriati, showing that the latter were still in circulation after the last years of the first century B.C. At Maserà there were 73 denarii of the Dioscuri type, and 141 victoriati, all without symbols or moneyers' names. A similar proportion existed at Riccia, viz., 89 denarii and 121 victoriati. The Roncarolo and Pozoblanco hoards were very small as compared with the others, but for classification they are very important, because they contained coins of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, none of which were present in the other three hoards. As the area over which these finds extended was a very wide one, no historical importance can be attached to them. Maserà and Roncarolo are situated in the north of Italy, S. Giovanni Incarico in central Italy, Riccia in the south, and Pozoblanco in Spain.

Period of the Social war.

The next series of finds takes us into the middle of the Social war, B.C. 91—89, but none of them can be directly associated with it. Two occurred on Italian soil at Taranto (Calabria) and Ricina (Macerata), and two in Spain at Cazlona and Oliva (vol. i., pp. 190, 191). The period assigned to the burial of these hoards comes within a certain limit owing to the re-issue, in B.C. 91, of the bronze *as* of the uncial standard, which had been in abeyance since B.C. 150, and its suppression by a reduction to the half-ounce standard in B.C. 89 under the provisions of the *lex Papiria*. With the exception of that found at Oliva, which consisted of 1271 pieces, these hoards were of limited extent, and contained but very few early pieces. In the Oliva hoard there were sixteen early denarii of the Dioscuri type without any moneyers' marks, and seventeen with symbols. Again, no quinarii, struck under the provisions of the *lex Clodia*, were met with in these hoards, though there had been several issues, viz., of C. Egnatuleius (B.C. 102), T. Cloulius (B.C. 101), P. Vettius Sabinus (B.C. 90), and C. Fundanius (B.C. 89), yet all of them contained denarii of T. Cloulius. Though these hoards were buried within a very short time of those assigned to the previous period, they comprised many new issues not before met with. These were all of the period of the Social war.

Period of the first Civil war.

For convenience we may group together the finds which are mentioned under Periods IX. and X., B.C. 88—82 (pp. 242, 243, 316, 319). It was during these years that the bronze money of the semuncial standard was introduced. It came into existence under the *lex Papiria semunciaria* B.C. 89, but did not continue after B.C. 82, when the issues in this metal were suspended. All the moneyers who struck this light bronze coinage must therefore have held office during these years. It was a

time remarkable for internal strife in Italy. The year B.C. 88 witnessed the closing scenes of the Social war; B.C. 87 the supremacy of the Marian party, and B.C. 82 its final collapse. We may connect three at least of the finds of this period with these events, viz., with the Social war during B.C. 88 may be associated the "Hoffmann" find, which is of exceptional interest, as it contained no less than fourteen specimens of the denarii of the Confederate States; that of Fiesole with the arrival of Marius in Italy from Africa to join Cinna before their entry into Rome, B.C. 87; and that of Monte Codruzzo with the battle at the Colline Gate, B.C. 82. The Fiesole and Monte Codruzzo hoards were unusually large, the former comprising not less than 4000 denarii, the latter about 5000. Both were also very complete, nearly every issue, with the exception of some of the early denarii with symbols, being represented down to the time of their burial. There were, however, no victoriati, which would show that by this time the provisions of the *lex Clodia* were in full force, and that this law had practically swept the old coin out of currency. The Fiesole hoard alone contained twenty-one specimens of the early denarius, without and with symbols; and of the issues which more immediately preceded its concealment the number of specimens was most unusual. Though Zannoni[1] described only about one-half of the find, yet the coins of the moneyers of B.C. 88 and 87, to which latter date its burial is assigned, numbered no less than 853 specimens (vol. i., p. 242). Not a single specimen of these issues had been met with in the Oliva hoard, which was hidden only three years previously. The Monte Codruzzo hoard was equally remarkable, although the number of pieces of the individual issues were rather more evenly distributed, and those of the later issues were not so abundant (vol. i., p. 319). There were, however, no less than 97 early denarii of the Dioscuri type, and of the moneyers of B.C. 86, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus, 308 and 107 denarii respectively. Another important feature in connection with this last hoard was the presence of the coins of C. Annius Luscus, who was proconsul in Spain B.C. 82—80, and of C. Valerius Flaccus, who was propraetor in Gaul during B.C. 82. This is the first occurrence of any of these Provincial coins in hoards.

Though much more limited, the hoard which we have designated the "Hoffmann Find" (vol. ii., p. 321) is of almost paramount importance, as its burial coincides with the last year of the Social war. It consisted in all of only 154 pieces, 14 of which were of the Confederate money. The coins throughout were very evenly distributed, the highest number of any issue was five, and most were represented by one or two specimens only; but

[1] *Dei denarii consolari e di famiglie Romane, disotterrati in Fiesole*, 1829. Firenze, 1830.

what is of great importance from a chronological view is the circumstance that there were coins of no less than eleven of the fifteen moneyers who held office during B.C. 90 and 89 at the Roman mint, and also those of both the moneyers of B.C. 88, D. Junius Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. It also affords evidence for the chronology of the money of the Confederates.

Of the other finds which are assigned to these Periods, that of Fuscaldo corresponds in date of burial to the Fiesole hoard, whilst those of Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia supply specimens of the issues of B.C. 87 and 86, with the exception of that of the aediles, M. Fannius and L. Critonius (vol. i., p. 314). Of all these hoards that of Cingoli only contained quinarii of C. Egnatuleius and T. Cloulius, but none of P. Vettius Sabinus and C. Fundanius.

Later Period, from B.C. 81—73.

The nine hoards, the burial of which can be brought within the limit of as many years, B.C. 81—73, enable us to classify the different issues almost year by year (vol. i., pp. 360 f.). With three exceptions, Hev-Szamos, Licodia and Ossero, all were found on Italian soil. Three are of Tuscany, viz. Carrara, San Miniato and Rignano. It is possible to connect the first two with the insurrection of Lepidus, which was quickly suppressed in B.C. 77. The Carrara hoard was remarkable for the large number of quinarii issued after the passing of the *lex Clodia* (vol. i., p. 361). There were also some of the early quinarii and a few specimens of the victoriatus. It contained also the Provincial coins which had been recently struck in the East, Gaul and Spain, but those of the last province did not include pieces of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who did not take up office as quaestor to Pompey till B.C. 76, which is the year after the supposed burial of this hoard (vol. ii., p. 358). It has been suggested (vol. i., p. 361) that as some of the Spanish pieces appear to be of a later date than those of the Roman mint, this hoard may have been brought from Spain into Italy. The San Miniato hoard was of similar composition, and may be of the same time, and its burial due to the same circumstances.

Another important hoard of this time is that of Roncofreddo, which, as that city is situated in the Romagna district, has been attributed to the period of the Revolt of the Slaves under Spartacus, B.C. 73—71 (vol. i., p. 362). This date, however, does not quite coincide with Count de Salis's classification, as the hoard did not contain any coins struck after B.C. 75 (see Tables of Finds). Here, however, we may have an instance of a treasure which might not have been recently added to before its burial. It consisted of no less than 6000 denarii, but only of about 17 quinarii (all of the later issues), which seems to suggest that it may have been part of a military chest. It contained specimens of the coinages of nearly all the moneyers of B.C. 77—75, which had not been present in any of the previously mentioned hoards. In importance it ranks with the finds of Fiesole and Monte Codruzzo.

There are several other hoards of this time, which, though limited in extent, are useful for placing in order the various issues. They are those of Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina and Ossero. Most of these appear to have been described in their entirety. The Hev-Szamos hoard, which may be assigned to *circ.* B.C. 78, shows that at this time the denarius circulated with the native currency in Transylvania, as by far the larger proportion of the hoard consisted of Illyrian drachms.

Later Period continued, B.C. 72—50.

In contrast to the abundance of hoards which have been attributed to B.C. 93—73 is their scarcity during the following twenty years. For Italy itself it was rather a period of rest from internal strife. Great military activity was, however, prevalent outside Italy, but most of the hoards which may have been discovered in the Provinces have not been sufficiently described to be of any use for chronology. During B.C. 72—50 there were several changes connected with fabric and style of the coinage; the serration of the edge came to an end, and the mint-marks gradually fell out of use. The fabric of the coinage varied considerably, passing from types in high relief to those in *mezzo-rilievo*, and in style it reached a perfection of execution not previously attained (see above, p. ci). During B.C. 72—50 we have mentioned only four hoards; these were all found in Italy, and their burial must be put within the limited date of B.C. 52—49. Two of them at least may be connected with the march of Caesar to Rome and Brundusium. They were found at Cadriano, which is within a short distance of the site of the ancient city of Beneventum, on the line of march to Brundusium, and at San Cesario, which was near Modena in the direction of Bologna, which may have been Caesar's route on his way to Ariminum from the north. These hoards were of considerable magnitude, that of Cadriano consisting of over 2000 denarii, and that of San Cesario of some 4000. If not part of a military chest they must have belonged to some wealthy individual. Both contained specimens of the denarii which were struck by Caesar in Cisalpine Gaul just before his occupation of Rome in B.C. 49 (vol. i., p. 414; vol. ii., p. 390). From these coins we know the precise date of the burial of these hoards. The specimens of the early denarii were very few, and there were no victoriati.

The other two hoards, San Gregorio di Sassola and Compito (vol. i., p. 413), though small, are of some chronological use, as in both we get a fair succession of the issues from *circ.* B.C. 170, but no coins of Caesar just mentioned. The burial of these two hoards must have taken place during the years B.C. 52—51. There were also a few early denarii in each, and of the victoriatus there was only one specimen which was met with in the Compito hoard.

There is one other hoard which may be assigned to this period. It

was found at Frauendorf, near Mediasch, Transylvania, in 1875, and has been described by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1877, pp. 293 f.). The contents were very similar to those of the Compito hoard. It comprised 563 denarii only, no quinarii or victoriati. There were a few early denarii without and with moneyers' symbols, and throughout, from the beginning of the second century B.C. to the middle of the first century, the issues were very evenly distributed. The latest coins of the Roman mint were of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (B.C. 54), L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52), and C. Memmius C. f. (B.C. 51). As there were no Gaulish pieces of Julius Caesar of B.C. 50–49, the burial of this hoard, like that of Compito, must have occurred in B.C. 51, or early in the following year (see Tables of Finds).

Period of the second Civil war.

Our next Period takes us from the outbreak of the Civil war between Pompey and Caesar to the death of the latter, B.C. 49—44. In point of date the four finds which are given to these years are fairly evenly distributed (vol. i., pp. 501, 502): that of Carbonara (II) was of B.C. 48, those of San Niccolò di Villola and Collecchio of B.C. 45, and that of Liria of B.C. 44. They were all private hoards and limited in extent, and their burial does not seem to have been brought about by any military movements, nor was it due to local influence. The first three were Italian, but they bear no connection in point of district, Carbonara being in the south near Bari, San Niccolò di Villola near Bologna and Collecchio near Modena, whilst Liria is in Spain, in the province of Valencia. The revival of the Provincial coinages in the West and the East, and their presence in all these hoards in considerable numbers, render it possible to assign more precise limits to the issues of the Roman mint. But in doing this one circumstance must always be borne in mind, viz., that it often took some little time for a coin to travel from a province into Italy. This would apply more to the East than to the West. As instances of date we may take the Pompeian coins issued in Africa and Spain from B.C. 47—44. In the San Niccolò di Villola hoard there were denarii of Cato struck in Africa B.C. 47—46 (head of Libertas; *rev.* Victory seated, vol. ii., p. 574); in that of Collecchio those of Cn. Pompey struck in Spain B.C. 46—45, and in that of Liria those of Sextus Pompey of the following year (see Tables of Finds). This succession of issues from the provinces near to Italy is an important guide to the classification of the coins of the Roman mint, since in the former we know the almost precise date of each issue, whereas in the latter, on account of the uniformity of the coinage, less certainty prevails.[1]

[1] The evidence of finds in connection with the Provincial money is specially noted in the dissertation on each section.

Period of the Triumvirate.

From the death of Julius Caesar, to the year preceding the battle of Naulochus (B.C. 44—37), we return to a condition of things respecting finds such as had prevailed during the early years of the century. No less than twelve finds may be assigned to this short period of seven years (vol. i., p. 557). Eight of them were unearthed in Northern Italy, two in Central and South Italy, one in Gaul, and one in Transylvania. It would have been satisfactory if we could have identified those of Northern Italy more intimately with the sieges of Mutina in B.C. 43, and of Perusia in B.C. 41—40, but the only two which might be associated with the later event are those of Florence and San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, the concealment of which was about B.C. 41. As both these hoards were very small, no particular importance can be attached to them in that respect. Those of Vigatto, Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Borzano, Peccioli, and Garlasco, which spread over three years only, B.C. 39—36, might to some degree be connected with the constant passing of the armies of Rome to and from Gaul. The Pieve-Quinta (Romagna) hoard, which consisted of about 1000 denarii, comprised specimens of most of the issues from B.C. 42—38, but none of later date. Its burial took place in B.C. 38, about the same time as those of Santa Anna and Ossolaro; but as it contained coins of C. Vibius Varus, it served to establish the order of the issues of that year.

The Arbanats find in the Department of the Gironde is also not of sufficient importance to be attributed to any military movements in that district, nor do those of Grosspold (Transylvania) and Carbonara (I), near Bari, call for any special remarks. It is a somewhat curious circumstance that though most of these hoards were buried in Italy, the contemporary issues of the Roman mints were not so fully represented as previously. On the other hand they tell us that the mass of coinage then current in Italy was still of the second century B.C., and of the first half of the first century B.C. In the Borzano hoard the number of quinarii, most of which were of the early part of the century, nearly equalled that of denarii. They were 514 as against 597.

Later Period of the Triumvirate, and of the Early Empire.

From B.C. 37 the evidence of finds for chronology is of a somewhat meagre description; this is due not so much to a dearth of them, but to the fact that we possess analyses of but a very small number.[1] There are in consequence only two hoards the burial of which can be assigned to B.C. 36—17, and a like number to B.C. 16—3. The two of the earlier date are those of Chantenay and Beauvoisin, both places being in France, one in the Département Nièvre, the other in that of Drôme. It is fortunate that Count de Salis has preserved the analyses of these hoards, otherwise even this evidence

[1] Ad. Blanchet, *Les Trésors de Monn. rom.*, pp. 31, 32.

would not have been available. The Chantenay hoard appears to have been buried *circ.* B.C. 35, or a little later, as all the coins were issued before the battle of Actium. That of Beauvoisin was buried subsequent to B.C. 29, as there were coins of Octavius giving him the title of IMP·CAESAR, which he did not assume on his money till that date, but there are none with the title of AVGVSTVS (vol. ii., pp. 5—7). Both these hoards contained a number of Gaulish silver pieces, which points to the circumstance that the local money and that of Rome passed in currency together. The contents of these hoards were so evenly distributed that in that of Chantenay 109 different issues were represented by 181 coins, and in that of Beauvoisin, which contained 191 denarii and 11 quinarii, no single issue was represented by more than three pieces. Neither of these hoards contained any pieces of the third century B.C., the earliest denarii being of about B.C. 170.

The hoards which may be classed to our last Period, B.C. 16—3, are those of Palazzo Canavese, near Ivrea, prov. di Torino, and of Terranova Pausania, in Sardinia (vol. ii., pp. 47, 48). The former was a very large one, weighing about 25 lbs. troy, but as only a very limited number of pieces, about 160, came into the hands of Prof. Serafino Ricci,[1] its evidence must be accepted with a great amount of reservation. The burial could not, however, have taken place before B.C. 14, as it included a denarius of the moneyer of Augustus, P. Petronius Turpilianus (vol. ii., pp. 60 f.).

The Terranova Pausania hoard, the last with which we have to deal, is one of the most satisfactory in every way, though it was not found on Italian soil, but in Sardinia, on the site of the ancient city of Olbia.[2] The find in its entirety was examined, and a careful record made of its contents by Sig. Antonio Taramelli, so that in this case its evidence may be accepted without reservation. It showed that with a few exceptions, such as the early quinarii and victoriati, the silver pieces of the earliest date remained in circulation to the end of the first century B.C., the latest denarii being those of two of the last moneyers of Augustus, Cossus Cornelius Lentulus and L. Caninius Gallus, who struck silver coins. At the same time there were none of Augustus which give him the title of *Pater Patriae*, which he received in B.C. 2. The interest of this hoard would have been increased if it had been more representative of the more recent issues of the Roman mint, and also of those of the Provinces, especially Gaul and the East. It makes, however, a good finale to the long series on which we have commented.

From this summary it will be seen how important finds are for chronology, more especially in connection with the Roman coinage, and how still more important it is that their contents should be noted in their entirety.

[1] *Riv. Ital.*, 1897, pp. 179 f.

[2] *Scavi*, 1904, pp. 158 f.

When a hoard has been carefully analysed, and when due allowance has been made for the circumstances in which its concealment may have happened, there is then but little difficulty in determining the date of its burial within the limit of a year or two.

For convenience of reference, a list is appended of the hoards of which analyses have been given, with the approximate dates of their burial. Particulars of each one are set out in the Tables of Finds.

Maserà, *circ.* B.C. 93, vol. i., p. 161.
Riccia, *circ.* B.C. 93, vol. i., p. 161.
S. Giovanni Incarico, *circ.* B.C. 93, vol. i., p. 161.
Roncarolo, *circ.* B.C. 92, vol. i., p. 162.
Pozoblanco, *circ.* B.C. 92, vol. i., p. 162.
Taranto, *circ.* B.C. 91, vol. i., p. 190.
Cazlona, *circ.* B.C. 90, vol. i., p. 190.
Oliva, *circ.* B.C. 90, vol. i., p. 191.
Ricina, *circ.* B.C. 89, vol. i., p. 191.
"Hoffmann," *circ.* B.C. 88, vol. ii., p. 321.
Fiesole, *circ.* B.C. 87, vol. i., p. 242.
Fuscaldo, *circ.* B.C. 87, vol. i., p. 242.
Cingoli, *circ.* B.C. 86, vol. i., p. 243.
Romagnano Sesia, *circ.* B.C. 86, vol. i., p. 243.
Monte Codruzzo, *circ.* B.C. 82, vol. i., p. 319.
Carrara, *circ.* B.C. 77, vol. i., p. 361.
San Miniato, *circ.* B.C. 77, vol. i., p. 361.
Hev-Szamos, *circ.* B.C. 78—77, vol. i., p. 362.
Roncofreddo, *circ.* B.C. 75, vol. i., p. 362.
Frascarolo, *circ.* B.C. 75—74, vol. i., p. 362.
Rignano, *circ.* B.C. 75—74, vol. i., p. 363.
Licodia, *circ.* B.C. 74, vol. i., p. 363.
Palestrina, *circ.* B.C. 74, vol. i., p. 363.
Ossero, *circ.* B.C. 73, vol. i., p. 364.
San Gregorio di Sassola, *circ.* B.C. 52—51, vol. i., p. 413.
Compito, *circ.* B.C. 51, vol. i., p. 413.
Frauendorf, *circ.* B.C. 51—50, vol. i., *Introd.*, pp. cxii, cxiii.
Cadriano, *circ.* B.C. 50—49, vol. i., p. 414.
San Cesario, *circ.* B.C. 50—49, vol. i., p. 414.
Carbonara (II), *circ.* B.C. 48, vol. i., p. 501.
San Niccolò di Villola, *circ.* B.C. 45—44, vol. i., p. 501.
Collecchio, *circ.* B.C. 45, vol. i., p. 502.
Liria, *circ.* B.C. 44, vol. i., p. 502.

Florence, *circ.* B.C. 41, vol. i., p. 558.
San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, *circ.* B.C. 40, vol. i., p. 558.
Vigatto, *circ.* B.C. 39, vol. i., p. 558.
Santa Anna, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 559.
Ossolaro, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 559.
Pieve-Quinta, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 560.
Grosspold, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 560.
Borzano, *circ.* B.C. 38, vol. i., p. 560.
Peccioli, *circ.* B.C. 38—37, vol. i., p. 561.
Garlasco, *circ.* B.C. 36, vol. i., p. 561.
Arbanats, *circ.* B.C. 36, vol. i., p. 562.
Carbonara (I), *circ.* B.C. 36, vol. i., p. 562.
Chantenay, *circ.* B.C. 35—34, vol. ii., p. 5.
Beauvoisin, *circ.* B.C. 28, vol. ii., p. 6.
Palazzo Canavese, *circ.* B.C. 14, vol. ii., p. 47.
Terranova Pausania, *circ.* B.C. 6, vol. ii., p. 48.

§ XI.—Chronological View of the Coinage.

In order to preserve the sequence of the coinage of the Roman mint it was found necessary to describe in separate sections those which were issued outside the capital, but within Italy proper, and those which have been attributed to the Provinces. In point of date all these outside coinages are contemporary with that of Rome, but each one only for a certain limited period. Thus the Romano-Campanian coinage ceased when the local issues were established in Italy; and these in turn terminated before the Provincial money was inaugurated. It is now proposed to give a general summary of all the series of coinages described in these volumes, treating the subject from a purely chronological standpoint. The money of the Roman mint will be taken as the basis of the order, since from its initiation to its finish, so far as it is included in this work, it forms one long and unbroken series. The system of dividing it up into groups or periods, as adopted in its classification, will also be followed.

Aes Rude: date of institution uncertain.

B.C. 450—338 and later. *Aes rude*, bar-money, and *aes signatum*. The only pieces described are the *aes signatum* of the later date of the *aes grave*.

B.C. 338—269. *Aes grave* of the libral standard. At the Roman mint: *as* to uncia. This coinage falls gradually in weight, so that before it comes to an end the *as* is reduced to seven ounces and under. Later *aes signatum*.

Period of the Romano-Campanian coinage from B.C. 335. This series is continuous down to and after B.C. 269, and is mainly contemporary with the *aes grave* of the Roman mint (vol. ii., pp. 116 f.).

Aes grave issued at Luceria *circ.* B.C. 290. It consists of the *as* only (vol. ii., p. 145).

B.C. 268—240 (Period I.). Silver coinage instituted at Rome, consisting of the denarius (at $\frac{1}{72}$ of the pound), quinarius and sestertius of the Dioscuri type. The bronze is reduced to the triental standard with the *as* of four ounces. Higher denominations than the *as* (decussis, tripondius or tressis and dupondius) are added, and also lower ones than the uncia (semuncia and quarter-uncia). The higher denominations are cast; the lower ones from the triens are cast or struck.

The Romano-Campanian coinage in silver and bronze is continued.

Luceria issues bronze coins of the triental standard with the name of ROMA. As at the Central mint some of the denominations are cast, others are struck (vol. ii., pp. 146 f.).

B.C. 240—229 (Period I., *continued*). The bronze coinage is reduced to the sextantal standard with the *as* at two ounces, when all the denominations are struck from the *as* to the semuncia. The denarius and its divisions fall slightly in weight, and a gold coinage consisting of pieces of sixty, forty and twenty sestertii is instituted temporarily. Slight variations occur in the obverse type of the denarius, viz., in the form of the helmet, the earring, &c. Moneyers' symbols and monograms are first used.

Local coinages outside Rome are instituted; some are struck by moneyers, others bear the initials of various cities (vol. ii., pp. 153 f.). These coins, gold, silver and bronze, bear the name of ROMA and are of Roman standard, denominations, types, &c.

The Romano-Campanian coinage was probably discontinued about this time.

B.C. 229—217 (Period I., *continued*). The issue of the quinarius and sestertius is suspended at Rome, and the victoriatus is introduced. The gold coinage is not continued. The moneyers' symbols and monograms are met with in greater frequency.

The coinages of the local moneyers and of the mints preserve their uniformity with that of Rome, but with the addition at some mints of the half-victoriatus[1] in silver and the dextans and quincunx in bronze.

B.C. 217—197 (Period II.). Under the provisions of the *lex Flaminia* or *Fabia* the bronze money falls to the uncial standard, the denarius is

[1] The double victoriatus, of which only one specimen is known, appears to have been of local mintage (vol. i., p. 37; vol. ii., p. 591, App.).

reduced from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, and the victoriatus falls in weight proportionally. For commercial purposes the denarius is reckoned at sixteen *asses*. The bronze coins consist of the dupondius and the *as*, with its divisions to the uncia. The moneyers' symbols and initials are continued, but the former preponderate.

The local moneyers and mints are still in active operation, and their issues fall into line with those of the Roman mint. To this time is also assigned the electrum half-staters (?) and drachms (?) struck at Capua during the second Punic war (vol. ii., pp. 139, 140). These are without the name of ROMA.

B.C. 197—173 (Period III.). No change is made in the denominations of the silver and bronze money at Rome, except that the issue of the dupondius is suspended. On the obverse of the denarius the head of Roma wears the peaked helmet, and her earring, consisting of a single drop, sometimes takes a triangular form. The first change occurs in the reverse type, Diana or Luna in a biga, which occasionally take the place of the Dioscuri. The moneyers' symbols are fewer, but their names, in the form of monograms or initials, increase proportionately. In the forms of the letters A for Λ, Λ, &c., is more frequent, and ⊬ is changed into L, and Γ into Ր occasionally.

The issues of coins by local mints are suspended after B.C. 197, but those of the moneyers are continued.

B.C. 172—151 (Period IV.). The denarius is now the only silver piece struck, the issue of the victoriatus having been suspended. A new type of Victory in a biga is given for the reverse of the denarius. The Diana or Luna type is occasionally met with, but that of the Dioscuri is still the most common. On the obverse the head of Roma preserves its usual form, but her earring shows several variations, which have some chronological significance. At first it is of three drops; it next consists of a single drop, which takes the form of a cluster of pellets, and these in turn assume a spiral form. With these changes the letter A becomes more and more frequent than Λ, till the latter finally disappears; L occurs more often than ⊬, and Ր gradually displaces Γ.

The moneyers' symbols only are no longer met with, but all the issues bear their names, to which sometimes a family symbol is added.

The local issues of moneyers do not vary in their characteristics from those of the Central mint.

B.C. 150—125 (Period V.). The issue of the *as* is suspended, but the other denominations to the uncia are struck. This suspension of the *as* continued down to B.C. 91.

The denarius is the only silver coin. The reverse type is much varied, as the moneyers begin to depict scenes connected with the history of their families. Those of the Dioscuri and Diana, or Victory, in a biga still survive,

but gradually become less frequent. The mark of value is occasionally varied from X to XVI. The spiral-shaped earring continues, but varies into one of two drops at the end of the period. The legend ROMA, which hitherto had been inscribed on a tablet, is now often placed below an exergual line. At present there is no distinct evidence of a mint-triumvirate, but the coins of certain moneyers fall into groups.

The local issues of the coinages are struck on the same lines.

B.C. 124—103 (Period VI.). The denominations remain the same in silver and bronze, except that an attempt is made to introduce two new ones in the latter series; these are the dodrans and the bes (vol. i., pp. 153, 154). They were probably intended to take the place of the *as*, but the attempt does not appear to have been a success. The dodrans was again struck on one later occasion, but not the bes (vol. i., p. 177). The reverse types of the denarius vary with each issue. That of Diana or Luna in a biga does not occur, and when those of the Dioscuri and Victory in a biga are met with, they generally relate to the moneyer's family history. The earring worn by Roma changes from one of spiral shape to a plain single drop.

There is a marked deterioration in the fabric of the coins of this time, the head of Roma being much spread and somewhat crudely executed. This is more noticeable in the local issues. The mark of value of the denarius now assumes another form, X for X.

There are no distinct instances of a mint-triumvirate in the case of the Roman coinage, but with the local coinage it is otherwise, since the only pieces assigned to this period are those of three triumvirates, one of whom struck separate issues as well as a joint issue (vol. ii., pp. 255-261). In all other respects the local money is the same as that of Rome.

B.C. 102—92 (Period VII.). Under the *lex Clodia* the silver quinarius is revived, and in consequence the victoriatus begins to be withdrawn from currency. The early quinarii are given the same type as the victoriatus, but with the mark of value Q (*Quinarius*). The silver coins are now the denarius and the quinarius. The mark of value of the former is X or X. The issue of the *as* is still in abeyance. The reverse type of the denarius maintains its constant variation, and this variation is now extended to the obverse, but only in two instances before B.C. 91. The first was in the special issue of the quaestors L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, B.C. 100 (vol. i., p. 170), and the second in those of the triumvirs M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus and C. Serveilius, B.C. 94 (vol. i., pp. 175 f.). There are several other innovations, amongst which are the use of mint-marks in the form of letters and symbols, and the serration of the edge of the denarius. Besides these guides for the classification and sequence of the

issues, we have now for the first time the evidence of finds. Those whose burial is assigned to this period were discovered at Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incàrico, Roncarolo and Pozoblanco.

The local issues proceed on the same lines as those of Rome.

B.C. 91—89 (Period VIII.). The *as* of the uncial standard is resumed, and the issue of the quinarius, as also that of the denarius, is continued. The types of the denarius, both obverse and reverse, now change in the case of each issue. The practice of marking the dies with letters, symbols and numbers, and the serration of the edge of the denarius, are considerably on the increase. There are also a number of special issues, which are inscribed with various formulae, mostly denoting the withdrawal of bullion from the public *aerarium*. These special issues were chiefly occasioned by the Social war.

It is during this period that we have the coinages of the Confederate States which took part in the Marsic or Social war. They began in B.C. 91 (vol. ii., pp. 317 f.).

The finds assigned to this period are those of Taranto, Cazlona, Oliva and Ricina.

B.C. 88—86 (Period IX.). The bronze coinage, *as* to uncia, is now reduced to the semuncial standard by the *lex Papiria*, and under the same law the sestertius is revived. In B.C. 89 all the local issues came to an end owing to the passing of the *lex Plautia Papiria*, and from this time all official money struck in Italy emanated from the capital. This and other circumstances necessitated an increased number of issues. The quinarius and sestertius vary in their types like the denarius. Mint-marks are used in great variety, and the edge of the denarius is often serrated.

The coinage of the Confederates appears to have terminated some time during B.C. 88.

The finds are the "Hoffmann" hoard, and those of Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia.

B.C. 85—82 (Period X.). The coins struck at Rome show no marked changes. The issue of the sestertius is not continued, and the quinarius is very rare, so that the denarius, which now loses its mark of value, becomes almost the only silver coin in circulation. All the bronze coins are of the semuncial standard. The mint-marks continue in profusion, and the serration of the edge of the denarius is not unfrequent.

The end of this Period, B.C. 82, witnessed the introduction in the Provinces of the issue of gold and silver coins of the Roman standard. These occurred in Spain, Gaul, and the East (vol. ii., pp. 352, 388, 459).

The only find is that of Monte Codruzzo.

B.C. 81—73 (Period XI.). The bronze coinage is now entirely

suspended, and as this was also the case with the quinarius, the only denomination issued at the Roman mint is the denarius, which maintains its variations as to types, mint-marks, serration, &c. This latter process, however, becomes less frequent.

The Provincial coinages are continued, but only in the East and in Spain; the former during B.C. 81, 80, the latter down to B.C. 72, on account of the Sertorian war.

The finds are numerous and supply important data. They are those of Carrara, San Miniato, Hev-Szamos, Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina and Ossero.

B.C. 72—50 (Period XII.). The only denomination issued in any metal is the denarius, which varies a good deal in fabric. At first the obverse type is in high relief, which gradually assumes a *mezzo-rilievo*. Mint-marks are at first freely used, but are very rarely met with after B.C. 64, and the serration of the edge ceased about the same time, B.C. 69. These variations, and also a change in the character of the types, which begin to record events of late date, or even contemporary ones, render a chronological classification of the issues possible.

The Provincial coinage is continued in Spain during B.C. 72, and in Gaul it was revived by Julius Caesar in B.C. 50.

The finds are those of San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Frauendorf (see above, pp. cxii, cxiii), Cadriano and San Cesario.

B.C. 49—44 (Period XIII.). This was an important epoch in the history of the Roman coinage both in Rome and outside Italy.

At Rome the gold money is resumed, to become permanent. It consisted of the aureus and half-aureus; the former was first struck by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49, the latter by the *praefectus Urbi*, L. Munatius Plancus, in B.C. 45. The re-issue of the quinarius and the sestertius in silver also takes place, and an attempt is made to revive the bronze coinage. There was also a change in the *personnel* of the mint in B.C. 44, a quatuorvirate being substituted for a triumvirate. The types of all the coins varied according to the issue, some recording contemporary events. The portraits of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony are placed on some of the silver coins of the last year, B.C. 44.

In the Provinces the money is revived in the West and also in the East. This was due to the strife between the Pompeian and Caesarian parties. In Spain it occurred on two occasions; first in the war against the generals of the Elder Pompey, B.C. 49, and secondly in that against Cn. and Sextus Pompey, B.C. 46—44; in the East under similar circumstances, B.C. 49—47; in Sicily, B.C. 49 and 47, and later in Africa, B.C. 47—46. These coinages are of gold and silver. Spain struck also bronze, but no gold.

The finds are those of Carbonara (II), San Niccolò di Villola, Collecchio, and Liria.

B.C. 43—37 (Period XIV.). At Rome the coinage is again reduced to two denominations only, the aureus and the denarius. The quatuorvirate of the mint is continued. The moneyers now strike in gold as well as in silver. There is practically no change in the character of the types, except that we get portraits of the triumvirs, Antony, Lepidus and Octavius. In such cases their names and also those of the moneyers are inscribed. The portrait of Julius Caesar also occurs as in B.C. 44.

The Provincial coinages, which had been for two years in abeyance, are now revived in greater abundance. In Spain, however, we have but one issue, that of Cn. Domitius Calvinus (B.C. 39—37); in Gaul there are the coinages of Antony (B.C. 43—42), and later of Octavius (B.C. 41—37); in the East those of Brutus and Cassius and others (B.C. 44—42), and of Antony (B.C. 42 and onwards); in Sicily those of Sextus Pompey (B.C. 42—37); and in Africa those of Q. Cornuficius and Lepidus (B.C. 44—37).

The finds are those of Florence, San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, Vigatto, Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Pieve-Quinta, Grosspold, Borzano, Peccioli, Garlasco, Arbanats and Carbonara (I).

B.C. 36—17 (Period XV.). At Rome the moneyers' names are suppressed, and all the coins, gold and silver (aureus, half-aureus and denarius), are struck in the name of Octavius as "Caesar" (B.C. 36—29), as "Imp. Caesar" (B.C. 29—27), and later as "Augustus." The types of all the coins are personal to him only.

In the Provinces the coinages are continued chiefly in the names of the triumvirs, Antony and Octavius. In Spain, P. Carisius strikes silver and bronze money as legate of Augustus; in Gaul there are the issues of Octavius as "Imp. Caesar" (B.C. 36 and 29—27), and later as "Augustus"; in the East, those of Antony, to the battle of Actium (B.C. 31), and of Octavius as "Imperator perpetuo" (B.C. 29—27), and "Augustus" (B.C. 19—18); in Sicily those of Sextus Pompey and Q. Nasidius (B.C. 36); in Africa those of Octavius (B.C. 36); and in Cyrenaïca (B.C. 31—27) those of L. Pinarius Scarpus, as legate, first of Antony, and subsequently of Octavius. These are the latest pieces of these last four provinces.

The finds are those of Chantenay and Beauvoisin.

B.C. 16—3 (Period XVI.). The moneyers' names are restored on the coins struck in Rome, but always with that of Augustus. In B.C. 15 a coinage of the baser metals is resumed, consisting of the sestertius and dupondius in orichalcum, and of the *as* and quadrans in copper. The former are based on the quarter-ounce standard, the latter on the semuncial standard. In the finer metals only the aureus and denarius are issued. The types of these

were mainly personal to the emperor; a few, however, relate to the history of the moneyer's family. The *personnel* of the mint consisted of a triumvirate, not a quatuorvirate.

All the Provincial issues are suspended with the exception of that of Gaul, which continues down to B.C. 3. These coins, which are of gold, silver and bronze, have types personal to Augustus.

The finds are those of Palazzo Canavese and Terranova Pausania.

In concluding this Introduction I must express my great indebtedness to the published works of Mommsen,[1] Babelon, Bahrfeldt, Borghesi, Cavedoni, D'Ailly, Cohen, Fr. Lenormant, and many others, to which reference has been so frequently made in the pages of these volumes. It would have been quite impossible to compile such a work as the present without the aid of such writings, especially as it contains the description of many coins of which there are no specimens in the National Collection. So much has been written by these numismatists and others in explanation of the numerous types, that to throw any fresh light upon them was only to be attempted with considerable caution. Occasionally Count de Salis's classification rendered it necessary to suggest different solutions of the types, but any changes of this nature have been mainly due to the evidence of finds and the identification of the moneyer. The numerous references show how freely these works have been consulted, and if at any time the ideas of others have not been fully acknowledged it must be looked upon as an oversight, and not in any way intentional.

Personally I am under great obligations to many for assistance in various ways. To General Max Bahrfeldt I owe a deep debt of gratitude, not only for reading the proof-sheets and for much valuable information respecting the present locality of many coins not represented in the National Collection, but also for supplying casts of such pieces. General Bahrfeldt's intimate acquaintance with all the public and most of the private collections in Europe enabled him to give information as to the rarity of many pieces. To Sir Henry H. Howorth, who throughout has shown the keenest interest in the production of these volumes, I am indebted in a no less degree, not only for reading the proof-sheets, but also for innumerable suggestions and no few corrections. His extensive historical researches have enabled him to consider the subject of Roman numismatics from an outside point of view, and he has thus been able to detect not a few discrepancies, some of which might have been overlooked.

[1] In referring to Mommsen's great work on the Roman coinage, I have throughout quoted the French edition translated by the Duc de Blacas as being that now more generally cited.

To my colleagues, Mr. W. Wroth, the Assistant-Keeper of Coins, and to Mr. G. F. Hill, the Senior Assistant of the Department, I am also very grateful for reading the work as it passed through the press, and for numerous suggestions. I have also to thank my former chief, Dr. Head, for rendering similar service in the matter of the Introduction. There are others also whose aid I have been compelled to enlist in the supply of casts of coins not represented in the Museum collection. Amongst them are M. E. Babelon and M. H. de la Tour of the Paris Cabinet, Dr. H. Dressel and Dr. K. Regling of the Berlin Museum, Cav. Camillo Serafini of the Capitoline and Vatican Museums in Rome, and Comm. Fr. Gnecchi of Milan.

H. A. Grueber.

COINS

OF THE

ROMAN REPUBLIC

AES RUDE[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal*	
1	591·0	Æ	A piece of bronze, *cast*, of irregular form.
2	531·0	Æ	Similar.
3	432·0	Æ	Similar.
4	376·0	Æ	Similar.
5	298·0	Æ	Similar.

[1] The earliest form of exchange in metal employed by the Romans consisted of amorphous lumps of bronze of no fixed weight, and without any official stamp or mark of value. Hence they received the name of *aes rude* (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *rodus*) or *aes infectum*. When used for currency or exchange these lumps of metal must have passed by weight. A number were discovered in 1828 near Vulci together with some quadrilateral coins, called *aes signatum* (see p. 3). Many of the latter were broken, the larger pieces weighing from two to three pounds, others being equal to various divisions of the pound, whilst the greater number weighed about two ounces, thus corresponding to the sextans (see p. 9). Somewhat later there was another find of this *aes rude* at Vicarello, with which were many examples of the *aes signatum*, of the *aes grave* (see p. 5), and of Romano-Campanian coins (see Babelon,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal*	
6	281·0	Æ	Similar.
7	235·0	Æ	Similar.
8	226·0	Æ	Similar.
9	173·0	Æ	Similar.
10	154·0	Æ	Similar.
11	148·0	Æ	Similar.

Mon. de la République romaine, vol. i., p. 10 f.). Baron D'Ailly (*Recherches sur la mon. rom.*, p. 10), through whose hands many examples passed, gives their maximum weight at about 707·2 gram. (=10913·7 grs.), and their minimum at 2·21 gram. (34·1 grs.).

At what time the *aes rude* was instituted it is impossible to say. It probably remained in use, by weight, for some little time after the introduction of the *aes signatum*, since specimens of both series have been found together.

In the find at Vulci, besides the *aes rude* and the *aes signatum* there was a number of rough brick-shaped pieces in very poor condition, without any kind of imprint, and nothing to indicate their value; their weight varying from an ounce to a pound. These bricks formed about one-sixth of the whole mass. Also there were some elliptical-shaped pieces, which represented fractions of the as, most of them corresponding to the weight of the sextans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 176). These pieces would appear to be intermediate between the *aes rude* and the *aes signatum*.

AES SIGNATUM[1]

After B.C. 450; A.U.C. 304

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quincussis	
1	27627·0	Æ 3·7 × 6·7	Bull walking to l., head facing.	Bull walking to r., head facing. **[Pls. i. and ii.]** (Bunbury Coll.)
2	21445·0	Æ 3·9 × 6·6	Eagle front, head r., flying upwards and holding thunderbolt in its claws.	[R]OMANOM below Pegasus galloping to l. **[Pls. iii. and iv.]** (Guadagni Coll.)

[1] The *aes signatum* marks the first attempt in Central Italy towards a monetary system on a fixed basis. In opposition to the *aes rude*, the early Roman authors speak of *aes signatum*, by which they apparently did not mean any special coins, but simply pieces of metal of defined weight, and marked with the imprint of some design or symbol. The *aes signatum*, as now recognized, consists of oblong, quadrilateral or brick-shaped blocks of bronze, *cast*, with representations of animals, such as the bull or the pig, designs possibly illustrating the ancient custom of barter with cattle, which was in existence, as we shall show, at the time of the institution of this species of money. Other pieces bear figures of the elephant, birds, the pegasus, a shield, an anchor, a trident, &c.; but probably the most ancient, as being most primitive in design, are those which are ornamented with lines only, arranged in some cases in the form of a fish-spine (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Italy*, pp. 37, 38).

These blocks, as originally cast, are of the weight of five or four Roman pounds, hence they are called *quincusses* or *quadrusses*. To provide smaller change they were broken into pieces, which varied in weight from two pounds to an ounce (see above, p. 1), and these, like the *aes rude*, passed in currency by weight.

The date of the first issue of these quadrilateral pieces of money at Rome is somewhat uncertain; and even ancient authors differ in their views on this point. Pliny (*Hist. nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) says that Servius Tullius was "the first to place a stamp on bronze" (*primus signavit aes*); but such antiquity cannot be claimed for the objects which we now possess. We must therefore turn to the early laws relating to fines for any evidence which may give a clue to their date.

With the Romans, as with other nations in an early state of civilization, trade was carried on by a system of barter, and amongst an agricultural population cattle formed the basis of commercial transactions, an ox being estimated at the same value as ten sheep. Fines were also levied on this principle. This usage appears to have existed amongst the Romans till about A.U.C. 300—302 (B.C. 454—452), when the laws Aternia-Tarpeia and Menenia-Sestia, whilst still fixing fines in oxen and sheep, put also their equivalent in money. Two years later, in A.U.C. 304 (B.C. 450), these laws were confirmed by the Twelve Tables, which ordered that certain penalties should be paid in money, but no mention is made of cattle. Thus, for a broken bone, a fine of 300 asses was imposed; for violation of liberty, 25 sestertii; for illegally cutting trees, 25 sestertii per tree, &c. Again, in A.U.C. 324 (B.C. 430) the *Lex Julia Papiria* (Cicero, *de Repub.*, ii. 35) converted fines of cattle into silver. It is, therefore, to the time of the Decemvirs and the passing of the law of the Twelve Tables that the first Roman money, which is known as *aes signatum*, has been attributed.

Though a large series of *aes signatum*, with a multiplicity of designs, has come down to us, it is impossible to assign any of the more ancient pieces to Rome herself. They are usually given to the districts of Umbria and Central Italy. The examples described above are, however, classed to Rome, but from their fabric and style it does not seem possible to attribute them to a period before the second half of the 4th century B.C., thus making them contemporary with the first issue of the round coins of the *aes grave* (see p. 5), with which they would be current as multiples of the as.

How long the issue of the *aes signatum* lasted is uncertain; but it is probable that it

continued to be in currency long after the introduction of the *aes grave* (see p. 5), since certain types could not well have occurred before the early part of the 3rd century B.C. For instance, those pieces which bear representations of arms, usually given to Central Italy, may record the victories over the Samnites in B.C. 294; and it was during the wars with Pyrrhus, which terminated in B.C. 274, that the Romans and the Latins first beheld an elephant.

The quincussis with the bull on both faces is a good example of this money; and the representation of this animal recalls the origin of the word *pecunia*. The specimen in the National Collection was bequeathed by Sir Edward Henry Bunbury, who purchased it at the Pembroke Sale in 1848 (No. 294). That in the French Collection weighs 21387·6 grs. (=1385·90 gram.); whilst another, found at Bruna, between Spoleto and Todi, in Umbria, in 1890 (*Rivist. It.*, 1891), weighs 20800 grs. (=1347·80 gram.).

The other example, given above, with the eagle holding a thunderbolt, and pegasus, though bearing the inscription ROMANOM (the old genitive form for ROMANORVM), may not be purely Roman, the pegasus being a not infrequent type on local *aes grave*, such as those of Hatria, Central Italy, &c. Being of lighter weight than the piece with the bull, it may be of the later half of the 4th century B.C., and thus contemporaneous with the Romano-Campanian coins with a similar legend. The specimen in the British Museum came from the Guadagni Collection. Another in the Museo Kircheriano weighs 26179 grs. (=1696·35 gram.), and in the same museum there is a fragment of one of these ingots which apparently had been broken into four pieces. It was found near Tor Marancia, in the Roman Campania. A third specimen, without inscription, and deemed genuine, was formerly in the Meynaerts' Collection, and later in the Gréau Collection. It weighs 23796·6 grs. (=1542 gram.). Prof. Milani (*Rivist. It.*, 1891) describes a specimen in the Bruna find which weighs 21543 grs. (=1396 gram.), and mentions one he had seen in the possession of Lady Hudson in Florence, which was much corroded by water, weighing 21914 grs. (=1420 gram.). Both the coins mentioned above in the Bruna find are now in the Berlin Museum.

There is also in the British Museum a rectangular ingot of bronze, having on one face a scabbard and the inscription N. ROMANOM (Nummus Romanorum), and on the other a short sword or dagger, the handle of which is in the form of a ram's head. It weighs 22972·3 grs. (=1488·58 gram.). This piece came from the collection of the Duc de Blacas, who considered it to be genuine (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iv., pp. 6, 7); but, after careful examination, it must be pronounced to be undoubtedly false, *i.e.*, a modern fabrication. M. Babelon (vol. i., p. 8) is also of this opinion.

AES GRAVE[1]

LIBRAL SERIES

Circ. B.C. 338—269; A.U.C. 416—485

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			As	
1	4552·0	Æ 2·6	Head of Janus, bearded; beneath, mark of value, —; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; above, mark of value, I; all on raised disk. **[Pl. v. 1.]** (Castellani)
2	4470·0	Æ 2·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3	4298·0	Æ 2·7	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)

[1] The introduction of the As of the weight of the Roman pound of 12 ounces, as the unit of the coinage, was a further development of the Roman monetary system. Hitherto, as we have seen, the coinage consisted either of amorphous lumps of metal, or else of large brick-shaped pieces weighing from five to four Roman pounds, which, for convenience, were broken up into smaller portions. The absence of any historical records leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the precise date when this first "round money" was introduced. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. i., p. 180; and iii. 464) apparently concludes that, like the quadrilateral pieces, the round coinage was introduced at the time of the Decemvirs; but Samwer (*Alt. röm. Münz.*, p. 36 f.), arguing from the style of the head of Janus—viz., the shape of the eyes, the mouth, the chin, and the hair, in relation to Greek coins, whence the Romans must have acquired their scanty knowledge of art—was of opinion that none of these coins could have been issued before B.C. 390, which was about the period of the striking of the fine Syracusan medallions. Following the same course of comparison in the case of the prow on the reverse, Samwer points out that this particular shape of prow does not appear to have been used by the Greeks till the second half of the 4th century B.C., and that it does not occur on Greek coins till the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedon (B.C. 306—283). We know from unmistakable evidence, however,—viz., the adoption of the Roman standard by the Latin colonies (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 182)—that the libral *as* was instituted before that date, and in fixing it to about B.C. 340 history comes to our aid, and we may see in the head of Janus on the obverse a reference to the close of the great Latin War in B.C. 338, and in the prow on the reverse a record of the victory of the Romans over the town of Antium in the same year, when that city was deprived of its ships of war, the beaks of which were brought to Rome and served to adorn the *Rostra* in the Forum (Babelon, vol. i., p. vii.). Mommsen (*op. cit.*, t. i., p. 194) conjectured that the prow was the mark of the maritime power of Rome, to which the Government of the Decemvirs imparted a new impulse; but if the first issue of these coins is assigned to so late a date as circ. B.C. 338, this interpretation is impossible.

This new coinage, called *aes grave* (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, *grave aes dictum a pondere*), was duodecimal in character, the unit, the as of the weight of the Roman pound, being divided into fractions of six, four, three, two, and one uncia. All the denominations had the same reverse type—a prow; but each one varied in that of the obverse and in having a distinctive mark of value. The following are the types of the as and its divisions:—

As	Head of Janus.	Prow of Galley.	Mark of Value	I
Semis	,, Jupiter.	,, ,,	,, ,,	S
Triens	,, Minerva.	,, ,,	,, ,,	••••
Quadrans	,, Hercules.	,, ,,	,, ,,	•••
Sextans	,, Mercury.	,, ,,	,, ,,	••
Uncia	,, Roma.	,, ,,	,, ,,	•

These types show no variations, except that on all the denominations (perhaps not the uncia) the prow is turned to the left as well as to the right, but much more frequently to the right. In selecting the types for the obverses of their coins, the Romans evidently intended to represent the cult of their chief divinities. A difficulty, however, exists in the identification of the heads on the *triens* and the *uncia*, both of which show a female head wearing a crested helmet, but of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4	4200·0	Æ 2·45	Similar.	Similar.
5	4120·0	Æ 2·45	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
6	4055·0	Æ 2·55	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. vii. 5.)[1] (Castellani)
7	4044·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar.
8	3992·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. vi. 1.) (Sambon)
9	3907·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. viii. 3.) (Sambon)
10	4261·0	Æ 2·4	Similar; without mark of value.[2]	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. vii. 3.) (Sambon)
11	4167·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
12	4098·0	Æ 2·4	Similar.	Similar.
13	4025·0	Æ 2·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

different design. This difference would point to separate divinities, and it is therefore probable that on the *triens* the head of Minerva, wearing the crested Corinthian helmet, was intended to be depicted, and on the *uncia* that of Roma, though wearing an Athenian helmet. This view is, however, not universally accepted, as some would see in both heads that of Minerva, others that of Roma. It need only be added that the helmet on the *uncia* approaches nearest in form that worn by the head on the obverse of the denarius, which we would identify with Roma (see p. 15). In the case of the Roman colonies which adopted the libral standard the types vary according to each locality.

All the denominations of the aes grave are *cast* and are without legends. There are no round multiples of the *as* at this period, since their place was probably supplied by the brick-shaped quincusses and quadrusses, which were still in use (see above, p. 3).

The libral as, which was originally of about 5057 grs. troy divided into 12 ounces of about 421 grs. each, did not long maintain its full weight, for, with perhaps a single exception (probably only an accident) preserved in the Olivieri Museum at Pesaro, weighing 6023 grs., the earliest specimens do not much exceed 11 ounces. Before the end of the century it fell to 10 ounces, as it was on that standard that the colony of Luceria, founded in B.C. 314, issued its first bronze money. About the turn of the century it was reduced to 7½ ounces, and between that time and the year B.C. 268 it continued to fall rapidly, so that when the triental or four ounce standard was adopted there was no very great difference between the weights of the latest pieces of the libral series and the earliest of the triental. The weights of the divisions of the *as* declined proportionately.

The new coinage thus instituted circ. B.C. 338 was the only one issued at Rome till B.C. 268, when it will be seen that still more important changes took place.

[1] The form of the prow is often slightly varied, especially in the shape of the forecastle and the occasional absence of the eye on the side. As the differences are, however, too minute to be described, references are given to D'Ailly, *Recherches sur la monnaie romaine*, vol. i., where a large number of the aes grave of all the denominations are figured.

[2] The mark of value on the obverse of the *cast* as, when once dropped, does not appear to have been revived.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
14	4009·0	Æ 2·4	Similar.	Similar.
15	3917·0	Æ 2·5	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. viii. 1.) (Castellani)
16	3365·0	Æ 2·35	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
17	3982·0	Æ 2·3	Similar.	Similar; prow l.[1] **[Pl. v. 2.]** (Sambon)
18	3698·0	Æ 2·4	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xv. 2.) (Blacas Coll.)
19	2304·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
20	2050·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar.[2]
21	1935·0	Æ 1·9	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
			Semis	
22	2300·0	Æ 2·1	Head of Jupiter l., laureate; beneath neck, mark of value, ∽; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; above, mark of value, ∽; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. ix. 7.) (Sambon)
23	2170·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar; mark of value upright, S (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. ix. 5.) (Castellani)
24	2167·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
25	2080·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. v. 3.]** (Sambon)
26	2069·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The change in the direction of the prow seems to denote only a change of design and not of standard. On the later coins the direction to left was preserved. D'Ailly has attributed to the libral standard asses with prow to l. as well as to r.

[2] The fabric of this and the next piece is very rude, and in that respect they resemble the early asses of the triental series (see p. 17).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
27	1994·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar.
28	1951·0	Æ 1·95	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
29	1690·0	Æ 2·05	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
30	2017·0	Æ 1·9	Similar; head larger and in lower relief; no mark of value.	Similar; prow l.[1]
31	1137·0	Æ 1·65	Similar; with mark of value, S, behind head.	Similar. **[Pl. vi. 1.]** (Sambon)
			Triens	
32	1573·0	Æ 1·8	Head of Minerva l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; beneath, marks of value, •••• ; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; beneath, marks of value, •••• ; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. x. 7.)
33	1473·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
34	1461·0	Æ 1·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. vi. 2.]**
35	1448·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar.
36	1408·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
37	1396·0	Æ 1·75	Similar.	Similar.
38	1342·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar.
39	1317·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. x. 9.)
40	1290·0	Æ 1·75	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
41	1245·0	Æ 1·75	Similar.	Similar.
42	786·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar; prow l. (much worn). (Blacas Coll.)

[1] In style and type this semis may be compared with the as (no. 17), the triens (no. 43), the quadrans (no. 54), and the sextans (no. 62). They all appear to have been issued at or about the same time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
43	1262·0	Æ 1·65	Similar; head larger and in low relief; no marks of value.[1]	Similar. [Pl. vi. 3.]
44	1222·0	Æ 1·65	Similar; head r.	Similar.
			Quadrans	
45	1155·0	Æ 1·8	Head of young Hercules l., wearing lion's skin; behind, marks of value, ⁘; all on raised disk.	Prow r.; beneath, marks of value, •••; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xi. 8.) (Castellani)
46	1133·0	Æ 1·65	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. vi. 4.]
47	1122·0	Æ 1·65	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
48	1100·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
49	1061·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
50	1047·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
51	1032·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
52	992·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
53	892·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
54	918·0	Æ 1·4	Similar; head larger, and in low relief; no marks of value.[1]	Similar; prow l. [Pl. vii. 1.]
			Sextans	
55	828·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Mercury l., wearing winged petasus; beneath, marks of value, ••[2]	Prow r.; beneath, marks of value, ••

[1] See note, p. 8.

[2] On the sextans and the uncia, unlike the previous denominations, the obverse and reverse types are not on raised disks. No. 62 is an exception.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
56	708·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. vii. 2.]** (Sambon)
57	687·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
58	764·0	Æ 1·3	Similar; petasus tied under chin.	Similar. (Sambon)
59	673·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
60	646·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
61	638·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
62	585·0	Æ 1·25	Similar; head in low relief, on raised disk; no marks of value.[1]	Similar; prow l., on raised disk. **[Pl. vii. 3.]** (Sambon)
			Uncia	
63	417·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Roma l., wearing crested Athenian helmet with visor and neck-piece;[2] behind, mark of value, •	Prow r.; beneath, mark of value, • (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xiii. 7.)
64	413·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
65	391·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
66	363·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
67	334·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
68	315·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. vii. 4.]**
69	314·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

[1] See note, p. 8.

[2] For the identification of this head with Roma see above, p. 6.

COINAGE OF ROME

FROM B.C. 268; A.U.C. 486

PERIOD I.

B.C. 268—217; A.U.C. 486—537

We now enter on the third stage of the development of the money of Rome, the most important one in the history of her coinage, as it witnessed not only a modification of her cumbersome bronze coins, but also the introduction of a gold and silver currency. Previous to this date, B.C. 268, the use of silver as a medium of exchange had spread considerably in Italy, and in consequence a silver currency became a matter of necessity to Rome herself.

Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) states that the first issue of silver money at Rome took place in B.C. 269—*Argentum signatum anno urbis* CCCCLXXXV, *Q. Ogulnio C. Fabio cos.* Livy (*Epit.*, xv.) places this occurrence between the foundation of the colony at Ariminum and the peace with the Picentes, B.C. 268, and the defeat of the Salentines, B.C. 267; this would be four years before the first Punic War, and four years after the surrender of Tarentum. Between these two ancient writers there is only the difference of one year, and following Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 28) we have accepted the date given by Livy.

It has been generally assumed that the introduction of the Roman silver money in B.C. 268 extinguished the independent silver coinages of Southern Italy, except those of the Romano-Campanian districts; but this assumption is open to question, as the cities of Tarentum, Rhegium and Neapolis, important monetary centres, seem to have continued their silver currency, the first two, perhaps to nearly the end of the third century. Many cities, however, still struck bronze coins, the issue of which extended down to the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in B.C. 89. The installation of this coinage at Rome was also contemporary with the foundation of the famous Capitoline Mint in the temple of Juno Moneta, the "Averter of Evil," which had been erected by L. Furius Camillus after his victory over the Aurunci in B.C. 345, on the spot where Manlius heard the Gauls escalading the fortress; hence the origin of the word *moneta* as applied to coins and the name *monetarius* for the magistrate in charge of the mint.

Some years after the introduction of this new coinage at Rome (*circ.* B.C. 240), local issues were established, consisting of money in gold, silver, and bronze, of the same types and standards. These coins can be identified either by their fabric, which is somewhat rude, or in the case of some of the early pieces, by the initials of the towns at which they were issued, amongst which may be mentioned Luceria, Canusium, Croton, Hatria, &c. In this work these local coins are described under "Coinage of Italy."

Before giving an account of the first issues in gold, silver, and bronze

some particulars may be stated about the denominations of the coins included in our First Period, their legends, and their weights.

The denominations current between B.C. 268 and 217 were :—

GOLD.—Sixty, forty, and twenty sestertii pieces.

SILVER.—Denarius, quinarius, sestertius, and victoriatus; and also double-victoriatus (see below, p. 37, and vol. ii., App., p. 591) and half-victoriatus.

BRONZE (TRIENTAL SERIES).—Decussis, tripondius or tressis, dupondius, as, semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, uncia, semuncia, and quarter-uncia or sicilicus. Of these the decussis, tripondius, dupondius, as, and semis are always *cast*; the triens and quadrans are at first *cast*, then *struck*; and the sextans and lesser denominations are all *struck*.

BRONZE (SEXTANTAL SERIES).—As, semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, uncia, and semuncia; all *struck*.

All the *struck* coins in each metal are inscribed with the name of ROMA, but the *cast* pieces are, as before, without this legend; and each denomination in each metal, with the exception of the victoriatus and the double-victoriatus, in silver, and the semuncia and the quarter-uncia in bronze, bears its mark of value. The half-victoriatus, which appears only to have been minted outside Rome, is with or without a mark of value. Towards the middle of this period, *i.e.* about B.C. 240, the moneyers' symbols or privy marks are added to the type, and about the same time we first meet with their initials or monograms. The letters of the legends do not vary in their forms with the exception of A, which is given as Λ, Λ, Λ, A, and A, the last two being the most uncommon. The letter L is always found as ⅂, and P as Γ.

The prescribed weights of the coins were :—

GOLD.—Sixty sestertii piece, $\frac{1}{96}$ of the Roman pound = 3 scruples.

SILVER.—Denarius, $\frac{1}{72}$ of the Roman pound = 4 scruples.

Victoriatus, $\frac{1}{96}$ of the Roman pound = 3 scruples.

BRONZE.—Triental standard, with the *as* of 4 ounces as the unit.

Sextantal standard, with the *as* of 2 ounces as the unit.

Taking the scruple at 17·56 grs., this would give a proportionate ratio of gold and silver at 1:20, and of silver and bronze *triental* at 1:250, and *sextantal* at 1:125. As, however, there is so much irregularity in the actual weights of both the silver and bronze, these figures can only be regarded as approximate.

Since the classification adopted by the late Count de Salis somewhat differs from that generally accepted by numismatists, especially with regard to the date and locality of the first issue of the gold coins, some explanation may be desirable.

Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13), with respect to the introduction of the gold money into the Roman monetary system, tells us: *Aureus nummus post annos* LI *percussus est quam argenteus.* Taking the date of the first issue of the silver money at B.C. 268, this would give the first issue of gold coins to B.C. 217, when by the *Lex Flaminia* the bronze money was reduced to the uncial standard. It has, therefore, been generally accepted that these gold coins did not appear before that date, and also that they were not struck at the Roman mint, but were local in character, *i.e.* Campanian. From this view Count de Salis evidently differed, for he was of opinion not only that this gold money was struck at Rome as

well as locally, but that it was issued at some time between B.C. 268—217. As the coins attributed to the Roman mint do not bear any moneyers' marks or initials which would connect them with the silver or bronze money, they afford no clue to the date of their issue. This evidence is, however, supplied by the *local* gold money of Roman types, on which we meet with the same symbols as are found on early denarii and bronze coins of the sextantal standard. The evidence of the coins themselves, therefore, favours the earlier date, *i.e.* before B.C. 217, and it is not improbable that the first issue of gold was simultaneous with the introduction of the bronze sextantal standard, *i.e.* about B.C. 240 (see p. 29), when Rome, hard pressed by the strain of the first Punic War, needed money to meet her necessities and for the payment of her troops, and for that purpose used the gold bullion which was in her treasury. Such an occurrence was not without precedent, as the same had happened at Athens on two occasions, viz., in B.C. 407/6, after the Peloponnesian War, and again in B.C. 338, after the battle of Chaeroneia, when the gold ornaments which had been dedicated to Athena were melted down and turned into money (Köhler, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1898, pp. 11 f.). This would account for this issue of gold money at Rome, and also for its short duration. It was a special coinage, instituted for a particular purpose, and no further attempt was made to return to a gold currency at Rome for close on two centuries, when it was revived under similar circumstances by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49; this time, however, to have a more lasting effect. The types of the coins themselves, the head of Mars and the eagle of Jupiter standing on a thunderbolt, were a fitting record of the successful issue of the struggle against the Carthaginians which had lasted for nearly twenty-four years.

The date of the first silver currency, consisting of the denarius, quinarius, and sestertius, has already been noticed. During the period B.C. 268—217, when the denarius was struck at $\frac{1}{72}$ of the pound, its type, the head of Roma on the obverse and the Dioscuri on the reverse, underwent some slight modifications, which will admit of its being classified into three series, showing a chronological sequence (see below, p. 14).

The victoriatus was of the current value of three-quarters of the Roman denarius, and it was also equivalent in weight to the drachms of Southern Italy, Illyricum and elsewhere. It was first issued about B.C. 229, and though probably in the first instance intended more for commercial purposes outside Italy, it circulated largely in Italy itself. Of its origin Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) relates: *Hic mummus ex Illyrico advectus mercis loco habebatur; est autem signatus Victoria et inde nomen.* The statement by Pliny that this denomination was introduced into Italy from Illyricum is open to question, as will be shown later on (see below, p. 36).

The bronze coinage of this period was of two standards—the *trientał*, with the as of four ounces as its unit, hence equal in weight to the triens of the libral series; and later, the *sextantal*, with the as of two ounces, equal to the sextans of the same series. The origin and dates of these two standards will be dealt with when we come to the actual descriptions of the coins themselves (see below, pp. 16, 29).[1]

[1] For a general discussion of the bronze, silver and gold coinages, see *Introd.*, §§ II., III., IV.

SERIES I.

SILVER AND BRONZE [1]

Circ. B.C. 268—240; A.U.C. 486—514

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			Denarius [2]	
1	79·9	Ar ·8	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, even at the ends and slightly convex from the base; earring with triple drop and necklace; hair tied with band and falling in close locks down the neck; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. [Pl. viii. 1.] (Pembroke Coll.)

[1] The coins of this series are, in *silver*, the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius, with their respective marks of value, X, V, IIS (=10, 5, 2½ *asses*); and in *bronze*, the *as* of the triental standard and its divisions to the quarter-uncia or sicilicus, and also its multiples, the decussis, the tripondius, and the dupondius.

[2] The denarii attributed to this Period, B.C. 268—217, show several varieties in type and fabric. These allow of their being classed into three series or groups, which, when taken in connection with the quinarius and the sestertius, and also with the bronze money, establish a chronological sequence. The earliest denarii, Series I., are of good style and fabric, and prove that the artists who made the dies were not unacquainted with the Greek money then current in Italy. The head of Roma is in high relief, and is carefully and well modelled. She wears an earring of three drops or pendants, her hair is tied with a band and falls in close locks down her neck; and her helmet has the visor curved outwards at the extremity, and the three pieces of which it is composed are only separate towards the ends. The denarii of Series II. are of somewhat inferior fabric, and the type is in low relief. The head of Roma is more spread, her hair is loose and scattered, her earring consists of a single drop, and the visor of the helmet is in three pieces, even at the ends, and separate from their base. Series III. shows a slight improvement in style, and the head of Roma, though more carefully modelled, is still in low relief. Her hair is more compactly arranged, generally in three locks, the earring consists still of a single drop, and the visor of her helmet is in three pieces, but peaked. This last variety is a connecting link between the denarii of this and the next Period. The denarii of Series I. are without moneyers' marks or initials; those of Series II. are generally connected, in the case of the moneyers' marks and initials, with the quinarius and bronze coins of the sextantal issue; whilst those of Series III. are similarly connected with the victoriatus, but not with the quinarius.

It would therefore appear that the earliest denarii were contemporaneous with the quinarius, the sestertius, and the bronze coins of the triental standard (*circ.* B.C. 268—240); that those of Series II. were concurrent with the gold LX., XXXX., and XX. sestertii pieces, the earlier issues of the sextantal bronze, and also with the quinarius and the sestertius, but before the striking of the victoriatus (*circ.* B.C. 240—229); and that those of Series III. may be classed with the first victoriati (*circ.* B.C. 229—217).

The denarii assigned to Italy in this Catalogue, though exhibiting similar variations in type, &c., as those of the Roman mint, show that the early form continued to a slightly later

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2	74·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3	73·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
4	72·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
5	68·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
6	66·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. viii. 2.]
7	66·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
8	63·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. viii. 3.]
			Quinarius	
9	34·5	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r., &c., similar to no. 1. [Pl. viii. 4.]
10	31·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. viii. 5.]
11	31·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
12	28·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.

date at the local mints, as they are found in conjunction with the gold coins and with the bronze of the sextantal standard, having the same moneyers' marks and with the same initials.

The quinarii show the same variations of type and fabric as the denarii of Series I. and II.; but the sestertii do not follow so closely these changes.

The type of the denarius and its divisions, with the winged helmeted head on the obverse and the Dioscuri on the reverse, though not actually original in design, yet presents some signs of originality. As to the identification of the helmeted head, views of numismatists are divided. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 84), Kluegman (*L'Effigie di Roma nei tipi monetarii più antichi*, pp. 46 f.), and Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 124) would recognize it as the head of Minerva, whilst Aldini (*Mem. dell' Acad. di Torino*, Ser. ii., t. iii. and iv.), Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 8, note) and others consider it to represent the goddess Roma with the attributes of Minerva, especially as in somewhat later issues of the denarii this head is accompanied by the legend ROMA. Though the worship of Roma was not established at Rome till a somewhat later period, we are disposed to accept the view of Mommsen, and have therefore adopted it in our description of the coins. The gryphon-crested helmet was probably copied from the head of Minerva, as seen on earlier Romano-Campanian coins (Babelon, vol. i., p. 12, no. 7), and to this were added wings, thus giving to Roma the character of "Victrix," in which light the Romans could well have viewed their divinity after the successful issue of the war against Pyrrhus. The reverse type of the Dioscuri was one which had occurred on coins of many places in Italy, where the cult of these hero-divinities was honoured. Their worship was introduced at a very early period at Rome; but in figuring these youths in a fighting attitude on their coins the Romans may have intended specially to record the assistance which they had received from them at the battle of Lake Regillus in B.C. 496, in commemoration of which a temple was consecrated to their honour in the following year. The Roman silver coinage thus assumes at its institution the historical significance of its types, which it preserved throughout so many centuries.

The denarius (no. 1) appears to be one of the heaviest known. It came from the Pembroke Collection, and is specially mentioned by Mommsen on account of its weight (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 25, note).

On some of the early denarii the legend ROMA is incuse. These are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius [1]	
13	16·5	Æ ·55	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1; the visor is in two pieces only; the earring, a single drop; behind, IIS	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 1. [Pl. viii. 6.]
14	16·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
15	16·0	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
16	15·8	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
17	15·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
18	14·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. viii. 7.]
			BRONZE	
			TRIENTAL SERIES [2]	
			Decussis (Cast)	
19	10066·0	Æ 4·4	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with visor and ornamented with gryphon's head; behind, X (= 10 asses); all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, X; all on raised disk. [Pl. viii. 8, obv.; Pl. ix. 1, rev.] (Sambon)

[1] There appear to be no sestertii which correspond precisely in type to the earliest denarii and quinarii, the differences being in the form of the visor of the helmet and in that of the earring. The fabric, however, is very similar, so we may consider that the sestertii here described belong to the earliest issue.

[2] The reductions of the libral as and its divisions have been a subject of much inquiry, which has resulted in a great variety of opinion. Samwer-Bahrfeldt (*Alt. röm. Münz.*, pp. 45 f.) and others held that the reduction of the as of one pound to the as of two ounces (sextantal) was perfectly gradual, and was not the result of any special legislative act. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 6) was of opinion that the reduction took place at certain periods, and that the libral as first descended to one of six ounces (semilibral), and, after an interval, to one of three ounces (quadrantal), and finally, in B.C. 268, to one of two ounces (sextantal). Count de Salis appears in a measure to have agreed with D'Ailly, but differed as to the time when these changes took place. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 10, and t. iii., p. 468) held a third view, and considered that the first reduction of the Roman bronze money took place *circ.* B.C. 268, and was from a libral as to one of four ounces, *i.e.* triental, basing his classification on the evidence of the local issues of the Latin colonies, which adopted the Roman standard for their money. In a similar manner he has shown that the triental system was still in use in B.C. 244, when the Latin colony was founded at Brundusium, and when that colony issued money based on that standard. Not long after that date a further reduction appears to have taken place, and the as of two ounces (sextantal) was adopted (see p. 29). The arguments, both numismatic and historic, brought forward by Mommsen in support of the triental reduction are so strong that it has been adopted for the present Catalogue. This alteration in the arrangement of this particular series does not materially affect Count de Salis's classification; but it makes these triental bronze coins concurrent with the denarii, &c., of the earliest type, *i.e.* those of Series I. The ratio between silver and bronze would be about 1: 250.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Tripondius (Cast)	
20	4230·0	Æ 2·5	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet, similar to the preceding; behind, III (=3 asses); all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, III; all on raised disk. **[Pl. ix. 2.]**
			Dupondius (Cast)	
21	3215·0	Æ 2·2	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet;[1] behind, II (=2 asses); all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, II; all on raised disk.
22	2863·0	Æ 2·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. x. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			As (Cast)	
23	1645·0	Æ 1·75	Head of Janus; on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, I; all on raised disk. **[Pl. x. 2.]**

As compared with the coins of the libral standard several new denominations, multiples of the as, as well as smaller divisions of the same, were added to this series. The multiples were the decussis, or ten asses; the tripondius, or three asses; and the dupondius, or two asses; and the divisions were the semuncia and the quarter-uncia.

The reduction in the sizes of the coins admitted of several of the lesser denominations being *struck* from dies, but the larger pieces continued to be *cast*. The series of cast and struck pieces therefore are:—

Cast: Decussis, tripondius, dupondius, as, and semis.

Cast or Struck: Triens and quadrans.

Struck: Sextans, uncia, semuncia, and quarter-uncia.

The obverse types of the as and its divisions to the uncia are the same as those of the libral series; but the decussis and the tripondius have the head of Roma, and the dupondius the head of Minerva, whilst the semuncia shows the head of Mercury as on the sextans, and the quarter-uncia that of Roma, as on the uncia. These last two pieces are without marks of value, and are therefore distinguishable from those of similar types of higher values. The reverse type of all the denominations is the ship's prow, as in the libral series.

The *cast* pieces of this series are mostly of very rude work, especially in the case of the as, semis, triens, and quadrans. On this account they can be easily distinguished from similar coins of the libral issue.

The *cast* pieces are still without legends, but on the reverse of the *struck* pieces the name of ROMA is given. None of these coins, however, bear moneyers' marks or initials.

Specimens of the decussis are in the Paris Cabinet (wt. 1091·50 gram. = 16829 grs.); in the Collegio Romano Collection (wt. 1074 gram. = 16574 grs.); in the Museum at Pesaro (wt. 721 gram. = 11127 grs.); and in the Gnecchi Collection (wt. 680 gram. = 10494 grs.). The figure of the Pesaro piece given by Garrucci (*Mon. dell' It. ant.*, pl. xxxi. 3) shows a spear-head (the presence of which has been questioned) before the head of Roma and under the prow. The specimen in the Turin Collection, with Victory in a biga on the obverse, first illustrated by Arigoni (*Num. Mus. Arig.*, t. iii., pl. xxiii., xxiv.), is universally considered to be false.

[1] As this head is the same as that on the triens, it is identified as of Minerva. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. i., p. 94, pl. xxv. 3) describes and figures a unique dupondius in the Collegio Romano Collection with the reverse type the same as the above coin; but having on the obverse the head of Janus and no mark of value. It weighs 254·90 grammes = 3923 grains. He attributes this coin to his semilibral series, and adds, "there can be no question of its genuineness and authenticity; and it is in a remarkably fine state of preservation." Babelon has, however, not referred to this coin.

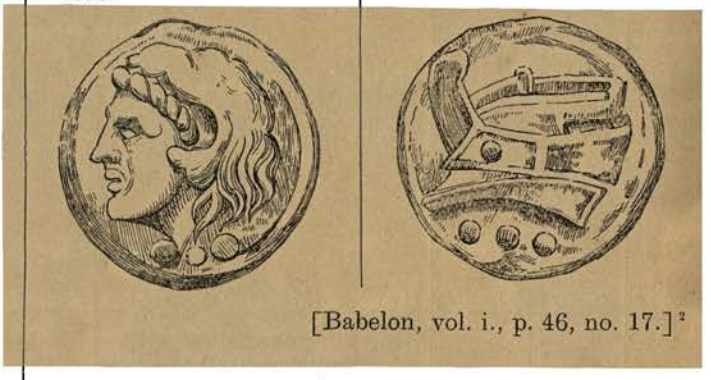
No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
24	1563·0	Æ 1·85	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
25	1403·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar. (Castellani)
26	1290·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxv. 4.)[1] (Sambon)
27	1233·0	Æ 1·8	Similar.	Similar (much worn).
28	1195·0	Æ 1·55	Similar.	Similar.
29	1100·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
30	1018·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar.
31	1005·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
32	964·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
33	1041·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar; prow r. **[Pl. x. 3.]** (Sambon)
			Semis (Cast)	
34	850·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Jupiter l., laureate; behind, S; all on raised disk.	Prow l.; above, S; all on raised disk. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxviii. 4.)
35	836·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
36	813·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
37	708·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. x. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)
38	590·0	Æ 1·35	Similar; no mark of value.	Similar (rude fabric).
39	578·0	Æ 1·2	Similar; mark of value, S	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxviii. 5.) (Sambon)
40	542·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)

[1] The references are, as before, to D'Ailly, *Recherches sur la monnaie romaine.*

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
41	479·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
42	372·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; mark of value, ?
			Triens (Cast)[1]	
43	489·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Minerva l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long; below, ••••; all on raised disk.	Prow l.; below, ••••; all on raised disk. [Pl. x. 5.] (Sambon)
			Triens (Struck)	
44	389·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, earring of single drop, and necklace; hair long; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.;[2] below, ••••
45	381·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xi. 1.]
46	371·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Sambon)
47	350·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
48	333·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
49	327·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
50	323·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
51	301·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
52	295·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The *cast* specimens of this denomination are so rare that it is evident that very few were issued, and that *struck* ones were soon substituted for them. D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 100) says that he was never able to secure a specimen for his collection, but he mentions seven in the Collegio Romano and one in the Vatican Collection. When this denomination was changed from a *cast* to a *struck* piece, the head of Minerva on the obverse and the prow on the reverse were turned to the right instead of to the left, and there was a considerable reduction in the weight. Precisely the same occurred in regard to the quadrans, of which *cast* specimens are also very scarce. It was probably at this period that the fall in the weight of the sextans took place (see no. 72, p. 21), and also that a change in the type of the uncia occurred, by which the head of Roma was turned to the right instead of to the left (see no. 109, p. 23). These changes in the weight of the sextans and in the type of the uncia appear to have been sudden, and not gradual.

[2] The prow is usually ornamented with a club on the forecastle and with sea-lines on the keel. Occasionally a wing decorates the beak.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quadrans (Cast)[1]	
	429·0	Æ 1·35	Head of young Hercules l., wearing lion's skin; below, •••; all on raised disk.	Prow l.; below, •••; all on raised disk.
			 [Babelon, vol. i., p. 46, no. 17.][2]	
			Quadrans (Struck)[3]	
53	295·0	Æ 1·1	Head of young Hercules r.; wearing lion's skin; behind, •	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
54	272·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
55	254·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
56	226·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
57	203·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 2.]**
58	187·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Sextans (Struck)	
59	435·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus tied behind; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •• (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxi. 1.)

[1] The British Museum has no specimen of the *cast* quadrans nor any of the heavier *struck* pieces of this denomination. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 101) mentions ten specimens of the *cast* quadrans and of three varieties.

[2] The coins illustrated in the text of this Catalogue are not represented in the British Museum Collection. They are inserted when of importance to the chronological sequence of the coinage.

[3] D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 131) gives heavier specimens of the *struck* quadrans, weighing 335 grs. and less.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
60	416·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xi. 3.] (Blacas Coll.)
61	412·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
62	410·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
63	397·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
64	386·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
65	371·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Sambon)
66	362·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
67	357·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
68	347·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Payne Knight Coll.)
69	343·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
70	334·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
71	329·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
72	237·0[1]	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
73	225·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
74	223·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
75	223·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
76	217·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
77	217·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
78	196·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
79	194·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
80	190·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
81	184·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] For this sudden fall in weight see above, p. 19.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
82	174·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
83	172·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 4.]** (Sambon)
84	169·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
85	161·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
86	149·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
87	144·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Uncia (Struck)	
88	234·0	Æ ·95	Head of Roma l., wearing crested Athenian helmet with visor peaked, and earring of one drop; hair long; behind, •	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •
89	220·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
90	219·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxii. 5.)
91	208·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 5.]**
92	206·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
93	197·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
94	195·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxii. 12.)
95	194·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
96	193·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
97	189·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
98	188·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
99	184·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxii. 8.) (Sambon)
100	181·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
101	178·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
102	174·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
103	174·0	Æ ·95	Similar; earring of three drops.	Similar. [Pl. xi. 6.]
104	172·0	Æ ·95	Similar; earring of one drop.	Similar.
105	170·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
106	170·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
107	166·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar
108	149·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
109	156·0	Æ ·9	Similar; head of Roma[1] r., visor of helmet in three pieces, even at the ends, and slightly convex; necklace; behind, •	Similar. [Pl. xi. 7.]
110	140·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
111	140·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
112	140·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
113	138·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon
114	137·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
115	137·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
116	136·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
117	136·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
118	128·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
119	127·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
120	122·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Sambon)

[1] This variation in the obverse type of the uncia from the head of Roma to the right instead of to the left is somewhat remarkable (see above, p. 19). This is D'Ailly's line of division between the semi-libral and quadrantal series. The helmet worn by Roma is very similar to that on the denarii of Series I. (see p. 14).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
121	115·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
122	114·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
123	113·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
124	111·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
125	107·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
126	100·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
127	87·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
128	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Semuncia (Struck)	
129	114·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus (usually tied behind) and chlamys.	ROMA above Prow r.[1]
130	109·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
131	106·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 8.]**
132	106·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
133	104·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
134	103·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
135	100·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
136	99·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
137	99·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
138	97·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
139	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 9.]**

[1] Throughout, the prow on the semuncia varies a good deal in the presence or absence of the ornaments, *i.e.* the club, the wing, and the sea-lines on the keel (see p. 19, note 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
140	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
141	96·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
142	95·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
143	95·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
144	94·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
145	94·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
146	94·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
147	93·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
148	92·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
149	92·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
150	91·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
151	89·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
152	88·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
153	88·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
154	87·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
155	85·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
156	85·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
157	84·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
158	80·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
159	79·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
160	79·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
161	78·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
162	77·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
163	77·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
164	74·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
165	72·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
166	69·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
167	66·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
168	59·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xi. 10.]**
			Quarter-Uncia (Struck)[1]	
169	66·0	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing crested Athenian helmet with visor peaked, and earring of one drop.	ROMA above Prow r.[2]
170	60·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 11.]**
171	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
172	53·0	Æ ·6	Similar; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces, usually even at the ends.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
173	53·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
174	52·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
175	51·0	Æ ·6	Similar; no earring.[3]	Similar; ROMA (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxiv. 1.)
176	48·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Cf. D'Ailly, Pl. xxxiv. 5.)
177	47·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
178	46·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
179	39·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
180	36·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
181	35·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
182	35·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xi. 12.]**
183	34·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
184	29·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 115) appears to have been the first to recognize this denomination, which he classes with coins of his semi-libral standard. Neither Mommsen nor Babelon mention these pieces.

[2] As on the semuncia, the prow shows similar variations in respect of the ornaments on it.

[3] On this and the following pieces the earring is omitted.

SERIES II.[1]

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE

Circ. B.C. 240—229; A.U.C. 514—525

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			GOLD[2]	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			60 Sestertii	
185	52·7	*N* ·6	Bust of Mars r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and chlamys; behind, ↓X (= 60 sestertii).	ROMA below Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings spread. **[Pl. xii. 1.]** (Wigan Coll.)
186	52·0	*N* ·55	Similar.	Similar. (Payne Knight Coll.)
			40 Sestertii	
187	34·5	*N* ·5	Similar; behind bust of Mars, XXXX (= 40 sestertii).	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 2.]**
188	34·4	*N* ·5	Similar.	Similar.
			20 Sestertii	
189	17·4	*N* ·4	Similar; behind bust of Mars, XX (= 20 sestertii).	Similar; ROMA
190	17·2	*N* ·4	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The coins of this series are, in *gold*, the sixty, forty, and twenty-sestertii pieces; in *silver*, the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius; and in *bronze*, the as of the sextantal standard and its divisions to the semuncia (see above, p. 14). It is during the issue of this series that the moneyers' symbols, and also their initials, first make their appearance; but the majority of the coins are still without these special marks, which were no doubt instituted with the object of identifying the issues of the various moneyers. The majority of the symbols are probably simple marks of identification, but it is possible that some were emblems or *types parlants* of families, such as the fly of the Sempronia gens (Musca), the hammer of the Publicia gens (Malleolus), the flamen's cap of the Flaminia gens, the dog of the Antestia gens, &c. The moneyer's name is occasionally shown by an initial or a monogram, which later develops into a more extended form. When this takes place, the symbols practically disappear.

[2] The gold coins classed to the Roman mint are without moneyers' symbols, and of fine style. Those given to the local mints always bear a symbol, and are of rude work. The latter consist only of sixty-sestertii pieces. For the date of the issue of these gold coins, see above, p. 12.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SILVER	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			Denarius [1]	
191	68·1	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in low relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's-head; the visor in three pieces, even at the ends and separate from their base; earring of one drop, and necklace; hair tied with band and spread; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. xii. 4.]**
192	66·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
193	63·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 5.]**
194	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Quinarius	
195	35·1	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191.
196	34·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
197	34·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 6.]**
198	34·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
199	33·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
200	33·2	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
201	33·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xii. 7.]**
202	32·9	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
203	32·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
204	32·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
205	32·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] For the chronological sequence of the denarii of this series, see above, p. 14.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
206	31·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
207	30·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
208	30·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
209	30·2	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
210	28·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
211	28·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
212	27·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
213	25·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar: ROMA
			Sestertius	
214	17·4	Æ ·55	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, IIS	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r., &c., similar to no. 191. **[Pl. xii. 8.]**
215	14·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
216	14·0	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			BRONZE	
			SEXTANTAL SERIES [1]	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			As	
217	779·0	Æ 1·55	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I
218	703·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
219	667·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xii. 9.]**

[1] In attributing these coins to the sextantal series we are met by another difficulty; for whilst ancient writers (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*, s.v. *Grave*, and Pliny, *Hist. nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) record the introduction of a coinage of this standard during the Punic War—Festus says "during the second," Pliny "during the first,"—Mommsen rejected this view, since, though the weight of the as descended rapidly from four ounces to three, two, and even to one ounce, there is no indication of the epoch of a special intermediate reduction to a sextantal standard (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 14). With such conflicting views we must turn to the coins themselves, and see if they offer any evidence which may throw some light on this difficult question.

If we admit that the triental standard was introduced in B.C. 268 (see p. 16), and the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
220	649·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
221	610·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
222	555·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
223	549·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
224	547·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
225	529·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
226	528·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
227	511·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
228	502·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.

uncial in B.C. 217, during the dictatorship of Q. Fabius Maximus (see p. 44), the coins themselves indicate that at some time during that period a radical change occurred, which put an end to the casting of the bronze money, and established as the unit the *struck* as weighing two ounces. The decussis, tripondius, and dupondius in consequence disappear, and also the *struck* quarter-uncia, as under the reduced weight this piece may have been considered too small for general use. As it is scarcely conceivable that such a change was merely the result of a gradual depreciation in the weight of the coins, it can only be attributed to some special legislative act, of which, unfortunately, there is no record, and we have only the statement of two ancient writers to rely on, whose accuracy cannot, however, always be trusted. Pliny (*loc. cit.*) tells us that the reduction took place during the first Punic War, when the State could not meet its expenses (*cum impensis res publica non sufficeret*). This statement, which gives us an approximate date, fits in well with the evidence of the coins themselves; for, if the triental standard was still in use at Rome in B.C. 244 (see above, p. 16), the sextantal one could not have been introduced till some time after that year. We would therefore put this change in the standard of the bronze coinage at about B.C. 240, when Rome, exhausted by her long struggle with the Carthaginians, sought to improve her financial position by lowering the standard of her money. That this state of affairs should be reflected in the coinage might well be expected; and not only was the bronze money placed on a reduced standard, but the silver appears to have been affected also, as it is to this time that we would assign the first variation in the type of the denarius (see above, p. **14**), when not only did it fall in weight, but also its fabric and somewhat careless execution show that the mint was in a state of disorganization.

This new bronze coinage consisted, therefore, of struck coins only, and the denominations were the as of two ounces for its unit, and its divisions to the semuncia. The types are the same as those of the triental standard. On the as and the semis the legend ROMA is always placed below the ship's prow; but on the triens and the lesser denominations it is above. On all the coins of this series the prow is turned to the right. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lx., fig. 15, and lxv., fig. 1) figures a triens and a semuncia with the prow to the left; but as they both appear to be of very barbarous work, these particular specimens may not be of the Roman mint. He describes them as being very rare (*op. cit.*, pp. 178, 215).

On several of the coins of this series, including the as, sextans, semis, and quadrans, the forecastle on the prow is represented with a pointed roof.

We may also note here an interesting as of the sextantal standard figured by D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. liv., fig. 12), bearing a dedicatory inscription to the goddess Fortuna. It has on the obverse the punctured letters S · F (Sacris Faciundis?), and on the reverse the legend FORWAI STIPE (Fortunae Stipem). This *ex voto* piece to "Fortuna" recalls the passage in Suetonius (*Vit. Aug.*, lvii.), "Omnes ordines in lacum Curti quotannis ex voto pro salute ejus *stipem* jaciebant"; and also of Livy (L. xxv., cap. 12), who, in referring to the praetor urbanus, says: "Edixit ut populus, per eos ludos *stipem* Apollini, quantum commodum esset, conferret"; or, again, the expression of Quintilian (*Declam.*, ix. 15): "Adorato numine stipem ponere Fortunae (hoc est dedicare)." There is in the British Museum a silver stater of Sicyon having a similar punctured inscription, showing that the coin was dedicated as an offering to Artemis (Hill, *Handbook of Gr. and Rom. Coins*, p. 197).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
229	364·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S
230	351·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
231	344·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
232	315·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 10.]**
233	309·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
234	287·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
235	275·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
236	270·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
237	251·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
238	246·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
239	242·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
240	224·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
241	214·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
242	206·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
243	205·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
244	215·0	Æ 1·01	Similar.	Similar; S before prow.
			Triens	
245	231·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, necklace, and earring of triple drop; hair long; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••
246	225·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
247	207·0	Æ 1·0	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. **[Pl. xii. 11.]**
248	190·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
249	164·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
250	160·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
251	160·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
252	159·0	Æ ·95	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; ROMA
253	157·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
254	132·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans	
255	182·0	Æ ·95	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
256	162·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
257	161·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
258	158·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
259	156·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 12.]**
260	155·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
261	155·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
262	142·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans [1]	
263	114·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus tied behind; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••
264	109·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
265	104·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
266	98·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 13.]**
267	89·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxiii., fig. 14) gives a sextans with the head of Mercury turned to the *left* instead of to the *right*, and another (fig. 19) countermarked with a caduceus and a tripod.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia	
268	100·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, with visor in three pieces, even at the ends, earring of single drop, and necklace; hair long and tied; behind, •	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •
269	70·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
270	65·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
271	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 14.]**
			Semuncia	
272	52·0	Æ ·65	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus, tied behind.	ROMA above Prow r. (Payne Knight Coll.)
273	44·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xii. 15.]**
274	39·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
275	38·0	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
276	37·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
277	32·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
278	30·0	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
279	29·0	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
280	22·0	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			With moneyers' symbols	
			EAR OF CORN[1]	
			Denarius	
281	59·9	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, ear of corn. **[Pl. xiii. 1.]**

[1] This symbol is not unusual on early coins, and in later times forms an adjunct to the principal type. It is therefore impossible to connect it with any particular gens. D'Ailly

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
282	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
283	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Quinarius	
284	36·4	Æ ·65	Similar; behind head of Roma, V	Similar; below horses, ear of corn.
285	35·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 2.]**
			ADZE[1]	
			Quinarius[2]	
286	31·4	Æ ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, V	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, adze (*ascia*). **[Pl. xiii. 3.]** (Sambon)
			With moneyers' initials	
			C . AL	
			(CAIUS ALLIUS)[3]	
			Denarius	
287	68·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, C · AL (Caius Allius). **[Pl. xiii. 4.]** (Nott)
287*	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; lock of hair on l. shoulder.	Similar.

(*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxx. 16—20) figures the as, semis, triens, and quadrans of the sextantal standard, which may belong to the above issue. Pieces nearly contemporary in silver and bronze with this symbol are, on account of their fabric, ascribed to a local issue (see under ITALY).

[1] The adze (*ascia*, dim. *ascisculus*, *acisculus*) was the symbol of the Valeria gens, some members of which bore the cognomen *Acisculus* (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 518).

[2] There is also a denarius with this symbol, which belongs to this issue (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxx., no. 15). Specimens are in the D'Ailly, Bahrfeldt, and Naples Collections.

[3] Possibly a descendant of C. Allius (or Aelius) Paetus, who was consul B.C. 286. In the *Fasti Capitolani* the cognomen Paetus is met with in conjunction with the nomen *Allius*. Only the denarius appears to be known of this moneyer. The variety, no. 287*, shows the same arrangement of the hair of Roma as on no. 300, p. 37.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . VR	
			(CAIUS VARRO)[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
288	65·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, the visor in three separate pieces, even at the ends, &c., similar to no. 191; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 191; below horses, C · VR (Caius Varro). [Pl. xiii. 5.] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Possibly Caius Terentius Varro, who was consul B.C. 216, and who was defeated at the battle of Cannae. He had previously filled the offices of quaestor, plebeian and curule aedile, and praetor.

[2] Of this issue there is also the quinarius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 481).

There are at least three series of coins issued by members of the Terentia gens—one bearing the moneyer's name C · VR, as above; another with VR; and a third with VRO. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 480-482) describes all three series together; but suggests that C. Varro may be the son of an earlier Varro (i.e. the moneyer who signs VR), whose type of the denarius he may have copied. Count de Salis, however, considered each one to form a separate issue. The first, consisting of the denarius and the quinarius, he attributed to the early period, B.C. 240—229; the second, consisting of the denarius only, to B.C. 216—197; and the third, comprising the as and its divisions to the uncia, to B.C. 196—173 (see below, p. 68); the first and the third being struck at Rome, the second at a local mint. From its fabric and the style of the head of Roma, it is evident that the above denarius belongs to a somewhat earlier date than those with the legend VR; moreover, with the former we have also the quinarius. The bronze coins with VRO are of the uncial standard, and therefore must have been struck after B.C. 217.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81) adds still another issue, as he describes a quadrans in the Bignami Collection, on the reverse of which he reads P · VR (P. Varro), which he identifies with the figure given by Cohen (*Monn. rép. rom.*, pl. lxvii., no. 3). The legend is not very distinct in the illustration given of the coin by Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, 1896, pl. xi. 260); but he appears to be quite certain that his reading is correct. The coin weighs 84 grs. (5·44 gram.), and therefore belongs to a period after B.C. 217; but whether it is of local fabric or not the illustration prevents our pronouncing an opinion.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 109) has noticed the strong similarity of fabric between the denarii marked with C · AV and those with C · VR, and also those bearing the symbols, an adze and an ear of corn, and suggests that the moneyers who struck them probably belonged to the same college.

SERIES III.[1]

SILVER AND BRONZE

Circ. B.C. 229—217; A.U.C. 525—537

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Without moneyers' symbols or initials	
			Denarius[2]	
289	71·9	*Æ* ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied with band and arranged symmetrically in five (usually three) locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. xiii. 6.]**
290	70·0	*Æ* ·85	Similar; hair in three locks.	Similar; ROMA
291	67·5	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 7.]**
292	67·0	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
293	66·2	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
294	65·1	*Æ* ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Victoriatus[3]	
295	50·3	*Æ* ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy.
296	49·7	*Æ* ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 8.]**

[1] The denominations of this series are, in *silver* the denarius and the victoriatus, and in *bronze* the as of the sextantal standard and its divisions to the semuncia, as in Series II. There are no quinarii or sestertii which can be ascribed to this date, as none bear the symbols which are found on other denominations. From this it would appear that the introduction of the victoriatus put an end to the issue of these coins at the Roman mint; but they were probably continued at the local ones for some little time longer (see under ITALY). The issue of the half-victoriatus appears to have been confined to the local mints.

[2] The special features of the denarii of this series as compared with those of the two previous ones have been noted above (see p. 14). They are of good style and work, and in their variation of type form the connecting link with those of the next Period.

[3] The origin of the victoriatus has already been referred to (see p. 13). Though Pliny's statement that this coin was brought from Illyricum to Italy is open to question, it serves to give a clue not only to its origin, but also to the date of its introduction into the Roman currency. After B.C. 229, in which year Corcyra was taken by the Romans, and Illyricum,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
297	48·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
298	47·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
299	46·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			With moneyers' symbols	
			STAFF [1]	
			Denarius	
·300	71·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 289; hair in four locks and one on l. shoulder; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 289; below horses, staff.
301	66·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

subsequent to the defeat of Queen Teuta, came under Roman protection, a great impulse was given to commercial relations between that district and Italy, to meet the requirements of which this new coin, the victoriatus, appears to have been introduced. In consequence of Pliny's statement it has been thought that the victoriatus originated in Illyricum; but as that coin was equivalent in weight to the drachm at that time struck in Campania and other districts of Southern Italy, and as the coinage of Illyricum issued after the conquest by Rome was based on the same standard, it would seem rather that the relation between the Illyrian drachm and the victoriatus as usually accepted must be inverted, and that the weight was adopted in Illyricum because it was already in use in Italy (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Thessaly*, p. xx.). As the victoriatus had been in circulation some years before the reduction of the bronze to the uncial standard, we may place its first appearance in B.C. 229 or soon after. Though primarily intended for purposes of commerce outside Italy it was current in Italy itself, where its weight also corresponded to three-quarters of the denarius, and where it constituted to about B.C. 200 the principal silver currency of the local mints (see coins classed to ITALY, B.C. 268—197). There is, however, abundant numismatic proof that not only were victoriati also struck at Rome but even in Corcyra itself, as examples are known bearing the monogram ℞ (see under ITALY).

Besides the victoriatus, there was also the double-victoriatus and the half-victoriatus, but of the former only a single specimen is known (Babelon, vol. i., p. 41), and the latter are so scarce that their issue must have been exceptional. The unique specimen of the double-victoriatus is in the D'Ailly Collection (*Bibl. Nat.*, Paris), and is said to have been found near Tortosa, in Spain. Count de Salis notes that it was in the Cazlona find.

The type of obverse, the head of Jupiter, was probably copied from the semis; whilst that of the reverse, Victory crowning a trophy, was a record of the conquest of Corcyra and of Illyricum by the Romans in B.C. 229. This type apparently originated with Seleucus I. of Syria, and on contemporary coins of Agathocles of Syracuse (B.C. 310—306) Victory is seen erecting a trophy. The victoriatus did not bear any mark of value, but the sign S (= semis) is sometimes met with on the half-victoriatus.

The issue of the victoriatus did not last very long, and it probably ceased a few years after B.C. 200, but it remained in circulation till the passing of the *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104, when it was withdrawn and its place taken by a revival of the quinarius, to which was given the type of the victoriatus. In order to indicate the identity of this new coin the letter Q (*quinarius*) was at first placed on the reverse.

[1] For other series with this symbol see below p. 53, and also under ITALY (Period I.). The staff or sceptre (scipio), besides being the sign of kingly power, was an emblem of office used by Roman magistrates (see coins of L. Caninius Gallus, Babelon, vol. i., p. 311, no. 2; and of L. Sestius, vol. ii., p. 116, no. 39). It was also used by messengers as a tally.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
302	66·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xiii. 9.]
			Victoriatus	
303	41·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 295; in the field, staff.
			Quadrans	
304	167·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮; before, staff.	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
			Sextans[1]	
305	128·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••; before, staff.	Similar; below prow, •• [Pl. xiii. 10.]
306	73·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			CLUB	
			Denarius	
307	70·9	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 289; hair in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 289; below horses, club. [Pl. xiii. 11.] (de Salis Coll.)
308	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
309	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Victoriatus	
310	48·0	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 295; in the field, club. [Pl. xiii. 12.]
311	45·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

[1] These sextantes and the preceding quadrans are of the sextantal standard, and are therefore attributed to this period rather than to a later one, when the same symbol was used (see below, p. 53). They may not have formed part of the same issue as the denarius and the victoriatus, with which, however, may be classed the as and semis figured by D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxv. 7-10).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
312	893·0	Æ 1·55	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, club.
313	878·0	Æ 1·6	Similar.	Similar.
314	765·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 13 obv.]**
315	756·0	Æ 1·5	Similar.	Similar.
316	641·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 13 rev.]**
			Sextans[1]	
317	101·0	Æ ·85	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, : ; above, club.
			SPEAR-HEAD	
			Denarius[2]	
318	62·9	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 289; hair in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 289; below horses, spear-head. **[Pl. xiii. 14.]**
319	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Victoriatus	
320	45·8	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 295; in the field, spear-head, upwards.
321	41·1	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiii. 15.]**
322	37·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations of this issue with the symbol, a club, are the semis, quadrans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxix. 11-13, 16).

[2] The denarius and quinarius of the earlier type (Series I.) with the symbol, a spear-head, are described under ITALY, to which issue belongs the sixty-sestertii piece with the same symbol (Babelon, vol. i., p. 25).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans[1]	
323	125·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••; before, spear-head, upwards.
			FLY[2]	
			As	
324	550·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, fly. **[Pl. xiii. 16.]**
			Semis[3]	
325	335·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, fly.
			WREATH	
			As	
326	738·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and wreath. **[Pl. xiii. 17.]**
327	737·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
328	723·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[4]	
329	435·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S and wreath.
330	345·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] There were at least two, and probably three, issues of bronze coins with the spear-head for a symbol. Of the sextantal standard, D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 411) records the as, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia; of the uncial standard, the semis and sextans; and of the semuncial or light uncial standard, the semis and triens.

[2] The fly (*musca*) may have been the symbol of the Sempronia gens, some of whose members bore the cognomen Musca.

[3] Other denominations of the sextantal issue with this symbol are the triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxxx. 16, 17, and pl. lxxxxi. 1). The denarius with reverse type Diana in a biga (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxxx. 7-10), and the victoriatus (*ib.*, 11), and also the bronze coins of the uncial standard with this symbol are classed to Italy (B.C. 196—173).

[4] The only other denomination published with this symbol, which might be classed to this issue, is the denarius (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxvii. 12). There are also bronze coins of the uncial standard (see below, p. 63).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			DOLPHIN [1]	
			As [2]	
331	722·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, dolphin. [Pl. xiv. 1.]
332	677·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar.
333	642·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			CORNUCOPIAE	
			As [3]	
334	708·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, cornucopiae. [Pl. xiv. 2.]
335	682·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			CRESCENT [4]	
			As	
336	679·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and crescent. [Pl. xiv. 3.]
337	628·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. (Błacas Coll.)
338	606·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
339	313·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above prow, S and crescent. [Pl. xiv. 4.]
340	277·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
341	226·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The dolphin as a special symbol is found on bronze coins of Spurius Afranius (see below, p. 91).

[2] Other denominations of this issue are the triens and quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxix. 4, 5). For a later issue, including the denarius, see below, p. 51.

[3] Other denominations of this issue with the same symbol are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, uncia, and semuncia (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxvi. 12-19; Babelon, vol. i., p. 52). The denarius and the victoriatus, and the bronze pieces of the uncial standard are classed to Periods II., III. (see below, pp. 50 and 75).

[4] The crescent occurs as a special symbol on later bronze coins of L. Saufeius, B.C. 172—151 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 421).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
342	206·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring of single drop; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, crescent.
			Sextans [1]	
343	70·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; below prow, ••; before, crescent.
			BIRD AND RUDDER [2]	
			As [3]	
344	591·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, bird, flying, over rudder.
345	518·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 5.]**
346	473·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			ANCHOR [4]	
			As [5]	
347	563·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, anchor.
348	554·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 6.]**

[1] The attribution of this coin to this issue is doubtful, on account of its weight. Other denominations are the quadrans and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxviii. 8, 11). The denarius and victoriatus with this symbol, a crescent, are classed to the next Period (see below, p. 52), and there was still a later issue (see below, p. 74).

[2] The rudder occurs as a special symbol on later coins of M. Cipius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 341), whose family appears to have come originally from Ostia; and D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, p. 436) suggests that the bird may refer to the office of augur, which an ancestor of the moneyer may have held.

[3] Other denominations of this issue are the triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxxiv. 5-7).

[4] The anchor occurs in the next Period and sometimes in conjunction with the letter Q (see below, pp. 62, 64); so it is not improbable that this symbol may have been connected with the Quinctia family.

[5] There were several issues with this symbol. The gold sixty-sestertii piece and denarius similar to those of Series I. are classed to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 240-217); as also the denarius of a somewhat later date (see ITALY, B.C. 217—197). The bronze coins are of the sextantal, uncial (see below, p. 62), and light uncial standards (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pll. lxviii., lxix. and cxii. 2). Other denominations of the sextantal issue are the triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
349	536·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
350	505·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Semis	
351	310·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S; before, anchor.
352	219·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xiv. 7.]**

PERIOD II.

Circ. B.C. 217—197; A.U.C. 537—557

DENOMINATIONS.—The coins of this Period are of silver and bronze, the issue of gold during the previous one having been, as shown, temporary and of a special nature (see p. 13). The denominations in *silver* are the denarius and the victoriatus; and in *bronze*, the dupondius, and the as, with its divisions to the uncia. The striking of the quinarius and sestertius had ceased at the Roman mint (see p. 36), but it is not improbable that the former continued for a few years longer to be issued at some of the local mints (see COINAGE OF ITALY).

CLASSIFICATION.—In B.C. 217, after the battle of Trasimene, when Hannibal marched nearly to the gates of Rome, the bronze money was again reduced, this time to the uncial standard, the as now weighing $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Roman pound. This reduction occurred during the consulship of Cn. Servilius Geminus and C. Flaminius, when Quintus Fabius Maximus was appointed dictator; hence the law which legalized the change is known as the *lex Flaminia* or *lex Fabia*. At the same time the weight of the denarius was also reduced from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{84}$ of the pound, *i.e.* from about 72 grs. to about 60 grs., and the victoriatus from about 53 grs. to 45 grs., but in striking the coins strict accuracy of weight does not appear to have been adhered to, for in some cases well-preserved denarii of the same issue vary as much as 13 grs. The value of the denarius was now raised to sixteen asses instead of ten; but an exception was made in the pay of the soldiers, which was still computed on the basis of ten asses to the denarius. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 13) thus records these changes: *Postea Hannibale urgente Q. Fabio Maximo dictatore asses unciales facti, placuitque denarium sedecim assibus permutari, quinarium octonis, sestertium quaternis. Ita respublica dimidium lucrata est, in militari tamen stipendio semper denarius pro decem assibus datus est.* It may have been for that reason that the mark of value X was preserved on the denarius, and it is not till nearly 80 years later, *circ.* B.C. 140, that it was occasionally changed to XVI (see below, p. 118). By this time the bronze money had fallen very much in weight, considerably under the uncial standard, and the issue of the as had ceased and was not again resumed till *circa* B.C. 91. The relative value of silver and bronze now stood at about 1:112, and in consequence the latter money became still more a token coinage.

During the remaining period of the Republic, and even to the reign of Nero, the silver coinage experienced no change either in its weight or its standard of fineness; but in B.C. 89 there was a further reduction in the weight of the bronze, which, in virtue of the *lex Papiria*, fell to the half-ounce, or semuncial standard.

These changes in the standard of the coinage did not occasion any alterations in the types of the individual denominations. The Dioscuri on horseback continued to be the only reverse type of the denarius, and the helmeted head of Roma, as on coins classed to Series III. of the previous Period, was preserved for the obverse; but there are slight modifications peculiar to this

particular Period. The head of Roma is somewhat smaller, and the features slightly more angular; the earring consists of a single drop, and the hair is carefully arranged in three separate locks. The denarii of this particular type, and bearing symbols or moneyers' initials, will be found with bronze coins of the early uncial issues with similar marks. An exception, however, will be met with in one instance, where the earring has a triple drop and the hair is arranged in *four*, not *three*, locks (see nos. 419-421, p. 50). Also on some of the denarii without symbols or initials of moneyers, the visor is in one piece and peaked (see nos. 363-366, p. 46).

The moneyers' symbols become much more frequent, and we occasionally meet with their initials, and in two issues of the bronze money the symbol as well as the moneyer's initial occur together. There are coins in each metal and of each denomination which do not bear any moneyers' marks.

There were no epigraphical changes during this Period.

The dates assigned to the Periods from this time to *circ.* B.C. 103 are only approximate. They are based chiefly on the fabric of the denarius and the changes in its type, the development of the moneyers' names, the weight of the bronze coins, and the history of the moneyers. Finds of coins do not supply any evidence of the succession of the issues of the moneyers till *circ.* B.C. 92.

SERIES I.

Without moneyers' symbols or initials

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SILVER	
			Denarius	
353	64·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces, and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied with band and falling in three locks down the neck; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star.
354	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xiv. 8.]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
355	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
356	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
357	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
358	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
359	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)
360	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
361	54·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xiv. 9.]
362	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
363	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar; the visor is in *one* piece, and peaked.	Similar.
364	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xiv. 10.]
365	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
366	52·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Victoriatus	
367	45·0	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy. (Blacas Coll.)
368	44·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xiv. 11.]
369	44·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
370	44·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
371	42·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
372	38·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE	
			UNCIAL SERIES [1]	
			Dupondius [2]	
	609·0	Æ 1·5	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, and earring with single drop; hair long.	Prow r., ornamented with dolphin; above, II

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 62, no. 48.]

As [3]

373	504·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; [4] above, I
374	480·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xv. 1.]**
375	392·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
376	365·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
377	316·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
378	298·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] On the institution of this series see above, p. 44.

[2] This rare coin, which passed from the Depoletti Collection at Rome into the D'Ailly Cabinet (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris) should, from its weight, and also because it is *struck*, not *cast*, belong to the uncial series. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 215, note 1) has classed it to the light uncial or the semuncial series. Below the prow, on the reverse, there appear to be traces of the legend ROMA, but the letters have been almost entirely effaced by tooling.

[3] Though the bronze coinage was reduced to the uncial standard by a special law, yet before B.C. 217 a great falling off in weight from the full standard had occurred. It will also be found that many specimens of the uncial series exceed their prescribed weight, showing, in fact, such great irregularity that for purposes of classification the silver coins must be our chief guide.

[4] The prow is without ornaments, *i.e.* the club, the wing, and the sea-lines on the keel.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
379	178·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter, r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S [Pl. xv. 2.]
380	172·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S
381	164·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
382	162·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
383	162·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; before prow, S
384	161·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; above prow, S
385	134·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
386	132·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
387	132·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; above prow, ∽
			Triens	
388	117·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair long and tied with band; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••
389	112·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xv. 3.]
390	109·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
391	100·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
392	96·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
393	89·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)
394	88·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
395	84·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
396	74·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
397	71·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
398	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
399	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			Quadrans	
400	129·0[1]	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••
401	106·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xv. 4.]
402	90·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
403	90·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
404	84·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
405	83·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
406	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
407	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[2]	
408	88·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •• [Pl. xv. 5.]
409	84·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
410	83·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
411	73·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
412	70·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
413	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] An exceptionally heavy piece; but the diameter of the coin shows that it is of the uncial series.

[2] The weight of the sextans fell even under that of the uncia.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Uncia	
414	60·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, with visor in two pieces, even at the ends; earring of single drop; hair long and tied;[1] behind, •	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •
415	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xv. 6.]**
416	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Payne Knight Coll.)
417	50·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
418	49·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Blacas Coll.)

SERIES II.

With moneyers' symbols

			CORNUCOPIAE	
			Denarius[2]	
419	63·0	Ar ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked; similar to no. 353; but earring of three drops, and hair arranged in four locks;[3] behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., similar to no. 353; below horses, cornucopiae. **[Pl. xv. 7.]**
420	61·0	Ar ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
421	53·5	Ar ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The head of Roma on the uncia practically preserves its original form, and no variations occur as on the denarius.

[2] There are no bronze coins in the National Collection which belong to this issue, but it is possible that the semis and the quadrans figured by D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxvii. 2, and pl. cxii. 5), may be classed to it. There were evidently three issues at different times with this symbol, a cornucopiae (see above, p. 41, and below, p. 75).

[3] This is an exception to the usual type of this Period, the earring having three drops instead of one, and the hair being arranged in four locks instead of three (see also no. 426).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus	
422	40·0	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, cornucopiae. [Pl. xv. 8.]
			DOLPHIN[1]	
			Denarius	
423	67·2	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, dolphin.
424	62·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xv. 9.] (Sambon)
425	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
426	54·9	Æ ·7	Similar; hair in four locks.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
427	406·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, dolphin. [Pl. xv. 10.]
428	366·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
429	172·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, dolphin. ⁘ [Pl. xv. 11.]

[1] There would appear to have been three issues at different periods of the bronze coins with this symbol, viz., the sextantal (see above, p. 41); the heavy uncial (as described here); and the light uncial (see D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxix. 10-18).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
430	118·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝ ; above, dolphin.
			CRESCENT[2]	
			Denarius	
431	62·7	Ar ·8	Head of Roma, r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; above, crescent. **[Pl. xv. 12.]**
432	62·0	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar.
433	60·0	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
434	59·0	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar.
435	57·5	Ar ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Victoriatus	
436	49·8	Ar ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, crescent. **[Pl. xv. 13.]**
437	40·7	Ar ·65	Similar.	Similar.
438	38·3	Ar ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
439	31·8	Ar ·6	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] The only other denomination which appears to be recorded of this particular issue is the semis (D'Ailly, *op. cit.*, pl. lxxix. 7). This issue shows slight irregularities, viz., on the denarius no. 426 the hair of Roma is sometimes arranged in four locks, and on the triens and quadrans the legend ROMA is below the prow.

[2] The bronze coins of the sextantal series with this symbol have already been described (see above, p. 41). Those of the uncial series are classed with denarii bearing the same symbol and attributed to a somewhat later date (see p. 74).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			STAFF[1]	
			Denarius	
440	57·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X; before, staff.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353. **[Pl. xv. 14.]**
			Victoriatus	
441	48·1	Æ ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; before, staff.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367. **[Pl. xv. 15.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			TRIDENT[2]	
			Denarius	
442	58·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, trident. **[Pl. xv. 16.]**
443	56·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
444	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
445	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The bronze coins with this symbol on the obverse, being of the sextantal standard, have been attributed to an earlier issue (see above, p. 37). This symbol, placed on the reverse, is also found on early coins in gold, silver, and bronze, struck at a local mint (see ITALY, Period I.).

There was another issue about this time with the representation of a staff or a "spear" on both faces of the coin. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxv. 14-16) figures the denarius, triens, and sextans. The British Museum has no examples of that issue.

[2] Morelli (*Fam. rom. num., incerta*, pl. 3) figures also the victoriatus with this symbol. No bronze coins are known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			RUDDER	
			Denarius[1]	
446	64·4	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, rudder.
447	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xv. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			PROW	
			Denarius	
448	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging, r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, prow. **[Pl. xvi. 1.]**
449	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (de Salis Coll.)
450	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
451	531·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I and prow. **[Pl. xvi. 2.]** (Blacas Coll.)
452	470·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
453	443·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
454	226·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, prow. **[Pl. xvi. 3.]**
455	225·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] No other denomination of this issue appears to be recorded. The bronze coins with a bird and a rudder have been classed to the previous Period (see above, p. 42).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens[1]	
456	150·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, prow. **[Pl. xvi. 4.]**
			STAR	
			Denarius	
457	65·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, star. **[Pl. xvi. 5.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
458	63·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
459	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
460	41·8 (*plated*)	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
461	408·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, star. **[Pl. xvi. 6.]**
462	392·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
463	357·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
464	305·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
465	266·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, star.
			Quadrans[2]	
466	78·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •••; before, star. (Blacas Coll.)
467	66·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
468	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

[1] The other denominations are the quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxiii. 16) and the sextans (Babelon, vol. i., p. 52). D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxxiii. 17, 18) figures two semisses which he attributes to the semuncial series. The figure of no. 17 shows on the obverse a beardless laureate head (Apollo?), described, however, as the head of Jupiter, and that of no. 18 has the sign of the *as* on the reverse. There was also an earlier local issue of silver with this symbol (see ITALY, Period I.).

[2] The specimens of the quadrans here described are of exceptionally light weight.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans [1]	
469	60·0	Æ ·7	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••; before, star.
			THUNDERBOLT	
			Denarius [2]	
470	45·5 (*worn*)	Ar ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, thunderbolt.
			Victoriatus	
471	42·7	Ar ·65	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (below; between two lines). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, thunderbolt. **[Pl. xvi. 7.]** (de Salis Coll.)
472	42·3	Ar ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (in exergue).
473	38·5	Ar ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			KNIFE	
			Denarius	
474	59·5	Ar ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, knife. **[Pl. xvi. 8.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Victoriatus	
475	50·0	Ar ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, knife. **[Pl. xvi. 9.]**

[1] Another denomination is the triens (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxi. 10, 11). No 11 has the same reverse type as the quadrans described above; but no. 10 shows the legend below the prow, the marks of value before, and the star above. There is a similar variety of the quadrans (*ib.*, pl. lxxi. 12).

[2] The bronze coins with this symbol appear to be—*sextantal series*, as, semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia; *uncial series*, semis; *semuncial series*, quadrans (see D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxiii. 12-20; and pl. lxxxiv. 1, 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
476	554·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, knife. **[Pl. xvi. 10.]**
			Semis	
477	301·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S **[Pl. xvi. 11.]**
			Triens[1]	
478	210·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, knife.
			HOG	
			Denarius	
479	57·5	Ar ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, hog.
480	56·6	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xvi. 12.]** (Nott)
			Victoriatus	
481	44·5	Ar ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (below; between two lines). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, hog. **[Pl. xvi. 13.]**
482	42·5	Ar ·65	Similar.	Similar.
483	40·0	Ar ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Semis	
484	308·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r. before, S; above, hog.

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxx. 9) figures also the quadrans. The earlier denarii with the same symbol are classed to ITALY (Period I.).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens [1]	
485	210·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••••; above, hog. **[Pl. xvi. 14.]**
			DOG [2]	
			Denarius	
486	56·0	℞ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Victoriatus	
487	42·0	℞ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 2.]** (de Salis Coll.)
488	35·0	℞ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
489	525·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 3.]**
490	388·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; dog r. with r. foreleg raised.
			Triens	
491	171·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, dog standing r.

[1] Other denominations with this symbol are the as, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxv. 13, 14, and pl. lxxxxvi. 2, 3). Some pieces with this symbol approach in weight the sextantal standard.

[2] This symbol is found on later coins of the Antestia gens (see below, p. 114), on which the dog is represented turned to the right or left and walking or running. These coins may, therefore, have been struck by a member of that gens.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
492	142·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, dog standing r. **[Pl. xvii. 4.]**
			META	
			Denarius	
493	56·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, meta. **[Pl. xvii. 5.]**
			Victoriatus	
494	47·4	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, meta. **[Pl. xvii. 6.]** (de Salis Coll.)
495	32·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[2]	
496	283·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, meta.
			VICTORY AND SPEAR-HEAD[3]	
			As	
497	528·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Victory flying r. with wreath, and spear-head. **[Pl. xvii. 7.]**
498	453·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations with this symbol, a dog, are the semis and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxv. 3, 8). Some of the bronze pieces exceed in weight the uncial standard.

[2] Other denominations with this symbol are the as, triens, quadrans, and sextans of the uncial, and the triens of the light uncial standard (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxii. 9, 11-14). In this case also some of the bronze pieces exceed in weight the uncial standard.

[3] These symbols may relate to some military success of an ancestor of the moneyer. Victory occurs as a special symbol on denarii of C. Terentius Lucanus (see below, p. 103).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
499	91·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, Victory with wreath, and spear-head. (Blacas Coll.)
			Sextans[1]	
500	86·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind, caduceus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁘ (Blacas Coll.)
501	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			CAPS OF THE DIOSCURI	
			As[2]	
502	491·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, caps of the Dioscuri.
			HAMMER	
			Semis[3]	
503	208·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, hammer.
			BUTTERFLY AND VINE-BRANCH WITH GRAPES	
			As	
504	486·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, butterfly, and vine-branch with grapes. **[Pl. xvii. 8.]**

[1] Other denominations with these symbols are the semis and triens (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxvii. 6, 7). There do not appear to be any silver coins.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxii. 3-6). No silver coins appear to be known. The caps of the Dioscuri occur on coins, silver and bronze, of the Fonteia gens at a later period (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 506-8).

[3] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pp. 478-484) describes and figures the as, semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans with the symbol, a hammer or mallet. With the exception of the as of light weight (271 grs.), the symbol on which is doubtful and is placed before the prow, he attributes these coins to the sextantal series. They appear, however, to belong to the uncial series. The hammer or mallet may be the symbol of the Publicia gens, a cognomen of which was Malleolus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
505	436·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
506	379·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
507	336·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
508	330·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
509	311·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
510	208·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., before, S; above, butterfly, and vine-branch with grapes.
			Triens	
511	136·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
512	118·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xvii. 9.]
513	91·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			WOLF AND TWINS	
			As[2]	
514	452·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, wolf and twins.
515	446·0	Æ 1·45	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xvii. 10.]
516	345·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
517	153·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xvii. 11.]

[1] Other denominations with these symbols are the sextans and the uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxii. 8, 9). There appear to be no silver coins.

[2] Other denominations with this symbol are the semis, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxviii. 1-3, 5, 6). No silver coins appear to be known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BUTTERFLY	
			As[1]	
518	403·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, butterfly.
			ANCHOR	
			As[2]	
519	319·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, anchor. **[Pl. xvii. 12.]**
			ASS[3]	
			As	
520	440·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ass.
521	400·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xvii. 13 rev.]**
522	399·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
523	350·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
524	339·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
525	156·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, &c., similar to no. 388; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
526	84·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[4]	
527	121·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xviii. 1.]**
528	103·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 23, no. 14) describes the victoriatus with the symbol, a butterfly or a *cicala*. This and the as appear to be the only denominations recorded.

[2] For earlier coins with this symbol see above, p. 42. Other denominations of this issue are the triens, quadrans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxix. 11, 12, and pl. cxii. 2).

[3] The ass's head was the symbol of M. Julius Silanus, and occurs on his coins (see below, p. 115), being evidently a reference to his cognomen. It is the ass of Silenus, the companion of Bacchus.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, sextans, and uncia (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxi. 8, 11, 12). There appear to be no silver coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MAST AND SAIL	
			As[1]	
529	363·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, mast and loose sail. **[Pl. xviii. 2.]**
			WREATH	
			As[2]	
530	299·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; above, I and wreath. **[Pl. xviii. 3.]**
			HORSE[3]	
			As	
531	290·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, horse. **[Pl. xviii. 4.]**

SERIES III.

With moneyers' initials

			ME[4]	
			(METELLUS)	
			Denarius	
532	57·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor peaked, &c., similar to no. 353; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 353; below horses, ME (Metellus). **[Pl. xviii. 5.]**

[1] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxx. 3-5). There are no silver coins.

[2] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxvii. 16) figures the semis of this issue. For earlier pieces with the symbol, a wreath, see above, p. 40.

[3] This appears to be the only denomination recorded with this symbol (Babelon, vol. i., p. 50).

[4] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly a son of L. Caecilius Metellus, who was consul B.C. 251 and 247, pontifex maximus B.C. 243, and afterwards dictator, B.C. 224. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1881, p. 151) would attribute these coins to the consul of B.C. 251 and 247, but that would be far too early a date for them.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Victoriatus	
533	39·5	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing r., placing wreath on trophy, similar to no. 367; in the field, ΛΓ
534	36·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
535	32·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			As[1]	
536	503·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΛΓ
537	448·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar.

SERIES IV.

With moneyers' symbols and initials

			ANCHOR AND Q[2]	
			Semis[3]	
538	275·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S and Q (Quinctius?); before, anchor. **[Pl. xviii. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
539	238·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations with this monogram are the semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. cvii. 15-20; Babelon, vol. i., p. 260; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1881, p. 150*f*). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 240) gives the monogram as ΛΓ or ΛΓ, but the latter does not occur with this issue.

[2] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly a member of the Quinctia gens. The anchor is perhaps emblematic of some naval victory gained by an ancestor of the moneyer.

[3] Other denominations are the as, triens, quadrans, and sextans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxviii., 13, 16; and Babelon, vol. i., p. 60). No silver coins with this symbol and initial appear to be recorded. For earlier coins with the anchor as symbol see above, p. 42.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			VICTORY AND [1]	
			(LUCIUS FURIUS PHILUS?)	
			As	
540	461·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Victory flying r., with wreath, and [1] (V. F. Γ.?)
			Semis [2]	
541	251·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

[1] This monogram appears to be composed of the letters V.F.Γ., but their order of place is uncertain. If this solution is correct these coins may be of Lucius Furius Philus, who was praetor in Sardinia in B.C. 170. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 243) suggests that the initials of the monogram may equally represent L. Furius Purpureo or some other analogous name; and Sig. Camillo Serafini (*Bull. comm. arch. com.*, 1898, p. 11) proposes Γ. FV. (Publius Flaminius, or Publius Flavius) or FV. Γ. (Flavius Pusio). It may be noticed that though at this period the moneyer's monogram generally represents only his *nomen* or *cognomen*, a combination of the initials of the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen* is not impossible though unusual (see the monogram [1], p. 70). The Victory has the same significance as the anchor in the case of the previous issue. Babelon (vol. i., p. 517) suggests that the moneyer of these coins may have formed a triumvirate of the mint with L. Aemilius Papus (see p. 84, coins with [2]) and Matienus (p. 82), but Count de Salis has given the issues of these last two moneyers to a somewhat later date.

[2] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 518, 519). No silver coins have been met with of this issue.

PERIOD III.

Circ. B.C. 196—173; A.U.C. 558—581

DENOMINATIONS.—The denominations of the coins issued during this Period are the same as in the previous one, viz.: in silver, the denarius and the victoriatus; and in bronze, the as of the uncial standard, and its divisions to the uncia. The victoriatus occurs but rarely, and only with the earlier issues. At the local mints, however, it may have continued a few years longer; but even there its issue was not extended later than B.C. 173 (see COINAGE OF ITALY). In the bronze series the uncia is rarely met with. It is, however, quite possible that this denomination may have been extensively struck, but on account of its small size few specimens have survived to the present day.

Though no change occurred in the weight-standards, it will be noticed that both in the silver and bronze money the prescribed weights were often exceeded, more especially with regard to the latter, that of the as being frequently above the ounce.

TYPES AND LEGENDS.—The bronze coins retain their previous types, and we meet with only one slight modification, viz., in the sextans, on which occasionally a caduceus is introduced behind the head of Mercury. In the case of the denarius an important variation is made, and for the first time since the issue of that coin a change in the type of the reverse occurs, Diana or Luna standing in a chariot drawn by two galloping horses, the *lunares equi* of Ovid (*Fast.*, v. 16), being in some instances substituted for the Dioscuri on horseback. These coins, as well as those with Victory driving two horses and others of similar reverse types, were called *bigati* (Tacitus, *Germ.* v.). This is the beginning of a great development, which after this period extended rapidly, so that in time each moneyer selected his own type for his coins, both obverse and reverse, and many employed more than one. At first, however, this change was confined to the reverse only, the obverse type being always as hitherto, the helmeted head of Roma. What may have been the particular motive for selecting the type of Diana in a biga for this first change it is difficult to say, except for the circumstance that the worship of that divinity at Rome dates from early times, her temple on the Aventine, which is said to have been built by Servius Tullius, being held specially sacred by the Romans, as representing the confederation of the Latin communities under the hegemony of Rome. It may have been introduced to conciliate the Latins, to whom the battle of Lake Regillus cannot have had happy memories. It is first met with about B.C. 190, but it lasted only a short time, never quite displacing that of the Dioscuri, and in this particular form did not survive much after B.C. 173. There are two varieties, the earlier one showing Diana in a chariot drawn by two horses, which she is restraining, while in the later one, the goddess, with a goad in her right hand, is urging them on at full speed. The former type may have been an adaptation from the coins of Syracuse, on which Victory is seen pulling in her horses near the goal; the latter may have been copied from bronze coins of Bruttii, on which Victory, naked to the waist, is driving her horses as in a race. This type of Victory occurs a few years later on denarii (see below, p. 87).

The moneyers' symbols still continue in use, to a less degree, however, than

in the previous Period; but, on the other hand, their initials, often in the form of a monogram, are on the increase. These monograms consist, possibly with one exception (see p. 70), of the *nomen* or *cognomen*, to which is sometimes added the *praenomen*. A few denarii are still issued without either symbol or moneyer's initials, but these practically come to an end with this Period.

No change occurs in the type of the victoriatus.

CLASSIFICATION.—Hitherto, in ascertaining the chronological sequence of the various issues since B.C. 268, changes in the standard of weights both of the silver and bronze, the introduction of new denominations, and the cessation of former ones, have been the chief guides. These now cease, and from this time, till the evidence of finds can be cited at the beginning of the 1st century B.C., we have to depend chiefly on internal evidence afforded by the coins themselves, more especially by the denarius.

The principal points to be noted are these :—

1.—Minute varieties in the type of the denarius, especially in connection with the head of Roma on the obverse.

2.—The gradual development in the form of the moneyers' names. At first, as we have already seen, these are given in monogram, which consists chiefly either of the *nomen gentilicium*, or of the *cognomen*, sometimes preceded by the *praenomen*. Initials not in monogram also occur. This latter form is soon extended, and the monograms then become less frequent. The next development is the combination of the *praenomen*, the *nomen gentilicium*, and the *cognomen*, accompanied occasionally by the patronymic initial, with F for *filius*. The first occurrence of the patronymic initial is in the case of C. Junius C. F., *circ.* B.C. 172 (see below, p. 89). The initial of the grandfather followed by N (nepos) is not met with till about B.C. 88 (see coins of L. Piso L. F. Frugi).

3.—Changes in the types, at first on the reverse; later, on the obverse.

4.—Epigraphic changes, Λ, Λ, &c. to A, and ⊬ to L.

5.—Occasional historical data connected with the moneyers.

6.—A minute attention to fabric and style throughout.

In classifying the coins of the Period which extends from *circ.* B.C. 196—173, our chief *criteria* are those mentioned above under nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, viz., varieties of obverse type, moneyers' names, changes of the reverse type, epigraphic changes, and fabric.

On the denarii of Series I. the head of Roma is very similar to that on those of the later part of the previous Period, but it is marked by a special arrangement of the hair, consisting of two small locks between the band with which it is tied and the neck-piece of the helmet. Roma wears the winged helmet, with the visor peaked and in three pieces, and her earring consists of a single drop with the indication of a pearl ornament at top and bottom. This variety occurs with the type of Diana in a biga of the earlier form on the reverse (see above).

In Series II. the head of Roma undergoes a change—the two small locks above the band disappear; the features are less lifelike and wanting in expression and the profile is straighter; and her earring, though consisting of a single drop, assumes occasionally a triangular shape. This form of head occurs with the later type of Diana in a biga, in which the horses are at full gallop (see above). It

has been necessary to draw attention to these somewhat small differences, as we shall have to note others of a similar nature in later issues.

The moneyers' names are generally in monogram, consisting either of the *nomen gentilicium* only, as VA (Valerius), AV (Aurelius), OPIMV (Opeimius), or MATI (Matienus), or of the *cognomen* only, as TAMPIL (Tampilus), SAXVLA (Saxula), or BALB (Balbus). Occasionally we meet with the addition of the *praenomen*, as Q . METE (Quintus Metellus), L . COILI (L. Coilius), or P . MAEN (P. Maenius); but the *praenomen*, *nomen* and *cognomen* together do not yet occur, unless it be in a monogram like HT (see p. 70).

So far the coins supply little information about the moneyers themselves, who do not appear as yet to have formed a regular magistracy, appointed year by year, but who were rather special commissioners nominated by the Senate according to the needs of the state. A few struck both silver and bronze money, but the majority issued only in one of these metals. No doubt, more than one moneyer was nominated at a time, and even at this early period traces are apparent of a mint-triumvirate, as in the case of Lucius Plautius Hypsaeus, Tampilus, and Aurelius (pp. 70-72), or in that of Lucius Coilius, Cnaeus Calpurnius Piso, and Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus (pp. 81, 82).

There are no epigraphic changes of any importance to be noticed. The letter A is found as Λ, Λ, A, and A, the last becoming towards the end of the Period the more frequent form; L changes its form from L to L in one instance only (see no. 553); and in P there is a slight modification from P to P.

It may be noted that the coinage does not reveal any traces of the great wars, which at this time were so successfully fought by Rome in Greece and Syria in the East, and in Spain and Gaul in the West.

SERIES I.[1]

With moneyers' names

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			VARO	
			(AULUS TERENTIUS VARRO?)[2]	
			As[3]	
542	462·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, VARO [Pl. xviii. 7.]

[1] For particulars of this series see p. 67.

[2] Probably a descendant of C. Terentius Varro, consul, B.C. 216, to whom some earlier coins are attributed (see p. 35, and also note on coinages of this family). A member of the Terentia gens, A. Terentius Varro, was praetor in Spain, B.C. 184, and for his success over the Celtiberi received an ovation at Rome, B.C. 182.

[3] No silver coins of this issue are known; but of bronze, besides the as, there are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 481, 482). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81) says that the initials on the quadrans figured by Babelon should be read P . VAR (see above, p. 35). This and the next two issues are placed early in the series on account of the heavy weight of some of the bronze coins, and also because they are not known in silver. It will, however, be noticed that the weight of the bronze coins varies considerably.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
543	408·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
544	368·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			VA	
			(VALERIUS ?)[1]	
			As[2]	
545	504·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, VA
546	415·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
547	277·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
548	212·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
			MD AND BULL	
			(DURMIUS ?)[3]	
			As	
549	479·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, MD and bull. **[Pl. xviii. 8 rev.]**
550	377·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[4]	
551	247·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

[1] Perhaps L. Valerius Flaccus, who was one of the triumvirs appointed in B.C. 190 to conduct colonists to Placentia and Cremona, and a son of P. Valerius Flaccus, who commanded in the second Punic War.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 508, 509). No silver coins are known. The as referred to by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 507, note 2), from the Blacas Collection, which was read SA by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 285), and attributed by him to a certain Oppius Salinator, really reads BA, and is described below, p. 80, no. 609.

[3] This moneyer is uncertain. The initials MD have been identified as those of M. Duilius or of M. Durmius, but the connection between the monogram and the symbol, a bull, has not been explained. The bull occurs as a separate symbol on silver and bronze coins, probably of an earlier date (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 221; D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxiv. 11-17). On account of their rude fabric Count de Salis has classed the denarii with the symbol, a butting bull, with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 216—197).

[4] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 240).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			HP	
			(LUCIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS?)[1]	
			Denarius	
552	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied and falling in three locks; above the band are two smaller locks;[2] behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; above, HP (V. PV. H.?) **[Pl. xviii. 9.]**
553	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; monogram, HP,[3] below horses. **[Pl. xviii. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
554	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
555	451·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, HP **[Pl. xviii. 11.]**
			Triens[4]	
556	166·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; hair long and tied; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁝; above, HP ⁝

[1] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. i., p. 267) explains the monogram as being composed of the letters V.PV.H., which may be the initials of Lucius Plautius Hypsaeus, who was appointed praetor in B.C. 189, and obtained Nearer Spain for his province. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 242) suggests V.H.P.V., but gives no further identification. A similar combination appears to occur in the case of the monogram ⊕ (see above, p. 65). The date assigned to this issue by Count de Salis will scarcely admit of Borghesi's identification.

[2] This type of head of Roma is characteristic of this group of coins. It is similar to that on late coins of the previous Period, but differs in having the addition of two small locks of hair above the band, and below the helmet (see above, p. 67).

[3] This is the first instance of a variation in the position of the moneyer's monogram, being placed on some denarii above, on others below the horses. The monogram is also varied, being HP or HP. It is also the first instance of the form L for V. A similar change in the position of the moneyer's monogram occurs on the next issue with AA.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, and sextans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 242). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 39) does not admit the attribution to this issue of the uncia in the Bignami Collection. The moneyer's name was read by Sig. Bignami as HTV; but Bahrfeldt thinks that it is composed of the letters RV. The illustration given of the coin is not sufficiently distinct for us to express an opinion on this point.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΑΛ	
			(TAMPILUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
557	59·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 552; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 552; above, ΑΛ (TAMΡ). [Pl. xviii. 12.] (de Salis Coll.)
558	55·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
559	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; monogram, ΑΛ, below horses. (Gnecchi)
			Victoriatus	
560	31·0	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy; in the field, ΑΛ [Pl. xviii. 13.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Babelon (vol. i., p. 249), who assigns these and other coins with this monogram to about B.C. 217, has identified the moneyer with Cnaeus Baebius Tampilus, who was consul B.C. 182, and who had previously held the offices of tribune of the plebs, B.C. 204, and praetor, B.C. 199. If, however, the date given to this particular issue by Count de Salis is correct, the identification is impossible, as Cnaeus would not have held the office of moneyer after that of praetor. Another identification has been with Marcus Baebius Tampilus, a younger brother of Cnaeus, who was one of the triumviri for founding a colony, B.C. 194, praetor, B.C. 192, and consul, B.C. 181, but this attribution is also not admissible, as it would only allow an interval of four years between his holding the office of moneyer and that of praetor. Though the *lex Villia annalis*, which fixed the order of the magistracy and the required ages of the candidates, was not passed till about B.C. 180, yet that law appears to have been based on a codification of previous regulations, which would preclude this identification (Bouché-Leclercq, *Man. des Inst. rom.*, p. 48).

This moneyer also struck denarii with the reverse type of Diana in a biga, as below, no. 564 (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 251), no specimen of which is in the British Museum. The same author (vol. i., p. 250, no. 2) figures a quinarius of the same type and with the same monogram. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 239) describes an *as* weighing 40·50 gram. (= 625·0 grs.) and a semis of 20·80 gram. (= 320 grs.), both in the D'Ailly Collection. As these bronze coins appear to belong rather to the sextantal than the uncial standard, we seem to have two different issues with the same moneyer's monogram—one struck before B.C. 217, the other after that date. The earlier issue would consist of the quinarius, and the as, the semis, &c., of the heavy standard; and the later one of the denarius of two reverse types, the victoriatus, and the bronze coins of the uncial standard. It is possible that the Cnaeus Baebius Tampilus mentioned above struck the earlier coins. Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. viii. 3) figures a victoriatus with the monogram of this moneyer turned to the left instead of to the right. There is a specimen of this variety in the Bibl. Nat., Paris.

The denarii of this issue are a connecting link between the earlier and later pieces of this Period, for besides having the head of Roma, of precisely the same form and variety as on no. 552, they supply the two reverse types, *i.e.* the Dioscuri on horseback and Diana in a biga. Another point of resemblance between the coins of this moneyer and the previous one, whose monogram is ⊢Ρ, is that in each case the monogram occurs sometimes above and sometimes below the horses.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
561	494·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΛV [Pl. xviii. 14 rev.]
			Semis	
562	124·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Sextans[1]	
563	83·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, :
			ΛV (AURELIUS)[2] **Denarius**	
564	58·5	Ar ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 552; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana,[3] draped, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses cantering; she holds the reins in both hands, and restrains the horses; above, ΛV
565	57·0	Ar ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xix. 1.]
566	63·0	Ar ·7	Similar; the two small locks of hair above the band are omitted, and the features of Roma are straighter and more conventional.	Similar. [Pl. xix. 2.] (de Salis Coll.)
567	59·0	Ar ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 252, 253). On the bronze coins the monogram is always above the prow.

[2] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly M. Aurelius Cotta, who was the legate of L. Cornelius Scipio in B.C. 189, during the war against Antiochus III. of Syria; or L. Aurelius Cotta, who was tribune of the soldiers in B.C. 181.

[3] These denarii, and similar ones of the previous moneyer, Tampilus, mark the earliest change in the type of the reverse of that coin. Until now the universal and only type of the denarius had been the Dioscuri on horseback (see above, p. 66).

The many points of connection of type between the coins of this moneyer and those of the two preceding ones, with the monograms ⊢P and ΛV, prove that they all belong to the same time, and it is not impossible that we have in them one of the earliest instances of a mint triumvirate. Further, as the denarii with the monogram ΛV are the connecting link with those bearing ⊢P and ΛV, so the last are the point of connection with subsequent issues, since it may be noted that on nos. 570-574 a slight change occurs in the head of Roma, the two curls above the band being omitted and the portrait somewhat altered, modifications noticeable on later denarii.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
568	378·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, A/
			Sextans[1]	
569	127·0	Æ ·9	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁝

SERIES II.[2]

Without moneyers' symbols or names

Denarius[3]

Type I.

570	64·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair tied, and falling in three locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star. **[Pl. xix. 3.]**
571	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
572	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
573	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 236, 237). Babelon gives illustrations of all except the triens, which is, however, figured by D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxix., no. 13). The figure of the sextans in Babelon, according to Bahrfeldt, is wrong, and should not have the caduceus behind the bust of Mercury. He gives an illustration of the coin (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. ii., no. 45 obv.), and so does D'Ailly (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxxxix., no. 15).

The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 237, note 4) appears to have confused the monogram A/ with that of A/, and to have attributed to the former moneyer denarii of the Dioscuri type. The denarii with A/ belong to the Allia or Aelia gens, and are of a somewhat earlier date. They are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues (see ITALY).

[2] For particulars of this series see above, p. 67.

[3] These denarii are practically the prototypes of those which from this point are included in Period III. As already noticed (see above, p. 67), the head of Roma slightly differs in style and the two curls above the band disappear. Later on (see no. 584) a further variation will be noticed, viz., in the form of the earring, which, though consisting of a single drop, is triangular in shape.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
574	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	ROMA (on tablet). Diana,[1] naked to the waist, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand and reins in l. **[Pl. xix. 4.]**
			With moneyers' symbols	
			CRESCENT[2]	
			Denarius	
575	59·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; above, crescent.
576	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xix. 5.]** (Blacas Coll.)
577	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
578	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
			As	
579	447·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, crescent.
580	279·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
581	142·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, crescent.

[1] This change in the type of Diana in a biga has been mentioned (see above, pp. 66, 67). It varies from the earlier type, inasmuch as Diana is naked to the waist, and, holding a goad in her right hand and the reins in her left, is urging on the horses at full speed.

[2] Earlier coins in bronze with this symbol have been described (see above, pp. 41, 52), and the connection of the symbol with the Saufeia gens has been noticed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans [1]	
582	73·0	Æ ·85	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; above prow, ROMA and crescent; below, •• **[Pl. xix. 6.]**
			CORNUCOPIAE [2]	
			Denarius	
583	64·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, cornucopiae. **[Pl. xix. 7.]** (Sambon)
584	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triangular drop.	Similar. **[Pl. xix. 8.]**
			PRAWN (SQUILLA) [3]	
			Denarius	
585	60·9	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, naked to the waist, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad and reins, &c., similar to no. 574; below horses, prawn (squilla). **[Pl. xix. 9.]** (de Salis Coll.)
586	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Sambon)

[1] See above, p. 42, for a sextans and other bronze coins with the same symbol.

[2] Earlier coins with this symbol have been described or mentioned (see above, pp. 41, 50). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxvii. 2) figures a semis of the uncial standard, which may be attributed to this issue. These denarii, like those with the symbol, a wren, and the moneyer's name TOD (see p. 76), give the two forms of earring, plain and triangular. The two issues could only have been separated by a very short time.

[3] The cognomen *Squillus* is found at a later period in connection with the Licinia gens. L. Licinius Squillus was one of the conspirators against Q. Cassius Longinus in Spain, B.C. 54. This symbol is apparently a punning allusion to the moneyer's name.

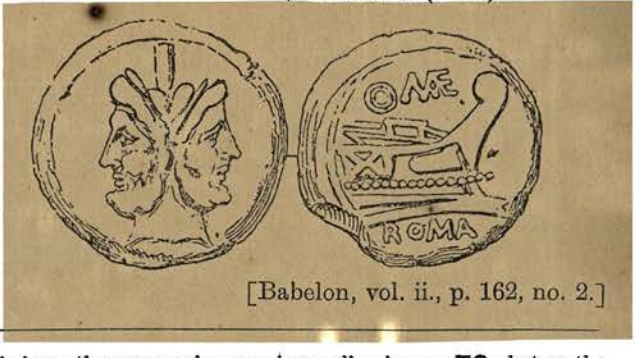
No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans [1]	
587	154·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, prawn (squilla). (Blacas Coll.)
			SHIELD?	
			As [2]	
588	328·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, I; before, oblong shield?
			With moneyers' symbols and names	
			WREN AND TOD	
			(TODILLUS?) [3]	
			Denarius	
589	48·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of single drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, naked to the waist, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad and reins, &c., similar to no. 574; below horses, TOD with wren standing r. on first letter. (Blacas Coll.)
590	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triangular drop.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
591	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xix. 10.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxiv. 9) figures also the as. He also illustrates a quinarius with the reverse type of Diana in a biga and symbol, a *squilla*, which he says he had seen in the hands of its owner (*ib.* p. 560), but the weight of which he did not note. The coin was of pure silver, but not well preserved. A quinarius of so late a date seems impossible.

[2] This is the only denomination of this issue with this symbol that we have met with. The symbol is a little doubtful, and the coin is not sufficiently well-preserved to be illustrated.

[3] *Todus* or *Todillus* is the name of a small bird of the wren species (Festus, *de Verb. sig.*). It may have been the cognomen of the moneyer; if so, the wren would be another instance of a punning allusion (see also the coins with symbol *squilla*, p. 75). In the two forms of earring on the obverse of the denarius, these denarii resemble those above described with the symbol, a cornucopiae (see p. 75). It may also be noticed that, with two exceptions (see p. 78, note 3, and nos. 630, 631, coins of P. Maenius), all the denarii of this series in the National Collection with moneyers' names only have the triangular form of earring.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As	
592	509·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, T with wren standing r. on letter and holding wreath in its beak.[1]
			Semis[2]	
593	217·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			SHIELD AND ΛΑΕ	
			(MAENIUS?)[3]	
			As[4]	
	292·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, shield and ΛΑΕ (MAE)



[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 162, no. 2.]

[1] On the bronze coins of this issue the moneyer's name is usually given as TO; but on the as and semis described here, to the right of the letter T is clearly a wreath, which the bird holds in its beak, and not a letter. The wreath probably has its usual signification, and refers to some military or naval success of an ancestor of the moneyer.

[2] Other denominations are the triens, quadrans, and sextans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 242). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxi. 13-15) figures the semis, triens, and quadrans with the letter T only, and the bird standing on it, which may also be coins of this moneyer.

[3] An uncertain moneyer, but possibly a member of the Maenia gens, though the initials would be equally applicable to Maelius or Maecilius. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 161-163) has classed the bronze coins with this monogram with the denarii bearing the moneyer's name Γ. ΛΑΕ (see below, p. 83) as belonging to the same issue. Count de Salis, however, considered the issues to be separate, though of about the same period.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans. The moneyer's monogram varied in form, being ΛΑΕ, ΛΑΕ, or ΛΑΕ. This issue is not represented in the British Museum by a single specimen. No silver coins are known of this moneyer. In the above illustration of the as, the mark of value on the reverse before the prow has been accidentally omitted. The as and semis described by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 36, nos. 8, 9; pl. liii. 6, 7) as having a shield and ΛΕ, and the triens, semis, and quadrans (*ib.*, p. 36, nos. 10-12; pl. x. 23, and pl. liii., nos. 8, 9) with a shield and ΛΕ, appear to be either mis-read pieces of the above issue or of that of Quintus Caecilius Metellus (see below, under date B.C. 124—103).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With moneyers' names	
			AR OR AR	
			(AUTRONIUS)[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
594	54·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, AR (AVTR) **[Pl. xix. 11.]**
595	56·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA, and monogram, AR[3] **[Pl. xix. 12.]** (Nott)
			OЄW	
			(OPEIMIUS)[4]	
			As	
596	469·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, OЄW (OPEIM). **[Pl. xix. 13.]**
597	325·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens[5]	
597*	143·0	Æ 1·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			OΓEI	
			(OPEIMIUS)[6]	
			As	
598	467·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, OΓEI

[1] Very little is known of the Autronia gens before the last century of the Republic, when P. Autronius Paetus was consul, B.C. 65. We are therefore unable to identify this moneyer, who uses two forms of monogram for his name. He is the only moneyer of this gens of whom coins are known.

[2] The as with the monogram AR is in the Bahrfeldt Collection, and is figured in Samwer-Bahrfeldt, *Ält. röm. Münz.*, pl. 4, 18; and Babelon (vol. i., p. 346) states that the semis is in the British Museum; but, in the latter instance, the monogram AR was wrongly read for AR. This error has already been noticed by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 57).

[3] A variety with this form of monogram shows Roma wearing an earring with plain (not triangular) drop.

[4] A member of the Opeimia (or Opimia) gens. He may have been Quintus Opimius, who was consul B.C. 154, with L. Postumius Albinus. He could not have been, as Babelon (vol. ii., p. 268) suggests, a son of C. Opimius Pansa, who was quaestor B.C. 294. This would make the coins to be of much too early a date. On coins the *nomen gentilicium* is always given as Opeimius. It is the older form.

[5] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 269, 270). No denarii are known of this and the following moneyers to no. 617.

[6] Another member of the Opeimia gens. The weights of the coins with OЄW and OΓEI

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
599	391·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
600	386·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xix. 14.]
			Semis	
601	184·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S [Pl. xix. 15.]
			Triens[1]	
602	158·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, [••••]	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Q . ΜΕ (QUINTUS METELLUS)[2]	
			As[3]	
603	270·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before I; above Q · ΜΕ [Pl. xix. 16 rev.]
			SAX (SAXA ?)[4]	
			Triens	
604	152·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, SAX [Pl. xx. 1.]
605	139·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

show that the two series were issued at no great distance apart (comp. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 270). They probably belong to different moneyers.

[1] Other denominations are the quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 272).

[2] An uncertain member of the Caecilia gens. He cannot be Quintus Caecilius Metellus, who was consul B.C. 206; nor Quintus Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus, the consul of B.C. 143, who died in B.C. 115.

[3] This is the only denomination of this issue in the National Collection. Neither Mommsen nor Babelon mention this moneyer, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 61) figures a specimen in his own collection, which he classes with the issue of Quintus Caecilius Metellus (see below, under date B.C. 124—103, or Babelon, vol. i., pp. 266, 267). This attribution is impossible, as when the coins of this last moneyer were struck the issue of the as was in abeyance.

[4] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 147 f.) has given the coins with this monogram, and those with C . SAX (see below, nos. 642-653, pp. 84, 85), to the same moneyer, whom he identifies as Caius Clovius Saxula, who was praetor in B.C. 175, and again in B.C. 173, and legate in Macedonia in B.C. 168. Count de Salis has attributed them to different issues, as in the case of the coins with a shield and ΛΜΕ and Γ . ΜΕ (see pp. 77, 83), but separated only by a short space of time. Mommsen and Babelon both accept Borghesi's classification. A probable moneyer of the series with SAX only was Q. Voconius Saxa, who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 169.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
606	120·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)
			Sextans[1]	
607	83·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., draped, wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind shoulder, caduceus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)
			BA (BALBUS)	
			As	
608	610·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, BA (BAV) (Blacas Coll.)
609	412·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.[3] (Blacas Coll.)
610	396·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
611	381·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xx. 2.]
612	295·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
613	170·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
614	135·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans	
615	125·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮

[1] Other denominations are the as and semis (Babelon, vol. i., p. 362, nos. 1, 2).

[2] An uncertain moneyer of the Acilia or Naevia gens. M'. Acilius Balbus was consul in B.C. 150, and L. Naevius Balbus was one of the quinqueviri appointed in B.C. 168 to arbitrate between the Pisani and the Lunenses, respecting the boundaries of their lands.

[3] This is the as from the Blacas Collection, on which Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 285) read SA (see above, p. 69, note 2). The moneyer's name is undoubtedly BA, and the misreading of it is due to the fact that the downward straight stroke of the letter B is a little indistinct.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
616	121·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xx. 3.]
			Sextans[1]	
617	61·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind shoulders, caduceus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁚
			L . COIL (LUCIUS COILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
618	61·5	Ar ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, L . COIL [Pl. xx. 4.]
619	60·5	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			CN . CAL (CNAEUS CALPURNIUS)[4]	
			Denarius	
620	67·0	Ar ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, CN · CAL (CN . CALP) [Pl. xx. 5.] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] No other denominations appear to be known with the moneyer's name BAV.

[2] Lucius Coilius (or Coelius), to whom these coins are generally attributed, commanded in the war against Perseus in B.C. 169, and was repulsed in an attempt on the town of Uscana, in the country of the Penestae, which was garrisoned by the Macedonians. The name of this family is variously given by ancient writers: at first *Coilius*, then *Coelius*, and later *Caelius*.

[3] The similarity of type and fabric of these denarii and those struck by Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus next described is so striking that it would appear as if we have here another instance of a mint triumvirate. Babelon (vol. i., p. 368) remarks on the similarity of the coins of Lucius Coilius and those of Cn. Calpurnius Piso, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and Sextus Quinctilius; but Count de Salis has classed the denarii of the last moneyer among the local issues, on account of the rude work of some of them. He, however, considered them to be of about the same date (see ITALY, B.C. 196—173). No bronze coins are known of L. Coilius.

There is in the British Museum an ancient forgery *plated* of this denarius, reading L . COILI and ROMA. It was formerly in the Blacas Collection.

[4] Possibly a son of C. Calpurnius Piso, who was praetor B.C. 186 in Further Spain, entered Rome in triumph B.C. 184, was consul B.C. 180, and died during his consulship. The above

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
621	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
622	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

CN . DO
(CNAEUS DOMITIUS)[1]

Denarius[2]

623	56·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, with visor in three pieces and peaked, &c., similar to no. 570; earring of triangular drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, CN · DO **[Pl. xx. 6.]** (Nott)
624	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

ΛĀ
(MATIENUS)[3]

As

625	413·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, ΛĀ **[Pl. xx. 7.]**
626	407·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

Semis

627	207·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S **[Pl. xx. 8.]**

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denarii were struck about that date (see note above, about the triumvirate of this moneyer and L. Coilius and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus). Only denarii are known of this issue.

[1] Probably the son of Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who was consul B.C. 192. The son was himself pontifex B.C. 172, and consul suffectus B.C. 162.

[2] The bronze coins with the moneyer's name CN. DOMI, and CN. DOME, are of a later period (see below, under date B.C. 124—103). The denarii of that issue are of a later type, and the bronze coins of the light uncial standard. An exception, however, may be made in the case of the as reading CN. DOM, described by Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. ii., p. 157), which belongs to this period, as it weighs 422 grs., and may have been issued by this moneyer. The as cannot be classed to the coinage of Cn. Domitius, who held the office of moneyer at Rome between B.C. 124—103, as at that time the issue of that denomination was suspended. Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. für Num.*, 1895, pp. 53-71) has classified the early coins of the Domitia gens. His attributions of the bronze money practically agree with those of Count de Salis.

[3] Count de Salis has divided the coins with this monogram into two series. One series, consisting of the denarius, the victoriatus, and the as to the sextans, he assigns to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 196—173). In this series the triens, quadrans, and sextans have the monogram before the prow. The other series, comprising bronze only, with the monogram always above the prow, as described above, he attributes to the mint at Rome. The form of the monogram varies somewhat in the two series; on the coins classed to the Roman mint it is more wide-spread. Both series belong to about the same period.

The attribution of the above coins to any particular member of the Matiena gens is uncertain. C. Matienus, who was created a *duumvir navalis* with C. Lucretius in B.C. 181, could scarcely have struck these coins; nor could M. Matienus, who was praetor in Spain in B.C. 173.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
628	119·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
629	122·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Γ . ΜΕ (PUBLIUS MAENIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
630	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, similar to no. 570; the visor is in three pieces, but not peaked, i.e., two pieces have the ends even; earring of single plain drop; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 570; below horses, Γ . ΜΕ (Γ . MAE) [Pl. xx. 9.] (Cracherode Coll.)
631	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Γ (CAIUS PETRONIUS?)[3]	
			As	
632	558·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I.	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Γ (ΓΓ)
633	461·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xx. 10.]

[1] The sextans figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 211, no. 8) belongs to this issue.

[2] This member of the Maenia gens is only known from his coins. He was, no doubt, related to T. Maenius, who was praetor urbanus B.C. 186, and tribune of the soldiers B.C. 180. He struck denarii only, which vary somewhat in type from other coins of this denomination attributed to this period. The visor of the helmet is long and has two of the pieces even at the ends, somewhat similar to that on earlier denarii, and the earring consists of a single drop and is not triangular-shaped. The general fabric is that of the period to which the coins are classed. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 10) gives several variations in the form of the central letter A of the monogram, as A, Λ, Λ and Λ, the same occurring in the name "Roma." There are no bronze coins known of this moneyer, those with a shield and the monogram ΜΕ having been already described (see above, p. 77).

[3] The bronze coins with this monogram are attributed by Babelon to Paestum (vol. i., p. 58 f.). Riccio (*Monete di Citta antiche*, note 52, p. 9) says that "they are found in Apulia, but, of the various denominations the semis and sextans only show local fabric; the others preserve their Roman severity of style." The specimens here described are certainly of Roman fabric, and their issue is ascribed to a member of the Petronia gens, of which may be mentioned C. Petronius, who was sent as legate with L. Appuleius in B.C. 156 to arrange the differences between Prusias II. of Bithynia and Attalus II. of Pergamum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens[1]	
634	126·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			A (PAETUS?)[2]	
			As	
635	478·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, A (PAE?) (Blacas Coll.)
636	462·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
637	431·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
638	409·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xx. 11.]
639	258·0 (*worn*)	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[3]	
640	98·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
641	76·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			C. SAX (CAIUS SAXULA?)[4]	
			As	
642	518·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C. SAX [Pl. xx. 12.]

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 254) mentions also the semis, quadrans, sextans, and uncia. No silver coins of this moneyer have been met with.

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 244) has deciphered this monogram as L A P, and has suggested that these letters may be the initials of L. Aemilius Papus or L. Aemilius Paullus. Sig. Camillo Serafini (*Bull. comm. arch. com.*, 1898, pp. 12-15) proposes to read the monogram as L. A, and to attribute the coins to L. Appuleius Saturninus, praetor, B.C. 166. As the monograms at this period on coins are apparently limited to the nomen or cognomen of the moneyer (see above, AR, BA, AA, &c.), and as when the praenomen occurs its initial is separate from the nomen or cognomen, we are disposed rather to see in this monogram the initials of the cognomen, P A E (tus). The contraction of A for A E rather than A L seems also more probable. In the latter case it would probably have been given as A. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 15) figures an *as* formerly in the Bignami Collection but now in that of the Capitol at Rome, with the moneyer's name V. A above the prow. This coin, which weighs 224 grs., is evidently not of this issue and belongs to a later date.

The only member of the Aelia gens with the cognomen Paetus with whom we are acquainted at the period of the issue of these coins is Q. Aelius Paetus, who was augur B.C. 174 and consul B.C. 167; but his identification with the moneyer is most uncertain.

[3] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and quadrans (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 244). No silver coins are known of this issue.

[4] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 147 f.) identifies this moneyer with Caius Clovius

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
643	508·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
644	473·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
645	423·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
646	357·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
647	337·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
648	170·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
649	140·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xx. 13.] (Blacas Coll.)
650	106·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans	
651	127·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
652	101·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[1]	
653	96·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			M. TITINI (MARCUS TITINIUS)[2]	
			As	
654	526·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, M·TITINI

Saxula, who was praetor in B.C. 175 and again in B.C. 173, in which case the coins would have been issued at a somewhat earlier date than assigned to them by Count de Salis. The moneyer may have been his son (see above, p. 79, for the bronze coins with SIX only).

[1] All the known denominations of this issue are described here.

[2] This moneyer has been identified with M. Titinius Curvus, who was tribune of the people in B.C. 193 and praetor in B.C. 178 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 262); but, according to Count de Salis's classification, the coins belong to a slightly later date. There appears to be no record of a son of this member of the Titinia gens to whom these coins can be attributed.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
655	494·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
656	406·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xx. 14 rev.]**
			Semis	
657	207·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
658	119·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
659	112·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 494, 495).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 87) describes and figures an *as* reading M . TITI, which had already been published by Riccio (*Catalogo*, 2 Suppl., p. 9). He had doubted the accuracy of Riccio's description till he obtained two specimens from the Bignami Collection, one weighing 279 grs., the other 375 grs., on which the legends are quite distinct, and their position shows that they cannot be read M . TITINI. From their style they do not appear to belong to the above issue, but to have been struck at a somewhat later date. They might even be of the beginning of the 1st cent. B.C., *i.e.* circ. B.C. 91, when the issue of the as was revived, after being in abeyance for so many years. Moreover, they may have been struck by a member of the Titia gens.

PERIOD IV.

Circ. B.C. 172—151; A.U.C. 582—603

DENOMINATIONS.—The only denomination in silver of this Period is the denarius. The victoriatus, which occurred but rarely during the previous Period, is now no longer issued at Rome. In the bronze money all the denominations from the as to the uncia are found; the last, however, but rarely.

The standards of weight remain as before, but considerable irregularity prevails in the weights of individual pieces, both in silver and bronze.

Some moneyers issue both silver and bronze money, others strike in silver only, and there are not a few of whom only bronze coins are known.

TYPES AND LEGENDS.—The head of Roma wearing the winged helmet is still the only obverse type of the denarius, but for the reverse type (whilst that of the Dioscuri continues) Diana in a biga, which was introduced during the previous Period, disappears, except in one instance (see below, p. 113), and her place is taken by Victory, who is similarly represented in a biga, holding the reins in her left hand, and in her right a whip with a long thong, which is either loose or has the end retained in her hand. This latter form becomes more general towards the end of the Period.

The moneyers' symbols, as separate marks, disappear, and they only recur as adjuncts to the moneyers' names, and generally in the character of *symboles parlants*. The names of the moneyers occur on all the issues, but rarely in monogram, the more general form being in separate letters, and more or less extended. Thus we have the *nomen* or *cognomen* alone, or one or other with the *praenomen*; and lastly, all three names, the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*. No strict order is preserved, each moneyer selecting the form he wished. Several examples of each form occur during this Period, and of these the following may be cited:—(1) *nomen*, A (Atilius or Tatius); (2) *cognomen*, SAR (Saranus); (3) *praenomen* and *nomen*, C. SCR (Caius Scribonius); (4) *praenomen* and *cognomen*, P. BLAS (Publius [Cornelius] Blasio); (5) *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, Q. MARC. LIBO (Quintus Marcius Libo). There is one instance of a still further development, which is the addition of the patronymic initial. It is found for the first time in the case of C. IVNI. C.F. (Caius Junius Caii Filius, nos. 660-663). Letters in ligature are not uncommon. The addition of the *cognomen* or the symbol of the moneyer causes sometimes a slight variation in the type. To make room for either of these behind the head of Roma, the mark of value X is transferred to the right of the field of the coin, and is placed under the chin of the goddess. In one case, that of C. Antestius Labeo (nos. 855-861), the moneyer's name is placed sometimes on the obverse and sometimes on the reverse, his symbol, the dog, alternating accordingly. Variations in the spelling of the moneyer's name are not infrequent. These particulars have been given in order to show that already, at this time, the denarius was undergoing many variations in its type, which are important for ascertaining the chronological sequence of the issues.

It is during this Period that we meet with the first example of the denarius with the serrated edge struck at the Roman mint. It is, however, only a

solitary instance, and occurs with other denarii of the same issue with the plain edge (see coins of Caius Talna, p. 102, no. 771).

No important changes occur in the types of the bronze money and only in one respect is there a slight modification, when the marks of value give way to the moneyer's symbol or name (see pp. 91, 92, 94, 95). These are, however, exceptions.

In the forms of the letter, A for Λ in the name of "Roma" occurs occasionally on denarii of Series I., becomes more common in Series II., and in Series III. entirely excludes the older form; so that, at all events so far as the coins are concerned, we know precisely at what date A is substituted for Λ in Roman epigraphy. On the bronze coins, however, throughout the whole Period, A is more often met with than Λ, and it, or its variety Λ, is always used in the moneyers' names. Of the other letters, L for ⅃ becomes more frequent towards the end, and P is more often Γ than Γ.

Classification.—As hitherto, it is the type of the denarius on which the classification is mainly based. The denarii of this Period are grouped into three Series, each of which has certain characteristics peculiar to itself, but all three are connected by one special feature, i.e., the form of the earring. Towards the close of the last Period, as we have seen, the earring assumed a triangular form. In this one it is of triple design, consisting of three drops depending from a bar, the middle drop being somewhat longer than the outer ones. This shape is, however, not strictly adhered to, for on denarii of Series II. the single drop also occurs, and on the later issues of Series III., after various gradations, the triple earring assumes the form of a mass or number of pellets arranged like a bunch of grapes, or else it is spiral-shaped. These last two are the forms we meet with on denarii struck at the beginning of the next Period. It may also be noticed that the lower line of the tablet on the reverse, within which the legend ROMA is inscribed, is often omitted on the earlier pieces of this Period, and quite disappears before its close. This is a step to a further change, when only an exergual line is given.

Series I. thus consists of denarii, all having the triple-shaped earring. The chief type of reverse is the Dioscuri; but in one instance that of Victory in a biga is introduced. The moneyers' names are given in a more extended form, the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen* occurring together in several instances. Λ in "Roma" still prevails, but A is also met with, more especially on the bronze; and ⅃ and L are also occasionally interchanged.

In Series II., of the five moneyers who strike silver coins four use the earring of two shapes, i.e. with triple or single drop. The fifth moneyer uses only the latter form, and on all his coins A in "Roma" is found. Λ and A occur promiscuously in the case of the other moneyers, but the latter form much more often than in Series I. Of the five moneyers three have for reverse type Victory in a biga; the other two still keep to the Dioscuri. To this time is attributed a number of issues in bronze of which no corresponding silver coins are known. These being similar in fabric and weight to those pieces with which the denarius was struck are probably contemporary with them.

In Series III. the triple earring only at first occurs, but it soon begins to change. It first becomes a double drop (see no. 852), next a cluster of small pellets

or dots, which assume the shape of a bunch of grapes (see no. 856), and lastly it is spiral in form (no. 861). All these varieties occur on the denarii of C. Antestius Labeo (nos. 855-861). Λ in the name of "Roma" has now quite disappeared, and only A is met with.

With these variations and changes of type a marked deterioration is noticeable in the fabric of the denarius. Early in the Period the head of Roma is in fairly high relief and well modelled, but towards the end the relief is lower and the modelling inferior. This change in fabric, and, as already mentioned, the difference in form of the earring, are some of the characteristics of the earlier denarii of the next Period.

Though the coins themselves still throw little light on the constitution of the mint at this time as regards the appointment of the moneyers, some of whom continued to strike only in silver, whilst others issued bronze money only, the occurrence in several instances of groups of coins of the same type and fabric would lead us to suppose that we have some further evidence of an occasional mint-triumvirate. Some such groups may be traced in the following issues:—(1) M. Atilius Saranus, Q. Marcius Libo, and L. Sempronius Pitio (nos. 679-722); (2) Atilius Saranus, Pinarius Nata, and C. Juventius Talna (nos. 741-774); (3) Publius Sulla, L. Saufeius, and Pinarius Natta (nos. 828-847); (4) L. Cupiennius, C. Antestius Labeo, and M. Junius Silanus (nos. 850-874).

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C . IVNI . C . F.	
			(CAIUS JUNIUS CAII FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
660	59·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of three drops,[3] the middle one long, and necklace; hair arranged in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear, and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, C · IVNI · C · F

[1] For particulars of this series see p. 88.

[2] This member of the Junia gens appears to be unknown to history beyond that he was a moneyer. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 101) thinks that he was a colleague at the mint of L. Itius and C. Scribonius Curio (see below, pp. 97, 98). He and the following moneyers to no. 722 all struck in bronze as well as in silver. This is the first occurrence of the patronymic initial on coins.

[3] This form of earring is peculiar to this Period. It underwent some changes, as already

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
661	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
662	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxi. 1.] (Blacas Coll.)
663	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			As	
664	462·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C · IVNI[1]
665	400·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxi. 2.]
666	308·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
667	205·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
			Triens	
668	175·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘
			Quadrans[2]	
669	112·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘ (Blacas Coll.)

noted (see above, p. 88). From this time no important alteration takes place in the shape of the visor of the helmet, which remains of the form above described. Any variations will be noticed when they occur.

There are hybrids consisting of the reverse of the denarius of C. Junius and the obverses of those of Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio (pp. 94, 95).

[1] In a few instances in this Period the moneyer's name differs slightly on the bronze coins from that on the silver, and sometimes a symbol is added. In the case of C. Junius the patronymic is omitted.

[2] Other denominations are the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 103, nos. 6, 7; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit*, 1896, p. 163). The unique specimen of the uncia was in the Borghesi and Bignami Collections.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			S. AFRA	
			(SPURIUS AFRANIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
670	59·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with close thong in r. hand and reins in l.;[2] below horses, SAFRA
671	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
672	55·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
673	47·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
674	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xxi. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			As	
675	390·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, dolphin[3] downwards; above, SAFRA (Blacas Coll.)
676	346·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 4.]**
677	305·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Possibly a son of C. Afranius Stellio, who was praetor B.C. 185 and a triumvir in Etruria two years later. Little is known of the Afrania gens before the 1st cent. B.C. It was of plebeian origin. This is the only member of this gens of whom coins are known.

[2] This is a new type. The figure of Victory takes the place of that of Diana, which, however, recurs in one instance during this Period (see no. 848). The type of Victory may have been copied from copper coins of Bruttii (*Cat. Gr. Coins, Brit. Mus., Italy*, p. 323) or from gold coins of Syracuse (*ib. Sicily*, p. 200). On all the coins there is no stop between the moneyer's *praenomen* and *nomen*.

[3] The addition of the symbol to the moneyer's name on the bronze coins occurs in other instances during this Period. The dolphin may refer to some connection of the Afrania gens with the naval history of Rome (see also earlier coins with this symbol, pp. 41, 51). The omission of the mark of value, its place being taken by the symbol, is another innovation. Babelon (vol. i., p. 137, no. 6) figures the sextans without the symbol, but with the marks of value before the prow. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 20) has some interesting remarks on the occurrence of the dolphin on the reverse of these bronze coins, and its supposed non-occurrence on others; and he adds that, amongst the numerous specimens which he had seen of this issue, he had never met with one without the symbol.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
678	86·0 (*broken*)	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar. **[Pl. xxi. 5 rev.]**
			M. ATILI SARA	
			(MARCUS ATILIUS SARANUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
679	58·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, SARA, reading downwards.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, M·ATILI (Cracherode Coll.)
680	52·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xxi. 6.]**
681	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; ROMA, and moneyer's name, M·ATILI **[Pl. xxi. 7.]**
682	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
683	46·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
684	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA, and moneyer's name, M·ATIL (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the semis, triens, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 136, 137, nos. 3, 4, 6; and ii., p. 592).

[2] M. Atilius Saranus or Serranus was praetor in Further Spain in B.C. 152. Another member of the Atilia gens and of the same name was appointed triumvir in B.C. 190, to arrange the foundation of the new colonies of Placentia and Cremona, and was subsequently praetor in B.C. 174. It is the former of these who may have struck these coins. See other coins with SAR (p. 99).

In this issue several innovations and changes are met with, especially in the case of the denarius. In the first place, we have the moneyer's *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*; the second being varied in the form of the letters and in the spelling, as M. ATILI, M. ATILI, M. ATIL, and M. ATIL. The *cognomen*, which reads downwards or upwards, is placed on the obverse, whilst the *praenomen* and *nomen* remain as usual on the reverse. To make room for the first behind the head of Roma the mark of value is transferred to the space under her chin. On the bronze coins the cognomen is omitted. In all these particulars this issue and those of Q. Marcius Libo and L. Sempronius Pitio, which follow, are so similar that not only must they all be of the same period, but it seems also more than probable that these three formed a triumvirate of the mint. The letters A and A and L and L are used indiscriminately, and the earlier forms sometimes occur together on the same coin.

The obverse of these denarii was used for hybrids, with the reverse of those of C. Terentius Lucanus (p. 103); and the reverse with the obverses of the denarii of Q. Marcius Libo (p. 94) and L. Sempronius Pitio (p. 95). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 52) figures another hybrid with the obverse, head of Roma and mark of value only.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
685	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
686	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxi. 8.] (Nott)
687	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
688	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; SARAV, reading upwards.	Similar; ROMA (Nott)
689	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
690	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
691	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA, and moneyer's name, M·ATIL [Pl. xxi. 9.]

As

692	388·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above,	ROMA below Prow r., before, I; above, M·ATILI (Blacas Coll.)
693	382·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxi. 10.] (Cracherode Coll.)
694	504·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ATILI
695	375·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
696	347·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.

Semis

697	218·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; above, M·ATILI
698	154·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; above prow, M·ATIL [Pl. xxi. 11.]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens[1]	
699	157·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, M·ATILI ⋮
			Q. MARC. LIBO	
			(QUINTUS MARCIUS LIBO)[2]	
			Denarius	
700	57·5	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, LIBO	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, Q·MARC
701	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxi. 12.] (Nott)
			As[3]	
702	387·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, Q·MARC; before, LIBO (Blacas Coll.)
703	367·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xxi. 13.]
704	341·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
705	337·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; above prow, Q·MARC; before, I

[1] Other denominations are the quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 230, 231, nos. 13-15). It is probable that the variations, M. ATILI and M. ATIL, existed in each denomination, though all are not at present known; but M. ATILI appears to have been limited to the as. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 52) mentions an as in the Bignami Collection reading M. ATIL.

It is to about this time that, if genuine, the denarii of the Horatia gens, with head of Roma and COCLES on the obverse, and the usual type of the Dioscuri on the reverse, should be assigned (Babelon, vol. i., p. 545). There are in the British Museum three specimens of this denarius from the Blacas and de Salis Collections, each varying slightly both in the obverse and reverse type; but none can be pronounced to be genuine. This was also the opinion of Count de Salis. The example of the supposed restoration by Trajan (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 577, no. 23) in the British Museum is also a forgery.

[2] An unknown member of the Marcia gens, except for his coins. The *cognomen* Libo was also used by members of the Annia, Julia, Livia, Statilia, Vibia, and more especially the Scribonia gentes.

[3] The bronze coins of this moneyer differ from those of M. Atilius Saranus in bearing generally the *cognomen*, which, like the dolphin on the previous issue, occupies the space on the reverse usually allotted to the marks of value. Bahrfeldt thinks that the as (no. 705) without the moneyer's cognomen belongs to a separate series, of which this denomination only appears to be known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
706	169·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; ROMA; above prow, Q·MARC; before, LIBO
707	146·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
708	136·0	Æ ·95	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar. [Pl. xxi. 14.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
709	101·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA
710	80·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			L·SEMP·PITIO (LUCIUS SEMPRONIUS PITIO)[2]	
			Denarius	
711	61·6	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, PITIO	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, L·SEM [Pl. xxii. 1.] (Cracherode Coll.)
712	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
713	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
714	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
715	53·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 183, 184, nos. 6, 7). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 13) figures a variety of the as from the Bignami Collection having LIBO only above the prow and the mark of value I before. This coin should be compared with no. 705, which gives the *praenomen* and the *nomen*, and not the *cognomen*. The similarity between the coins of Q. Marcius Libo, M. Atilius Saranus, and L. Sempronius Pitio has already been noticed (see p. 92).

Hybrids are formed of the obverse of the denarii of Q. Marcius Libo with the reverses of those of C. Junius C. F. (p. 89), of M. Atilius Saranus (p. 92), of C. Terentius Lucanus (p. 103), of M. Baebius Tampilus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 254, no. 12), of L. Appuleius Saturninus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 208, no. 1), and of M. Plaetorius Cestianus. The reverse also forms a hybrid with the obverses of the denarii of C. Terentius Lucanus and of L. Sempronius Pitio (see below, no. 723).

[2] Also an otherwise unknown moneyer, but probably a colleague of M. Atilius Saranus and Q. Marcius Libo (see above, p. 92).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
716	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. (Nott)
717	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, L·SEM[illegible] [Pl. xxii. 2.]
			As	
718	519·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I dividing ΓI TIO	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, L·SEM[illegible] [1]
719	348·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxii. 3.]
			Semis	
720	165·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S [Pl. xxii. 4.]
			Triens	
721	92·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘
			Sextans [2]	
722	70·0 (*broken*)	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁝
			ΓITIO : Q . MARC (LUCIUS SEMPRONIUS PITIO AND QUINTUS MARCIUS LIBO) [3]	
			Denarius	
723	59·4	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, ΓITIO (same as no. 711).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, Q·MARC (same as no. 700). [Pl. xxii. 5.]

[1] Varieties of the as and the triens read L. SEMPR (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 431, 432).

[2] The quadrans of this issue is also known (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 432, no. 8). The as of the bronze coins alone bears the cognomen of the moneyer. This is the first occurrence of the moneyer's name on the obverse of a bronze coin.

The attribution of the bronze coins to this moneyer rather than to the moneyer of a few years later, who uses the same signature on the reverse (p. 119), is supported by the occurrence of the older form of the letters A and L in the inscriptions, and the difference in the form of the earring on the denarius.

Hybrids were formed of the obverse of the denarius of L. Sempronius Pitio and of the reverses of those of M. Atilius Saranus (p. 92) and Q. Marcius Pitio (see above); whilst the reverse occurs with the obverse of the denarius of C. Terentius Lucanus (p. 103).

The denarii of L. Sempronius Pitio are a connecting link with those of Series II. They show the two forms of earring, *i.e.* a triple and a single drop; and the last letter in the name of "Roma" is always of the older form A, whereas on those of Series II. it is either A or A.

[3] This is a hybrid of nos. 711 and 700.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . ITI (LUCIUS ITIUS or ITILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
724	59·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, L . ITI **[Pl. xxii. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
725	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			L . MAMILI (LUCIUS MAMILIUS)[2]	
			As	
	485·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA before Prow r., above, I, and figure of Ulysses[3] standing r., and leaning on his staff; below, L . MAMILI

[Cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 170, no. 1.]

[1] Very little is known of the Itia gens. It is occasionally mentioned in inscriptions, and Itius Rufus was a legate of Augustus. Babelon (vol. i., p. 554) prefers to connect this moneyer with the Itilia or Icilia gens, well known in the early period of Roman history. The same writer draws attention to the similarity of these denarii to those of C. Junius C. F. (p. 89) and C. Scribonius Curio (p. 98). This moneyer only struck in silver.

[2] An unknown member of the Mamilia gens, who, from the style, type, and weight of his coins, of which only bronze are known, must have held the post of moneyer about B.C. 170. The occurrence of the symbol (or figure) on the reverse, as well as the moneyer's name and the form L for L would place these coins about the same period as those of Spurius Afranius (p. 91) and Marcus Atilius Saranus (p. 92). They also show some variations of type, viz., on the as and semis the marks of value are above the prow and the legend ROMA in front, but on the triens, quadrans, and sextans the positions are reversed. The uncia is not known of this issue.

Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, pp. 196, 197, pl. lviii.) gives this moneyer's name as C. MAMILI, but this is an error (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 10).

[3] The Mamilia gens, which was plebeian and came from Tusculum, claimed descent from Mamilia, the daughter of Telegonus, the reputed son of Ulysses and Circe, and the founder of Tusculum. On later denarii of this gens the figure of Ulysses forms the main type of the reverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 173).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans	
726	108·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; above prow, ROMA, divided by figure of Ulysses; before, ⁚; below [L · AAMILI] **[Pl. xxii. 7 rev.]**

SERIES II.[1]

			C . SCR	
			(CAIUS SCRIBONIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
727	54·7	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, C · SCR
728	54·2	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxii. 8.]**
729	59·3	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
730	60·2	AR ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA (Nott)
731	59·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
732	61·7	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA (Cracherode Coll.)
			As	
733	351·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C · SCR (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The denarii of this series are similar in fabric to those of Series I., but the earring worn by Roma consists either of three drops or a single drop, most of the moneyers using both forms, and the last letter in "Roma" in each case is either A or A. Also the tablet on the reverse, on which the name of "Roma" is inscribed, is without the lower line (see above, p. 88).

[2] This moneyer was probably a son of Caius Scribonius Curio, who was ædile B.C. 196, praetor B.C. 193, and *curio maximus* B.C. 174. The office of *curio maximus* was a priestly dignity inferior to that of *pontifex maximus*, and Caius Scribonius was the first member of his gens to receive it, and, in consequence, he assumed the cognomen *Curio*. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 424) thinks that C. Scribonius Curio was a colleague at the mint of L. Itius and C. Junius C. F.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
734	310·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
735	307·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxii. 9.]
			Semis	
736	284·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Blacas Coll.)
737	236·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
738	123·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)
739	77·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxii. 10.]
			Sextans[1]	
740	44·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			SAR OR SAR (ATILIUS SARANUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
741	57·5	Ar ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with long loose thong[3] in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, SAR [Pl. xxii. 11.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the quadrans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 425, 426, nos. 5, 7). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 70) figures from the Bignami Collection a variety of the quadrans with the prow to l.

[2] This is another member of the Atilia gens, whom it seems impossible to identify, as he cannot well be the moneyer who strikes coins a few years earlier, and who gives also his *praenomen* and *nomen* (p. 92). The fabric and style of these denarii seem to be of a slightly later date than those of M. Atilius Saranus. The many points of resemblance between the denarii of this moneyer and those following of Pinarius Nata and C. Juventius Talna (pp. 101, 102) are so striking that it is probable that these moneyers formed a mint-triumvirate. Their denarii all have the same reverse type and the same indiscriminate use of A and A occurs in the name of "Roma." The forms A and A in the moneyer's name are also met with in the case of the denarii of C. Juventius Talna.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 226) thinks that this moneyer and C. Juventius Talna and C. Maianius were colleagues, but Count de Salis has classed the coins of the last to Italy, assigning them, however, to about the same date.

[3] The thong of the whip is sometimes loose and sometimes brought back nearly to the hand of Victory. These variations occur on the following issues.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
742	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
743	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar. **[Pl. xxii. 12.]**
744	51·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of three drops.	Similar; ROMA and moneyer's name, SAR **[Pl. xxii. 13.]**
745	54·7	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA
746	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; ROMA **[Pl. xxii. 14.]**
747	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
748	369·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r., before, I; above, SAR **[Pl. xxii. 15.]** (Blacas Coll.)
749	387·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, SAR **[Pl. xxii. 16 rev.]**
750	339·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
751	221·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; moneyer's name, SAR (Blacas Coll.)
752	214·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
753	229·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, SAR
			Quadrans[1]	
754	120·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; moneyer's name, SAR (Blacas Coll.)
755	86·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans (Babelon, vol. i., p. 227, no. 5; and ii., p. 593). On the sextans the caduceus is seen behind the bust of Mercury. The uncia figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 228, no. 7) has a laureate female head on the obverse and an elephant with SAR above on the reverse. That writer, who describes the coin from Riccio (*Mon. ant. fam. rom.*, p. 31, pl. viii. 7), doubts its authenticity and attribution; but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 51) cites an example (perhaps, however, the same) described

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			NAT	
			(NATA)[1]	
			Denarius	
756	71·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 741; below horses, NAT
757	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 1.] (Nott)
758	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
759	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
760	55·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
761	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; ROMA [Pl. xxiii. 2.]
762	58·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
763	393·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, NAT [Pl. xxiii. 3.]
764	346·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
765	312·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
766	162·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

in the Jarry Catalogue of 1879. In any case, if genuine, the coin would be of local issue, and not of the Roman series. In the name of "Roma" the forms Λ and A, and even Ⱥ, occur; but on the bronze coins the legend SAR (not SⱭR) appears to be limited to the as and semis (Bahrfeldt, *op. cit.*, pp. 50, 51). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 23, pl. i. 17) mentions a variety of the denarius, now in the Capitol Collection at Rome, with the moneyer's name in monogram, SⱭR.

[1] Nata or Natta was a cognomen of the Pinaria gens. L. Pinarius Natta was *magister equitum* to the dictator L. Manlius Capitolinus, B.C. 363, and praetor, B.C. 349. There is no record of any member of this family of the period of these coins. He may have had as colleagues at the mint Atilius Saranus and C. Juventius Talna, the preceding and following moneyers (see pp. 99, 102). The position of the thong of the whip held by Victory varies, as on coins of M. Atilius Saranus. For other coins with NATⱭ, see below p. 112.

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No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
767	160·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
768	65·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; ROMA; before prow, ⋮ (Blacas Coll.)
			C. AL OR C. AL (CAIUS TALNA)[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
769	61·2	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to No. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r.,[4] horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 741; below horses, C·AL (C. TALN) **[Pl. xxiii. 4.]**
770	63·0	AR ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; whip with double thong. **[Pl. xxiii. 5.]**
771	57·8	AR ·7	Similar; earring of three drops.	Similar; whip with single thong and moneyer's name, C·AL; *edge serrated.*[5] **[Pl. xxiii. 6.]**
772	55·3	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; *edge plain.*
773	61·5	AR ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations appear to be the sextans and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 305, nos. 7, 8).

[2] C. Juventius Talna (or Thalna), to whom the *praenomen* Manius is sometimes wrongly given, and to whom these coins have been ascribed, was tribune of the plebs B.C. 170, praetor B.C. 167, and consul with Ti. Sempronius Gracchus B.C. 163, in which year he died. If Count de Salis's chronology of the coinage is correct, these coins must be given to another member of the Juventia gens, who may have been a triumvir monetalis with Atilius Saranus and Pinarius Nata. Another member of this family, whose coins are attributed to a local mint (see ITALY, B.C. 196—173), used the two forms A and A for his monogram, the form of the letter L being V in that case.

[3] No bronze coins are known of this moneyer.

[4] The thong of the whip varies, as on coins of the two previous moneyers.

[5] The occurrence of this isolated instance of a serrated edge is inexplicable. The earliest example in the Roman coinage of this treatment of the edge is met with on denarii classed to Italy, and having the symbol a wheel (see ITALY, B.C. 216—197); but it does not appear to have been adopted at the Roman mint till about B.C. 92, and then only occasionally (see p. 159). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 170) mentions four examples of the denarius of C. Talna with the serrated edge.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
774	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 7.] (Blacas Coll.)

C . TER . LVC
(CAIUS TERENTIUS LUCANUS)[1]

Denarius

775	65·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of single drop; behind, X, and Victory holding wreath.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, C · TER · LVC (Cracherode Coll.)
776	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 8.]
777	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
778	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
779	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
780	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
781	54·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Pembroke Coll.)

As

782	427·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	[ROMA] below Prow r.; before, I; above, C·TER·LVC, and Victory, flying r., with wreath. (Blacas Coll.)
783	302·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
784	301·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 9.]

[1] This moneyer appears to be otherwise unknown to history. The Victory refers no doubt to some important event connected with an ancestor of the moneyer. This symbol occurs at an earlier date on bronze coins of the sextantal standard attributed to Italy (B.C. 268—217), and also on earlier bronze coins struck at Rome, but in the latter case it is accompanied by another symbol or the moneyer's monogram (see above, pp. 59, 65). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81) mentions two specimens of the denarius at Vienna without the Victory, and apparently treats them as hybrids. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 483) places the date of this issue *circ.* B.C. 214; but the forms of the letters A and L and the general fabric and style favour a considerably later date. It may be noticed that only the earring of a single drop is found on these denarii.

Hybrids exist of the obverse of this denarius and the reverse of that of L. Sempronius Pitio (p. 95); and of the reverse with the obverse of denarii of M. Atilius Saranus (p. 92); and of Q. Marcius Libo (p. 94).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
785	203·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S
786	173·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
787	80·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘
			Γ . BLAS	
			(PUBLIUS BLASIO)[2]	
			As	
788	449·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Γ . BLAS
789	370·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
790	339·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name C . BLAS (tooled)[3] **[Pl. xxiii. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
791	90·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘ **[Pl. xxiii. 11.]**

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 484, no. 13; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 81). The sextans which Bahrfeldt figures from the Bignami Collection is apparently unique. It weighs 103 grs., and was found in Rome.

[2] Livy (xliii. 7; xlv. 13) mentions a P. Cornelius Blasio, who was sent in B.C. 170 as ambassador with two others to the Carni, Istri, and Iapydes, and two years later was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the disputes between the Pisani and Lunenses. Babelon (vol. i., p. 388) identifies the moneyer with that member of the Cornelia gens, and further suggests that he was the son of Cn. Cornelius Blasio, who was praetor in Sicily B.C. 194. This attribution, however, does not coincide with Count de Salis's classification, under which the coins are assigned to a somewhat later date. The moneyer may therefore have been a son of the ambassador of B.C. 170.

Only bronze coins are known of this and the following moneyers to no. 827. Their variation in weight and the absence of silver coins do not admit of their being arranged in any precise chronological sequence. The forms of the letters A and L show that they belong to about the middle of the 2nd cent. B.C.

[3] The inscription on this coin has evidently been altered by tooling, the initial Γ having thus been changed into C. Babelon (vol. i., p. 390) and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 41), both of whom had examined this coin, which came from the Blacas Collection, are of this opinion, but the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 280) does not appear to have entertained any suspicion of the alteration, for he describes it as "being in superb condition and thus leaving no doubt of the existence of the moneyer C. Blas." An illustration is given of the coin, the surface of which clearly shows traces of tooling.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sextans[1]	
792	65·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⁝
			Ā (ATILIUS or TATIUS)[2]	
			As[3]	
793	390·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Ā (AT or TA) (Cracherode Coll.)
794	382·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
795	271·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiii. 12.]**
			TVRD (TURDUS)[4]	
			As	
796	457·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, TVRD
797	292·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiii. 13 rev.]**
798	275·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
799	188·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S

[1] Other denominations of this issue are the semis and quadrans (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 389, 390, nos. 7, 9).

[2] This is an uncertain moneyer, as the monogram may be read as AT or TA. The former is the more probable, as D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pl. lxxxxix. 8) figures a quadrans reading ĀI, which seems to belong to this issue. A similar variation in the moneyer's name may be seen on the denarii with the monogram ΛĀ (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 208, 209, nos. 1, 2). On the other hands the monogram Ā occurs in connection with the head of Tatius on the denarius of T. Vettiv, Sabinus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 532, no. 2).

[3] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and quadrans (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom*, pl. lxxxxix. 4-7). On some of these D'Ailly transcribes the letter A in "Roma" as Λ.

[4] The Turdi were a branch of the Papiria gens. Livy (xli. 6) mentions a C. Papirius Turdus, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 178. The moneyer may have been his son.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Triens	
800	130·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⁘ (Blacas Coll.)
801	114·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiii. 14.]**
802	103·0 (*broken*)	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
803	65·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘
			CINA	
			(LUCIUS CORNELIUS CINA?)[2]	
			As	
804	462·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, CINA[3] **[Pl. xxiii. 15.]**
805	439·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
806	392·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[4]	
807	95·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘

[1] Another denomination is the sextans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 287, no. 5).

[2] Lucius Cornelius L. F. Cina or Cinna was consul B.C. 127, and the father of the famous Cornelius Cinna, the ally of Marius and Sertorius. He may have been the moneyer of these coins.

[3] A variety reads CINA (Babelon, vol. i., p. 391, no. 11), thus resembling the coins with SAR or SAR (see p. 99), and C·AL or C·AL (see p. 102). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 94) doubts this form of CINA. Count de Salis appears to have known of a specimen.

[4] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and sextans (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 391, 392, nos. 12, 13, 16). That author figures also a quadrans with reverse type a rudder and the legend CINA ROMA, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 94) shows that this piece is wrongly described, and that it is in fact a quadrans of the moneyer M. Cipius M.F., the legend CINA being wrongly read for M·CIPI·M·F.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MVRENA	
			(MURĒNA)[1]	
			As[2]	
808	368·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, MVRENA
809	353·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiv. 1.]**
			C . SAX	
			(CAIUS SÆNIUS?)[3]	
			As	
810	492·0	Æ 1·35	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C . SAX **[Pl. xxiv. 2 rev.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			A . CAX	
			(AULUS ÇÆCILIUS?)[4]	
			As	
811	589·0	Æ 1·45	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, A · CAX
812	536·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Murena was the cognomen of a branch of the Licinia gens, which came originally from Lanuvium. P. Licinius Murena attained the rank of praetor, and was a contemporary of the orator L. Crassus. His father, who bore the same name, was also praetor, but in what year it is uncertain. These coins may have been struck by the elder member of the Licinia gens.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, triens, quadrans, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 127, 128, nos. 2-6).

[3] The Saenia gens is little known, and only one member appears to be mentioned in Roman history, L. Saenius, a senator at the time of the Catilinarian conspiracy, B.C. 63, who was consul suffectus, B.C. 30. The as is the only denomination known of this issue, and the specimen in the British Museum from the Blacas Collection appears to be unique. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 77) thought at one time that this must be an altered piece of the moneyer C . SAX (see above, p. 84), but after examining the coin in the British Museum he was convinced that it is genuine, and that there are no signs of the legend having been altered by tooling.

[4] An aedile of the plebs of this name in B.C. 189 is mentioned by Livy (xxxviii. 35). The moneyer of these coins may have been his son. The attribution of these coins to a member of the Caecilia rather than to one of the Caecina gens is preferable, as no member of the latter is mentioned in Roman history before the middle of the 1st cent. B.C. Members of the Caelia gens at this time give their nomen as *Coilius*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
813	527·0	Æ 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
814	477·0	Æ 1·4	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiv. 3 rev.] (Blacas Coll.)
815	446·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
816	322·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
817	208·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Blacas Coll.)
818	182·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxiv. 4.] (Blacas Coll.)
819	172·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
820	132·0	Æ ·9	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
821	89·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Q. MARI OR Q. MAR (QUINTUS MARIUS)[2]	
			As	
822	456·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, Q·MARI [Pl. xxiv. 5.] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The sextans also is known of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 60) questions the accuracy of Riccio's description (*Catologo*, p. 53, no. 15) of the uncia with head of a female on the obverse and C·CA (or A·CA?) within a wreath on the reverse. In any case it would not belong to this issue, but it would more probably be a local coin of Sicily.

[2] A moneyer unknown except for his coins. He was probably not an ancestor of the great warrior, C. Marius, the rival of Sulla, who was born in B.C. 157, and whose parents were of humble origin, and had never held any public office.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
823	443·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
824	268·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q. MAR[1] [Pl. xxiv. 7 rev.]
			Quadrans	
825	135·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Sextans[2]	
826	67·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; above, ••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xxiv. 6.]
			S. FRI	
			(SPURIUS FURIUS)[3]	
			As[4]	
827	428·9	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, S. FRI (S. FVRI)

[1] This is possibly the same moneyer as the one who signs himself Q. MARI. If so, it would be another instance of a moneyer slightly altering the form of his signature. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 65) is, however, of opinion that the two signatures belong to different moneyers. In support of Bahrfeldt's view it may be remarked that the style of lettering is different, and also that the coins with Q. MAR are lighter in weight. If separate issues they are, however, of about the same time. The as appears to be the only denomination known with Q. MAR.

[2] Other denominations are the semis, triens, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 200, 201, nos. 2, 3, 6).

[3] The Furia gens was patrician and one of the most ancient at Rome. From the earliest times its members filled the highest offices of the state. This moneyer may have been a son of Lucius Furius Purpureo, who was consul B.C. 196, and whose father and grandfather both bore the *praenomen* Spurius.

[4] Babelon (vol. i., p. 524, no. 17) figures also a triens of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.* 1896, p. 127), though admitting the genuineness of the as in the British Museum, of which he had seen a cast, expresses doubt about the inscription, and thinks that it has been altered by the graving tool from P. SVLA to S. FRI. Though the coin has suffered from oxidation, there are, however, no signs of tooling on the reverse, and the monogram does not appear to have been in any way changed.

The as and triens, with the moneyer's name, L. FVRI, which Babelon (vol. i., p. 523, nos. 14, 15) figures from Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xxi., nos. 6, 7), have been doubted, and are also suspected of bearing altered legends, perhaps from coins with FR. These suspicions, however, may also be groundless. These coins are of about the same date as those of S. Furius, and if the legends have not been altered they may have been struck by L. Furius Philus, who was consul B.C. 136, and who is described by Cicero in his dialogue, *De Republica*, as a man "moderatissimus et continentissimus."

SERIES III.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			P . SVLA	
			(PUBLIUS SULLA)[2]	
			Denarius	
828	59·0	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 741; the thong of the whip which she holds encircles the handle;[3] below horses, P . SVLA [Pl. xxiv. 8.]
829	58·3	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
830	416·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r., the stem post (acroterium) of which is ornamented with a female head to r.; before, I; above, P . SVLA
831	368·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
832	308·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis[4]	
833	181·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S [Pl. xxiv. 9 rev.]

[1] The chief characteristics of the coins of this series, consisting mainly in the fabric of the denarius, the shape of the earring worn by Roma, and the forms of the letters A and L have been mentioned above (see p. 88).

[2] This moneyer is uncertain, as he cannot be Publius Cornelius Sulla, the grandfather of the dictator Sulla, who was praetor B.C. 186. He may, however, have been a son of the praetor, of whom there is no historical record.

[3] The thong of the whip held by Victory on these and the other denarii of this series is never loose, but encircles the handle.

[4] Other denominations are the triens and quadrans (Babelon, vol. i., p. 388, nos. 4, 5).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 93) thinks that the female head on the stem post of the prow is that of one of the sibyls, and is therefore a reference to the name of Sulla, which Macrobius (Saturn. i. 17) tells us was derived from Sibylla, and which he says was given to P. Cornelius Rufinus, the great-grandfather of the dictator, because he was the first to introduce the celebration of the Ludi Apollinares, in accordance with the commands of the Sibylline books; Sibylla being shortened into Sulla. It seems, however, much more probable that it is the head of Venus, whose cult was specially honoured by the Cornelia gens (see coins of Sulla, Babelon, vol. i., p. 406).

The denarii of P. Sulla and the following of L. Saufeius and Pinarius Natta bear so strong

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . SAVF	
			(LUCIUS SAUFEIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
834	62·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no 828; below horses, L·SAVF [Pl. xxiv. 10.] (Nott)
835	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; middle drop of earring long, the side ones represented each by a pellet.	Similar. [Pl. xxiv. 11.] (Cracherode Coll.)
			As	
836	320·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, L·SAVF and crescent.
837	237·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
838	338·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; L·SAVF [Pl. xxiv. 12.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
839	261·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S; moneyer's name, L·SAVF (Blacas Coll.)
840	210·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; L·SAVF
841	97·0 (*worn*)	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
842	123·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮; moneyer's name, L·SAVF (Blacas Coll.)

a resemblance even in minor details to one another that it is probable that these moneyers formed a mint-triumvirate. Babelon (vol. i., p. 386) would associate Spurius Afranius with these three moneyers, who would thus form a quatuorvirate of the mint, but for reasons given above (see p. 88) the coins of Afranius are here classed to a somewhat earlier date, nor is it at all probable that at this time we should meet with a quatuorvirate of the mint.

[1] The Saufeia gens, which appears to have come from Praeneste, is not mentioned in Roman history before the beginning of the 1st cent. B.C., when C. Saufeius was quaestor, B.C. 100. From that time the name of the family frequently occurs. L. Saufeius held the office of moneyer in conjunction probably with P. Sulla and Pinarius Natta (see pp. 110, 112).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
843	102·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r.; wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; moneyer's name, L·SAF
			NATA (NATTA)[2]	
			Denarius[3]	
844	65·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping, &c., similar to no. 828; below horses, NATA **[Pl. xxiv. 13.]** (de Salis Coll.)
845	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
846	55·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
847	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar; middle drop of earring long, the side ones represented each by a pellet.	Similar. **[Pl. xxiv. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Another denomination is the sextans (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 69). This moneyer uses indiscriminately the letters Ⅼ and L, but A only and not Ⱥ. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) says that L never occurs on these coins, but those in the British Museum show that this is not the case. The same writer (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 78) describes and figures a semis, three specimens of which he has met with, with the moneyer's name L·SAF, which is without the crescent, but which he would attribute to a later date, as it is of a different standard. These coins probably belong to the semuncial series and would therefore not have been struck before B.C. 89.

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown. It is, however, not improbable that he is the same person who held a similar office a few years earlier, and who placed the signature NAT on his coins (see p. 101). The similarity of the coins of the above issue and those of P. Sulla and L. Saufeius has been noticed (see above, p. 110). The necessity for separating the denarii reading NAT from those reading NATA, and for attributing them to different issues, is apparent on a close examination of the two series. Those with NAT have the older form of Ⱥ in the name ROMⱭ, and in this respect and also in style and fabric they resemble very closely similar coins of Atilius Saranus (p. 99) and C. Juventius Talna (p. 102). On the other hand, on the coins reading NATA the form A only is used in ROMA, and in fabric they are precisely similar to those of P. Sulla and L. Saufeius. The shape of the earring becomes irregular, and these irregularities are seen on coins of L. Saufeius and on those of Flavus which follow. The two issues were, however, only separated by a few years, which favours the suggestion that they are of the same moneyer. Zobel (*Annale dell' Inst. di Corr. Arch.*, 1863, p. 32) held also this opinion, and in drawing attention to the somewhat later fabric of the NATA denarii, mentions their similarity to the coins of Flavus and P. Sulla. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*), though acquiescing in Zobel's classification, adds "certainly it is very strange to find the double consonant on a denarius, which cannot be brought down later than the end of the 6th cent. (A.U.C.): it is, however, not impossible, for similar duplications are met with on some epitaphs of the Scipios of that time (C.I.L., vol. i., nos. 33, 34, 35), and on the monuments of L. Mummius, who was consul A.U.C. 609 (cf. Ritschl, *de titulo Mumm.*, p. iv.; and *de titulo Aletr.*, p. v.)." Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 303-305) classes the two series together. There is a hybrid with the reverse type of the denarius of Natta and the obverse of that of L. Manlius, the proquaestor of Sulla (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 178, no. 7).

[3] No bronze coins are known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			FLAVS (FLAVUS)[1] **Denarius**	
848	56·8	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana,[2] her head surmounted by crescent, and naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with thong encircled around the handle in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, FLAVS **[Pl. xxiv. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
849	66·8	Æ ·7	Similar; middle drop of earring long, the side ones represented each by a pellet.[3]	Similar.
			L. CVP (LUCIUS CUPIENNIUS?)[4] **Denarius**[5]	
850	62·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of three drops; under chin, X; behind head, cornucopiae.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, L. CVP **[Pl. xxiv. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Flavus was a *cognomen* of the Decimia gens. Caius Decimius Flavus was a military tribune B.C. 209, and praetor urbanus B.C. 184. The moneyer may have been his son. He struck no bronze coins.

[2] This is a revival of a former type, but Diana is represented in precisely the same way as Victory on contemporary pieces, i.e., naked to the hips, and holding a whip.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 107) figures a denarius in the Lisbon Collection of Flavus with the reverse type of Victory in a biga instead of Diana. On that coin Roma wears an earring with triple drop. Though unusual, it is quite possible that this moneyer used two types, which were general at this time. A similar variation is met with on the coins of A. Spurilius, who was a moneyer a few years later (see p. 127).

[3] The earring shows the same variations as on the coins of L. Saufeius and Pinarius Natta.

[4] This moneyer is otherwise unknown, and his name is not certain, as the monogram might also be read as "Cupitus," a L. Cocceius Cupitus being known to history. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 466 f) prefers to attribute the coins to a member of the Cupiennia (or Copiennia) gens, and to see in the cornucopiæ (*copia*) a punning allusion to the name, though the *Cupiennii* are not mentioned by Roman authors before the middle of the 1st cent. B.C. This is the only member of this gens of whom coins are known. They are of silver only. It seems probable that this moneyer, with C. Antestius and M. Junius Silanus, formed a mint-triumvirate. They all use the same type of reverse, and place a symbol behind the head of Roma, transferring the mark of value to the front.

[5] Only denarii are known of this moneyer. It is possible that the earlier coins with the symbol, a cornucopiae, may have been struck by a member of the same gens. The semis with C. CVP and the quadrans with P. CVP, described by Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 118), have been shown by Babelon (vol. i., p. 444) and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 103-105) to be mis-read coins of C. Curiatius Trigeminus or C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus (C · CVR or C · CVR · F). See below, pp. 123, 134.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
851	53·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, V.CVI (Nott)
852	59·5	AR ·75	Similar; earring of two drops only.	Similar; moneyer's name, V·CVI [Pl. xxiv. 17.] (Cracherode Coll.)
853	59·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
854	55·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.

C. AESTI

(CAIUS ANTESTIUS)[1]

Denarius

855	58·0	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of two drops; under chin, X; behind, dog walking to r. (i.e., upwards).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; below horses, C·AESTI [Pl. xxv. 1.]
856	63·0	AR ·8	Similar; earring of pellets in form of bunch of grapes.	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 2.]
857	57·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
858	59·5	AR ·7	Similar; dog walking to l. (i.e., downwards).	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 3.]
859	64·0	AR ·75	Similar; behind head of Roma, C·AES TI	Similar; below horses, dog running r.[2] [Pl. xxv. 4.]

[1] C. Antestius Labeo, the senator, was one of the ambassadors sent to Macedonia in B.C. 167. The moneyer of the above coins may have been his son, and may have held office with L. Cupiennius and M. Junius Silanus. The dog was evidently the symbol of the Antestia gens, and consequently the earlier coins, which have that symbol and are without moneyer's name, may have been issued by a member of this gens (see p. 58). The interchange of the moneyer's name and symbol on the obverse and reverse is an innovation. When the nomen occurs on the obverse it is variously divided by the crest of the helmet, as AES TI, AE STI, and AEST I.

In describing these denarii we have specially noted a slight change in the form of the visor of the helmet on some and in that of the earring on others. These variations are also found on the coins of M. Junius Silanus, next described, and in this respect these two issues form the connecting link with the coins of the following Period. These denarii are also of inferior workmanship as compared with the earlier ones of this Period, which is another characteristic of the succeeding issues.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 10) describes a denarius in Sig. Sarti's collection with the dog on the obverse and reverse, and without the moneyer's name. This is probably only a combination of nos. 855 and 859.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
860	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor of the helmet less peaked, the pieces being more separated; moneyer's name, C · ÆSTI	Similar.
861	71·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop and spiral in form; moneyer's name, C · ÆS TI	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 5.] (Nott)
			As	
862	399·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, C · ÆSTI and dog running r.
863	312·0	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Semis	
864	161·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
865	119·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xxv. 6.]
866	103·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			M . IVNI (MARCUS JUNIUS SILANUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
867	61·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 660; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; under chin, X; behind, ass's head, l.	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 660; under horses, M · IVNI (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 145, no. 6) describes also the triens, which he says occurs with or without the dog on the reverse, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 22) doubts the accuracy of this statement, and also the non-occurrence of the symbol on the quadrans.

[2] The ass's head, a *symbole parlant*, shows that this member of the Junia gens bore the cognomen Silanus. He may have been a son of M. Junius Silanus, who served during the second Punic war, was praetor in Etruria B.C. 212, commanded in Spain B.C. 210, and was killed in battle against the Boii B.C. 196. He may also have been the father of M. Junius Silanus, who was consul B.C. 109. He was probably a colleague at the mint with C. Antestius and L. Cupiennius (see above, p. 113), and the resemblance between his coins and those of C. Antestius, and also those of the following issues (see next Period) has already been noted (see p. 114). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 163) mentions a denarius of this moneyer without the ass's head on the obverse, and suggests that it is probably a hybrid.

There are no bronze coins of this moneyer.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
868	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 7.]**
869	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
870	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
871	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor of the helmet less peaked, the pieces being more separated (as no. 860).	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 8.]**
872	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
873	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
874	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

PERIOD V.

Circ. B.C. 150—125; A.U.C. 604—629

DENOMINATIONS.—The denarius is still the only silver coin struck at Rome, and in the bronze we meet with the same denominations as in the previous Period, with the exception of the *as*, the issue of which appears to have ceased about B.C. 150, and not to have been resumed for nearly sixty years, *i.e.* until *circ.* B.C. 91. It is difficult to account for this almost sudden cessation of the issue of this denomination, but it may have been due either to the large supply of bronze money which had hitherto been kept up, or to a scarcity of the metal. More probably the latter was the cause, since from this time the bronze money is light in weight, considerably under the true uncial standard, and mostly ill-struck and of inferior workmanship. The sextans and the uncia rarely occur; but of most of the moneyers who struck bronze coins as well as silver, the semis, triens, and quadrans are known. There are no issues of bronze coins only.

TYPES.—The head of Roma turned to the right continues to be the only obverse type, but in one instance it is turned to the left, and in another it is encircled by a wreath. With the reverse types the case, however, is very different. In the previous Period several changes were noted, but now the change is constant in the case of nearly every moneyer. There is, however, a certain amount of recurrence. The types of the Dioscuri, and of Diana, or Victory in a biga, still survive, but as we proceed their place is taken by others of considerable variety. Most of them are of a general character, but already several may be noticed which record events more or less intimately connected with the early history of the moneyers' families. After this time these changes become more and more frequent, and the original type of the Dioscuri is quite abandoned. No variation occurs in the types of the bronze money.

With one exception the moneyers' names are found on all the issues. The *nomen* or *cognomen* only is never met with. When two names are given they are either the *praenomen* and *nomen* or the *praenomen* and *cognomen*, but more often all three, the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, occur, to which is sometimes added the patronymic initial. The use of the *cognomen* and the patronymic is much more general than in the previous Period. The exception to this rule is the occurrence in one instance of the moneyer's symbol only (see nos. 895-898). Similar exceptions may be noticed even in later times, but they are exceedingly rare. At first the name of ROMA is, as hitherto, placed within a tablet on the reverse, but as already mentioned (see p. 88), the lower line is not indicated. Towards the end of the Period the tablet is omitted and the name is placed beneath an exergual line, thus dividing it from the rest of the field of the coin. In one instance, on account of the pictorial nature of the reverse type, it is transferred to the obverse, and in another it is omitted altogether, to make room for the moneyer's *cognomen*. These later changes are, however, the exception, but they show that already the coin types were in a very transitional state, thus preparing us for still greate modifications.

In the inscriptions, A is the only form of that letter used, Λ and its variants having quite disappeared; L becomes more frequent than ⅃, and P is still Γ or Γ. The mark of value X (=ten asses), on the denarius, for a short time is changed to XVI (=sixteen asses). It has been noticed (see above, p. 44) that when in B.C. 217 the uncial standard was adopted for the bronze coinage, the current value of the denarius was raised from ten to sixteen asses, but the pay of the soldiers continued to be reckoned at ten asses to the denarius. Although the current value of the denarius was thus raised, no alteration was made in its mark of value, but about the time that the sign XVI is first met with the bronze money had fallen very considerably under its legal weight, and the issue of the as had ceased, and was not resumed for a long time. This falling off in the weight of the bronze coinage may have occasioned the adoption of this new mark of value, but the change was only temporary and occasional, and appears to have been limited to six issues only. As a rule a moneyer uses either the sign X or XVI, but in two instances during this Period the same moneyer employs both (see pp. 121, 124, and 127). During the next Period (*circ.* B.C. 124—103) a further change occurs, and another mark of value for the denarius, ✕, is introduced, which has often been considered to be the equivalent of XVI, but this interpretation is doubtful. In epigraphy, in order to distinguish the letters which were employed as numerals from the ordinary letters, a line was often placed above them, and thus *five* is expressed by $\bar{V}$, and *ten* by $\bar{X}$. Instead, therefore, of surmounting the X with a stroke it was placed horizontally across the centre, and it was in this way that ancient writers identified the value of the denarius by the sign ✕. After B.C. 125 this new sign becomes general, and that of XVI is no longer met with. It does not, however, exclude entirely the old form X, for in B.C. 92 two moneyers use ✕, and three, X (see p. 184 f.).

CLASSIFICATION.—Taking the denarius again as the basis of our classification, the coins of this Period may be divided into three series, each one showing some special characteristics.

Series I.—The denarii of this series correspond in many particulars to those classed to the end of the previous Period. The head of Roma is rather widespread and in low relief, the letters of the legends are somewhat larger and more straggling, the earring consists either of a mass of pellets in the form of a bunch of grapes or of a single spiral-shaped drop. Most of the moneyers use both forms. The form A is exclusively used throughout this and the next two series in the name of "Roma." The types of the Dioscuri and of Victory in a biga, as in the previous Period, are at first alone represented, but others immediately follow, some relating to events connected with the history of the moneyers' families.

Series II.—It is a little difficult to determine the precise order of the issues of this group. In the fabric of the denarius there is a slight improvement, being similar in that respect to denarii of the middle of the last Period. The head of Roma is smaller and more realistic, the workmanship is good and the letters of the legends are neat and small. The earring is either in the form of a bunch of grapes, or spiral-shaped, or of two beaded drops or a single drop, the last two forms being characteristic of the next series. The earlier pieces have the

mark of value XVI for X, but this change is only a temporary one, and a return is soon made to the original form X. The types are the same as in Series I., but there is a still further tendency to vary them.

Series III.—Several important changes or developments now occur. The head of Roma is more spread, the fabric is inferior, and there is a return to the style of the denarii of the first Series. The letters of the legends are larger and more upright, the earring is either spiral-shaped or consists of two beaded drops or a single drop, the mark of value is again X, and the name of "Roma" is no longer on a tablet, but below an exergual line, which separates it from the general type. This last is a peculiarity of the issues which follow. In the types there are still further signs of development, that of the Dioscuri occurring only once, whilst the others are evidently of a personal nature to the moneyers. Some are difficult to explain and others impossible, as the records of the families of the moneyers are so incomplete. In one instance the head of Roma is turned to the left instead of to the right (see nos. 935-940, pp. 133, 134); in another, the name of "Roma" occurs on the obverse instead of on the reverse (see nos. 952-954, pp. 135, 136); and again, it changes its place with that of the moneyer (see nos. 935-940, pp. 133, 134).

There are several groups of coins so similar in type that it is possible these may be indications of mint-triumvirates, or at all events of successive issues.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L. SEM	
			(LUCIUS SEMPRONIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
875	46·7	*AR* ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of pellets in form of bunch of grapes and necklace; hair arranged in three symmetrical locks; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet), The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; each holds couched spear, and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, L · SEM (Wilmer)
876	44·7	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 9.]

[1] For particulars of this series see above (p. 118).

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown. It is, however, possible that he may be the same member of the Sempronia gens who held the office of moneyer a few years before (see p. 95),

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Γ . ΓAETVS (PUBLIUS PAETUS)[1] **Denarius**	
877	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 875; below, Γ · ΓAETVS **[Pl. xxv. 10.]** (Nott)
878	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			C . VAL . C . F . FLAC (CAIUS VALERIUS CAII *FILIUS* FLACCUS)[2] **Denarius**	
879	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with thong in outstretched r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, C · VAL · C · F; above, FLAC
880	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
881	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 13.]**

but in that instance the cognomen was given. The style and fabric of the denarii now described, the use of the letters A for Λ and L for V, and the change in the form of the earring from one with a triple drop to one in the form of a bunch of grapes, all favour a somewhat later date for this issue. In all these particulars they are similar to the following coins of P. Paetus. These denarii of L. Sempronius are not plated, nor can they be hybrids. They appear to be unknown to Mommsen, Babelon and Bahrfeldt, and we have not met with any other denominations of this issue; since, for reasons already stated (see p. 96, note 2), the bronze coins reading V · SEM and V . SEM PITIO have been assigned to the earlier coinage of this gens.

[1] This moneyer was most probably a member of the Aelia gens, several of whom held high offices a little before and about the time of the issue of these coins. P. Aelius Paetus, a jurist, was plebeian aedile B.C. 204, praetor B.C. 203, magister equitum B.C. 202, consul B.C. 201, and censor B.C. 199. He died B.C. 174. Sextus Aelius Paetus, his brother, and also a general, was curule aedile B.C. 200, consul B.C. 198, and censor B.C. 193. Q. Aelius P. f. Q. n. Paetus, son of P. Aelius Paetus, was augur B.C. 174 and consul B.C. 167. This moneyer may have been a son of the last-mentioned member of this family.

No bronze coins are known of this issue.

[2] The date attributed to the issue of these coins does not admit of the identification of the moneyer with any known member of the Valeria gens. C. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus was *flamen Dialis* B.C. 209, when still young, and curule aedile B.C. 199. Another C. Valerius Flaccus was praetor urbanus B.C. 98, consul B.C. 93, and shortly afterwards pro-consul in Spain. The above coins are of too early a date to be attributed to the latter, but it is possible that this moneyer may have been a son of the elder Valerius Flaccus mentioned.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
882	59·2	Ar ·8	Similar.	Similar.
883	59·0	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar.
884	57·0	Ar ·7	Similar.	Similar.; C·VA·C·F

Semis[1]

	142·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C·VA·C·F

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 510, no. 9.]

C. RENI

(CAIUS RENIUS)[2]

Denarius

885	61·3	Ar ·65	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Juno Caprotina in biga of goats, galloping r.; the goddess is draped and holds whip with thong in r. hand and sceptre and reins in l., below goats, C·RENI (Nott)

[1] Another denomination is the quadrans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 510, no. 10). On the bronze coins the cognomen is omitted. The coins, denarii, with probably the same moneyer's name, but bearing the mark of value XVI for X are described below (see p. 124). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 344, no. 152), Babelon (vol. ii., p. 511), and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 92) all mention a quadrans in the Borghesi Collection (afterwards in that of Sig. Bignami) reading C.V.C above the prow. Mommsen suggests they may be the initials of C. Valerius Catullus; Babelon thinks the coin may belong to the above issue; but Bahrfeldt does not venture to explain. As the coin weighs only 52 grs. it is probably of the semuncial standard, and would therefore be of a later date.

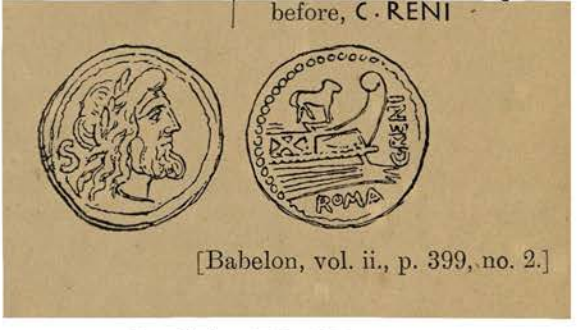
[2] The Renia gens is only known to us from coins and from an inscription which mentions a C.RENNIVS C.F.LAETVS, and which was found on the site of the ancient city of Lanuvium (Marini, *Arval*, p. 62). From this inscription it may be inferred that the family originally came from that city, and this would explain the reverse type of the denarii, as it was there that Juno *Caprotina*, who is represented wearing a goat's skin on her head, was specially worshipped. This form of head-dress is found on coins of the Papia and Thoria *gentes* (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 280, 488), which also came from Lanuvium. This explanation of the type seems more probable than to connect it with Juno of Sparta (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 335), who was called Ἥρα αἰγοφάγος (who eats goats) or with the Greek word ῥήν (a sheep) which would be a *rebus* of the name of Renia (Minervini, *Bull. arch. nap.*, vol. vii., p. 116). This appears to be one of the earliest instances of the type of the denarius being directly connected with the history of the moneyer's family; and this is the only member of the Renia gens of whom coins are known.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 64) mentions and figures a denarius in Dr. Haeberlin's collection reading C·RENIV.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
886	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 14.]**
887	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
888	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 15 obv.]**
889	52·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
890	46·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; Juno holds reins in r. hand and sceptre in l.

Semis[1]

	128·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, goat standing r.; before, C·RENI



[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 399, no. 2.]

C. CVR. TRIGE

(CAIUS CURIATIUS TRIGEMINUS)[2]

Denarius

891	58·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, TRIGE	ROMA (on tablet). Goddess (Juno?) in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds long sceptre in l. hand and reins in r.; she is crowned by Victory, who stands behind her; below horses, C·CVR **[Pl. xxv. 16.]**

[1] Minervini (*loc. cit.*) publishes also the quadrans. He suggests that the goat on the reverse relates to the moneyer, who may have had the cognomen *Capella*, which at a later date is found on coins in connection with the Naevia gens (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 251).

[2] The Curiatia gens was patrician and came to Rome from Alba. This moneyer may have been the C. Curiatius who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 138. He is characterized by Cicero (*De Leg.*, iii. 9) as *homo omnium infimus et sordidissimus*. He was probably the father of the moneyer of the same name who strikes coins a few years later (see p. 134). At an early date the Curiatia gens adopted the cognomen Trigeminus, claiming descent from one of the Curiatii who fought with the Horatii.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
892	52·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
893	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.*[1]
			Semis[2]	
894	108·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C · CVR
			CRESCENT[3]	
			Denarius	
895	63·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, with her quiver slung to her shoulders, in biga of stags, galloping r.; she holds torch in r. hand and reins in l.; below stags, crescent. [Pl. xxv. 17.] (Blacas Coll.)
896	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped.	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 18.]
897	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
898	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] It seems scarcely necessary to mention that this is only a mis-strike, the previous flan which had been placed on the die and struck not having been removed before the next one was put in place.

[2] This appears to be the only denomination in bronze known of this moneyer. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 106) says that there are no bronze coins which read C · CVR only, but in the above specimen there is no trace of the letter F after the name. The coins of this gens with the moneyer's name C · CVR · F are described below (p. 134).

[3] Though these denarii do not bear a moneyer's name it is very probable that they were struck by a member of the Axia gens, as a similar reverse type is found on the coins issued at a later period by L. Axsius L. f. Naso (Babelon, vol. i., p. 247). The absence of the moneyer's name is unusual at this period, but the fabric and the obverse type show that these coins must be classed with the preceding. No mention is made in history of a member of the Axia gens at this time. There are no bronze coins which can be attributed to this issue.

In connection with the coins of L. Axsius L. f. Naso, Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 192) thought that the type of Diana in a biga of stags may be an allusion to the origin of the Axia gens, which came probably from the district of Perusia or of the Sabini, where the cult of that divinity was specially honoured. Longpérier (*Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de France*, t. xxi., p. 357) has, however, suggested a much more probable explanation, viz., that the chariot is drawn by *axes*, a species of stag, and that they are thus a direct allusion to the name of the Axia gens. The crescent moon, the symbol of Diana, appears to have been adopted as the badge of the Axia gens.

SERIES II.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . IVLI	
			(LUCIUS JULIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
899	63·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI[3] (=16 asses).	ROMA (on tablet). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 875; below horses, L·IVLI
900	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxv. 19.]
			C . VAL . C . F . FLAC	
			(CAIUS VALERIUS CAII FILIUS FLACCUS)[4]	
			Denarius	
901	64·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with thong in outstretched r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, C·VAL·C·F; above, FLAC

[1] For particulars of this series see above (p. 118).

[2] This moneyer, Lucius Julius, is uncertain, but it is very probable that he was the son of Sextus Julius Caesar, who was consul B.C. 157. He married Popillia, the widow of Q. Lutatius Catulus, and was the father of L. Julius Caesar, who was consul B.C. 90. He is the first member of the Julia gens of whom coins are known. He struck only denarii, which in style and fabric are similar to those of C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus, L. Atilius Nomentanus and C. Titinius. The as reading L. IVLI (Riccio, *Catalogo*, p. 100, no. 11) may be attributed to the moneyer of the same name who held office circ. B.C. 89.

[3] This is the earliest occurrence of the denarius bearing the mark of value XVI for X (see above p. 118). This new mark of value first occurs circ. B.C. 140. Babelon (vol. i., *Introd.*, p. xxiii.) puts it circ. B.C. 144.

[4] There seems little doubt that the moneyer C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus, who issued these coins, struck also those of the same type described above (see p. 120). With the exception

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
902	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
903	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 20.]**

L . ĀILI . NOM

(LUCIUS ATILIUS NOMENTANUS)[1]

Denarius

904	58·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI	Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 901; her r. hand, holding whip, is raised; below horses, L·ĀILI; on tablet, NOM (Nomentanus). **[Pl. xxv. 21.]** (Blacas Coll.)
905	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

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of the change in the mark of value, XVI for X, the types of the two series are practically the same. The question therefore arises whether these coins and those with the mark of value X were issued in the same year, or whether C. Valerius Flaccus may have held the office of moneyer on two separate occasions but within a short period of each other. Zobel (*Ann. de l'Inst. Arch.*, 1863, p. 40) has placed both series together, and classes them with the coins of C. Renius and C. Curiatius Trigeminus (see pp. 121-123). Mommsen (*Gesch. Röm. Münz.*, pp. 528, 529) makes also one series of them, but classes them with the coins of L. Julius (p. 124), C. Titinius (p. 126) and M. Aufidius Rusticus (p. 130), which also bear the mark of value XVI. Count de Salis, however, separates the two issues, placing that with the mark of value X somewhat earlier, and like Zobel he supposes them to be of the same period as the coins of C. Renius and C. Curiatius Trigeminus; with Mommsen, however, he would assign those denarii bearing the mark of value XVI to the same time as the coins of L. Julius, C. Titinius, and M. Aufidius Rusticus. In support of Count de Salis's classification it may be urged that, though the reverse types are identical in the two series, there is a slight change in the obverse type, the head of Roma on the later pieces being smaller, and in this respect corresponding more closely to the denarii of L. Julius, C. Titinius, and L. Atilius Nomentanus; whilst on the other hand the denarii with the mark of value X are more allied in the obverse type to the coins of P. Paetus and C. Renius. This is an interesting question, and one which can only be decided by the fabric of the coins themselves. It can hardly be admitted that these coins are hybrids.

No such division can be made in the case of the bronze coins with this moneyer's name, so they are classed with the earlier denarii (see p. 121).

[1] A Nomentanus is mentioned several times by Horace (*Sat.* i., l. 102, i. 8, 11 *et pas.*) as noted for his extravagance and riotous mode of life. The Scholiasts tell us that his full name was L. Cassius Nomentanus. As the name of Nomentanus is, however, nowhere mentioned in Roman history in connection with the Atilia gens, there has been a difference of opinion respecting the letters NOM on the above coins, which fill the place usually occupied by ROMA on the reverse. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 269) recognized in the abridged form NOM the cognomen Nomentanus of L. Atilius, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 290) thought that NOM was an engraver's blunder for ROMA. As, however, all the coins known of this moneyer bear this legend it must have been intentional and not a blunder. The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *loc. cit.*), whilst agreeing with Borghesi, thought he detected the letter A before

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. TITINI	
			(CAIUS TITINIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
906	59·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, XVI	ROMA (on tablet). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 904; her r. hand, holding whip, is raised; below horses, C·TITINI **[Pl. xxv. 22.]**
907	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
908	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
909	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of two drops, formed of beads, and necklace of pendants.[2]	Similar. **[Pl. xxv. 23 obv.]**

NOM on the specimen in his collection, which is now in the British Museum (no. 904), and is figured on Pl. XXV. 21. An examination of this coin, however, shows that what the Duc de Blacas thought was a letter is only a flaw in the metal. If therefore we read NOM as part of the moneyer's name, this would be the earliest instance in the Roman Republican silver coinage of the omission of the name of "Roma" on the denarius. Such an omission is not surprising, seeing that at this time so many changes were taking place, not only in the types, but also in the moneyers' names and their positions, and even in the mark of value. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*) identifies this moneyer with L. Atilius, who served in the fleet of Cn. Octavius, when the latter was sent to Samothrace in B.C. 168 to demand Perseus, who had taken refuge there. This identification, however, does not coincide with the date assigned by Count de Salis to this issue. The shape of the head of Roma, the form of the earring, and the general fabric of the coins would fix the date of the issue of L. Atilius Nomentanus about the same time as those of L. Julius Caesar and C. Titinius.

Only denarii are known of this issue.

[1] Mention is made of several members of the Titinia gens with the praenomen Caius. Caius Titinius was tribune of the people, B.C. 193; C. Titinius Gadaeus was one of the leaders of the slaves in Sicily who betrayed an important fort to the praetor, P. Licinius Nerva, B.C. 103; and C. Titinius Sisenna served during the Social War under Marius. The second mentioned may have been the moneyer of these coins.

[2] Similar changes in the forms of the earring and necklace are seen on the coins of M. Aurelius Cota (see p. 128). The obverse dies of the coins of these two moneyers may have been engraved by the same hand. At all events, these varieties would make the two issues almost contemporary.

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 496) and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 87) are of opinion that the semis, triens and quadrans with C. TITINI, figured and described by Riccio (*Cat. mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xlvi. 3, 4; *Catalogo*, p. 192, nos. 18, 19), are altered coins of M. TITINI (see p. 85), the M having been changed into C.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			A . SPVRI	
			(AULUS SPURILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
910	61·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, slightly spiral-shaped; behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana, naked to the hips, her head surmounted by crescent, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, A·SPVRI [Pl. xxv. 24.] (Blacas Coll.)
911	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
912	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
913	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The Spurilia gens is only known from coins. It has, however, been proposed to correct the name of the famous tribune Sp. Icilius, mentioned by Livy (iv. 42) into that of Spurilius.

Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 167), from resemblance of fabric and type, has classed the coins of A. Spurilius with those of Flavus (see above, p. 113) and Furius Purpureo (see Coins of ITALY, circ. B.C. 172—151; Babelon, vol. i., p. 522), and supposes them to have been colleagues at the mint. This view has been accepted by the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 268, note 1), and by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 465), but it does not quite agree with the arrangement proposed by Count de Salis, who considered the issue of A. Spurilius to be of a slightly later date than the others, and moreover attributed that of Furius Purpureo to a local mint. A comparison of the form of the head of Roma shows that, in spite of the similarity of the reverse type, the coins of A. Spurilius are some years later than those of Flavus. It is a revival of a former type of reverse. Also the coins of A. Spurilius, for similar reasons, cannot be separated from those of L. Atilius Nomentanus and C. Titinius, since Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 77) describes two varieties of the denarius of A. Spurilius in the Bignami Collection, both with the reverse type of Victory instead of Diana in a biga, but one having the mark of value XVI, and Roma wearing a single earring, the other with the mark of value X and with the earring in the form of a bunch of grapes. The coins are not plated. This use of two types by the same moneyer had occurred shortly before in the case of the coinage of Flavus (see above, p. 113, note 2). Unless A. Spurilius held office on two separate occasions, which does not appear probable from the style of his coins (see also those of C. Valerius Flaccus, pp. 120, 124), we have here another instance of a moneyer using two types and in addition two marks of value for the denarius in the same year of office. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) agrees with Count de Salis in attributing the coins of A. Spurilius to a later date than those of Flavus and Furius Purpureo, but he does so because he associates them with the other denarii bearing the mark of value XVI.

[2] Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 215, pl. lxiv.) describes and figures a trieus of this issue. It is of the usual type.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. ARELI COTA	
			(MARCUS AURELIUS COTA)[1]	
			Denarius	
914	61·0	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped; behind, X; before, COTA[2]	ROMA (on tablet). Hercules, with lion's skin on his head, in biga of Centaurs, galloping r., each holding a branch over his shoulder; Hercules has his club in his r. hand and holds reins with l.; below Centaurs,[3] M·ARELI (Blacas Coll.)
915	58·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
916	58·2	AR ·8	Similar; earring of two drops, formed of beads, and necklace of pendants.	Similar.
917	57·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 2.]** (Nott)

[1] There were several members of the Aurelia gens bearing the cognomen COTA or COTTA, who held high positions about the period of the issue of these coins. Amongst these were M. Aurelius Cotta, who was legate of L. Cornelius Scipio, B.C. 189, during the war against Antiochus the Great; L. Aurelius Cotta, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 154, and consul B.C. 144; and another L. Aurelius Cotta, who was consul B.C. 119. The moneyer may have been a son or grandson of the first-mentioned.

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 286) says "COTA, rarement sur l'argent," but we have not seen any denarii without this cognomen. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 56) confirms this, and adds, "if it does exist it can only be a hybrid."

[3] The type of Hercules and the Centaurs has not been satisfactorily explained. Babelon (vol. i., p. 240) suggests that it may refer to the victories of M. Aurelius Cotta, the legate of Scipio, over Antiochus the Great, on the confines of Thessaly and Epirus, where it is related the combat between Hercules and the Centaurs took place. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 147) describes small bronze coins of Horreum in Epirus having the head of Hercules on the obverse and a galloping Centaur on the reverse; and on the bronze coins of Magnetes in Thessaly, the common type of the reverse is a Centaur advancing and holding a branch over his shoulder (*Brit. Mus. Cat. Gr. Coins, Thessaly*, p. 34). If Babelon's conjecture is right, this would be another early instance of a moneyer selecting for the type of his coins a subject illustrating an event connected with his family. That author (*loc. cit.*) further suggests that on account of a certain resemblance in the reverse types of the denarius, Marcus Aurelius Cota, C. Renius (see p. 121), and the moneyer of the anonymous coins with the crescent (see p. 123) were colleagues at the mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis [1]	
	163·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·AARELI

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 241, no. 17.]

CN. GEL

(CNAEUS GELLIUS) [2]

Denarius

918	58·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of pellets in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X; the whole within laurel-wreath.	ROMA (on tablet). Mars, helmeted, with shield on l. arm and with r. encircling the goddess Nerio, in quadriga r., horses galloping; the hands of the goddess appear to be bound behind her; [3] below horses, CN·GEL [4]
919	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 3.]**

[1] The semis is figured by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. viii. 3) from a specimen in his collection. The weight is not recorded. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) in the illustration of the coin gives the moneyer's name wrongly as M.AVRELI for M.ARELI. He also attributes to this issue a quadrans of the usual type with moneyer's name M·AVR.

[2] The Gellia gens was of Samnite origin, and appears to have settled at Rome soon after the conclusion of the second Punic war. Two personages of the same name as the moneyer are mentioned in history during the second century B.C.: Cn. Gellius, the accuser of L. Turius, who was defended by Cato the Censor, and Cn. Gellius, the historian, who was a contemporary of the Gracchi. It is not impossible that the historian was the moneyer of these coins.

[3] This type has been explained by the poet Aulus Gellius, a later member of the family (see Aul. Gel., xiii. 23; Suet., *Tib.* i.). It refers to the rape and subsequent marriage of Nerio to Mars, who was worshipped specially by the Sabines as the god of marriage and conjugal life. Nerio, whose name in the Sabine language is synonymous with *fortis* or *strenuus*, has been identified at one time with Minerva, at another with Venus. The type of these coins is therefore an allusion to the origin of the Gellia gens, two of whose members commanded against the Romans: Gellius Statius in the second Samnite war, and Gellius Egnatius in the third war. The addition of the wreath on the obverse is the first departure from the conventional form of the simple head of Roma. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 131) mentions a hybrid without the wreath on the obverse.

[4] Varieties of the denarius read CN.GE and CN.GELI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 130).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Semis	
920	149·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., before, S; above, CN·GELI[1]
			Triens	
921	104·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans	
922	67·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
923	66·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, CN·GEL **[Pl. xxvi. 4.]**
			M. AF. RVS	
			(MARCUS AUFIDIUS RUSTICUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
924	57·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and plain; behind, XVI reading upwards; before, RVS	ROMA (on tablet). Jupiter, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand and holds sceptre and reins in l.; below horses, M. AF
925	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; mark of value reading backwards IVX[3]	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 5.]** (Nott)

[1] Varieties of the semis and triens read CN.GEL (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 130, 131). That writer questions Riccio's reading CN.GELLI on the triens (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. lvii. 2).

[2] This is the only moneyer of the Aufidia gens, which was plebeian, and which appears to have come from Umbria. Its members were little known till the 2nd cent. B.C., when M. Aufidius, an architect, was charged in B.C. 179 with the preservation of the temple of the Capitol: *tutelae Capitolio redemptor* (Pliny, *Hist. nat.*, xxxv. 4). Cn. Aufidius Cn. f. was tribune of the people B.C. 170. This moneyer may have been a son of the architect, the type of his coins referring to his father's appointment connected with the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol.

[3] A variety reads XVI, downwards (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 53).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis[1]	
	138·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·AF

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 233, no. 2.]

SERIES III.[2]

SEX . ΠOM . FOSTLVS

(SEXTUS POMPEIUS FOSTLUS)[3]

Denarius

926	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of two drops formed of beads; behind, one-handled jug (*capis*); under chin, X	ROMA (in exergue). Wolf standing r., head turned back, suckling the twins, Romulus and Remus; in the background, fig-tree, in the branches of which are perched three birds; behind the wolf stands the shepherd Faustulus leaning with l. hand on staff and raising r.; around, SEX·ΠOM·FOS TLVS

[1] Of this issue there is also the triens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 234, no. 3). The uncia figured by Babelon (*loc. cit.*) with obverse type, helmeted head of Roma, before it SCÆVA; and with reverse, Centaur and AAF, belongs to some local issue, not to this one.

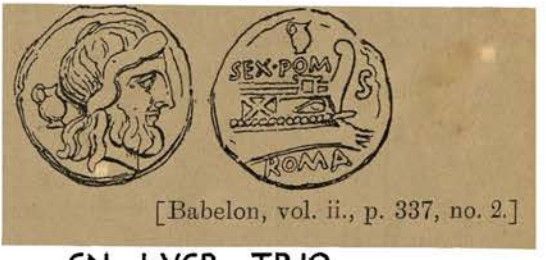
Varieties of the semis read M.AF or AF only (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 53, 54).

[2] For the classification of the coins of this series see above, p. 119.

[3] This moneyer may have been Sextus Pompeius, who married Lucilia, a sister of the poet C. Lucilius, and who was the grandfather of the triumvir Cn. Pompeius Magnus.

The Pompeia gens, which was plebeian, is not mentioned till the 2nd cent. B.C., and it would appear from the above coins that it claimed descent from Faustulus, the royal shepherd of Amulius, who found the twins suckled by the wolf at the foot of the Palatine, the cradle in which they had been borne down the Tiber having been overturned under a fig-tree. The jug (*capis*) for milk and the birds on the tree (woodpeckers) are also connected with the myth. Garrucci (*Mon. ital. ant.*, pl. lxxx. 21) figures a bronze coin with Faustulus leaning on his staff on the obverse and the wolf and twins before a tree on the reverse. The coin, which was of local issue, was found in Palestrina. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 336) suggests that Sextus Pompeius Fostlus was a colleague at the mint of C. Minucius Augurinus (see below, p. 135) and Ti. Veturius, whose coins are attributed to a period considerably later (*circ.* B.C. 93) and are classed with the local issues by Count de Salis (see under ITALY). We can see little if any resemblance in fabric between the coins of Sextus Pompeius and those of Ti. Veturius, but

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
927	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, SEX · ΡO · FOSTLVS [Pl. xxvi. 6.] (Cracherode Coll.)
928	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			. Semis [1]	
	158·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, one-handled jug (*capis*).	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, SEX. ΡOM and one-handled jug.



[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 337, no. 2.]

CN . ⅂VCR . TRIO
(CNAEUS LUCRETIUS TRIO) [2]

Denarius

929	60·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, spiral-shaped, and with two leaves near the base; [3] under chin, X; behind, TRIO	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback charging r., &c., similar to no. 875; below horses, CN · ⅂VCR [Pl. xxvi. 7.]
930	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

there is a close similarity with those of Cn. Lucretius Trio (see above) and C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus (p. 134).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 45, and 1896, pl. ix., 221, 222) describes and figures two varieties of the denarius of Sextus Pompeius, one reading SEX. ΡMO (for ΡOM); the other with the mark of value ✠ for X. Though he describes the latter as "well struck and altogether not barbarous," it would appear to be an imitation of a slightly later date, for the visor of the helmet and the jug are of different forms from those on the original coin, and on the reverse the legend ROMA seems, from the illustration, to be omitted. The other piece with the blundered legend may be of the same character.

[1] Another denomination is the quadrans, which has the mark of value *above* the head of Hercules on the obverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 337, no. 3).

[2] An otherwise unknown person. The cognomen Trio in conjunction with the Lucretia gens occurs only on coins. Another member of this gens with the same cognomen, L. Lucretius Trio, struck coins circ. B.C. 76 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 153). This gens was originally patrician, but some of its branches became plebeian, adding the *cognomina* of Carus, Gallus, Ofella, Trio and Vespillo. A variety of the denarius reads TRI only.

There is a hybrid with the reverse type of this issue and the obverse of the denarius of C. Renius (see p. 121), and another with the laureate head of Apollo.

[3] The earring is composed of beads and is only slightly spiral-shaped; the leaves are a variety which somewhat survives into the next Period.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
931	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of two drops formed of beads.[1]	Similar. [Pl. xxvi. 8 obv.]
932	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
933	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
934	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

M . BAEBI . Q . F . TAMPIL

(MARCUS BAEBIUS QUINTI FILIUS TAMPILUS)[2]

Denarius[3]

935	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop, plain; under chin, X; behind, TAMPIL	M · BAEBI · Q · F (in exergue). Apollo in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds in r. hand branch, and in l. reins, bow and arrow;[4] below horses, ROMA
936	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
937	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxvi. 9.]

[1] The earring with two drops connects the coins of this moneyer with those of the preceding one, Sextus Pompeius Fostlus.

No bronze coins are known of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. viii. 180, and 1897, p. 8) figures and describes an as with the name TRIO on the reverse, which he would class to this issue. The coin, however, seems to belong to a somewhat earlier date: firstly, because only the cognomen is given, which is not the case with bronze coins of this time; and secondly, because it is evident from all the other issues of this Period that the as was no longer struck.

[2] This moneyer was of too recent a date to be identified with M. Baebius Tampilus (or Tamphilus), who was praetor B.C. 192, and consul B.C. 181; nor could he well be a son of Q. Baebius Tampilus, who was sent on missions to Hannibal in Spain and Africa circ. B.C. 219.

[3] These denarii show two important innovations: one being the turning of the head of Roma to the left instead of to the right, and the other in changing on the reverse the usual positions of the name of ROMA and that of the moneyer. These variations and a slight difference in the style of the head of Roma, which is smaller and in rather higher relief than on other denarii of this time, render their classification a little uncertain. The reverse type, however, is very similar in style to that of the coins of the next moneyer, C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus.

[4] The reverse type of Apollo in a quadriga has been connected with Apollo *Arnasius*, who is figured at a later date on coins of the emperors Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus, and who was specially worshipped at Arna in Umbria. As in the case of those emperors, Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 16) suggests that the Baebia gens may have originally come from that city and introduced the cult of Apollo *Arnasius* at Rome. This is very conjectural. M. R. Mowat (*Rev. Num.*, 1898, p. 287 f.), from an inscription found at Tunis, thinks that *Arnasius* was a Roman gentile name. It has been suggested (Babelon, vol. i., p. 254) that the type of the denarius may be connected with the institution of the *ludi Apollinares* in B.C. 212, and in which Q. Baebius Tampilus, an ancestor of the moneyer, may have taken an active part.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
938	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; the head of Roma is smaller and the necklace is composed of pendants instead of plain beads.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 10 obv.]**
939	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
940	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

C . CVR . F . TRIGE

(CAIUS CURIATIUS FILIUS TRIGEMINUS)[2]

Denarius

941	60·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, TRIGE	ROMA (in exergue). Goddess (Juno?) in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds long sceptre in l. hand and reins in r.; she is crowned by Victory, who stands behind her; below horses, C·CVR·F **[Pl. xxvi. 11.]** (Blacas Coll.)
942	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; moneyer's name, TRIG	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
943	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

Semis

944	161·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., on which stands Victory holding wreath with fillets; before, S; above, C·CVR·F (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The change in the form of the necklace has already occurred in more than one instance (see above, no. 909, p. 126; and no. 916, p. 128).

Only silver coins are known of this issue. A variety of the denarius in the Masera hoard reads TAMPI for TAMPIV. There are hybrids, consisting of the reverse of the denarius of M. Baebius and of the obverses of those of Q. Marcius Libo (see above, p. 94) and of Gargilius (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 532, no. 1).

[2] There can be little question that this moneyer was a son of C. Curiatius Trigeminus, who filled the same office a few years previously (see above, p. 122). The types of the denarii of the two issues are the same, but small differences show that there was an interval of a few years between them. On the above coins the head of Roma is more spread, the letters of the legends are larger, and the name of ROMA is in the exergue and not on a tablet. Besides, on the bronze coins we have the addition of Victory holding a wreath, and on all the issue, silver and bronze, the letter F after the nomen. The separation of the two issues is also supported by Mommsen and Zobel (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 296), but Babelon (vol. i., pp. 446-448) describes both series together. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 105) also notes the differences in type and fabric between the coins bearing the legends C . CVR and C . CVR . F.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 445) suggests that C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus, M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus, and Q. Fabius Labeo formed a triumvirate of the mint, but Count de Salis has classed the coins of the last moneyer with the local issues (see ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 102—100).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
945	129·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvi. 13.]**
946	121·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; without Victory on prow.
			Quadrans[1]	
947	85·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; Victory on prow; before which, ⁘ **[Pl. xxvi. 14.]**
948	52·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
949	81·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; without Victory on prow. (Gnecchi)
950	76·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
951	72·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			C . AVG (CAIUS [MINUCIUS], AUGURINUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
952	60·5	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, ROMA	C·AVG (above in the *field*), divided by Ionic column, surmounted by a figure holding sceptre and ears of corn; the shaft is formed of torus-shaped blocks; to the capital is attached on either side a bell (*tintinnabulum*); at the base of the column are two lions' heads, each surmounted by an ear of corn; on the right of the column stands a togate figure, M. Minucius Faesus, holding a lituus in his r. hand; and on the left, another figure, also togate, L. Minucius Augurinus or P. Minucius Augurinus, holding a dish and a loaf, his foot resting on a measure (*modius*). (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The denominations in bronze are—with Victory: the semis, triens, quadrans, and sextans; without Victory: the semis, triens, quadrans, and uncia (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 106). Babelon (vol. i., p. 448, no. 10) figures and describes a semis in the D'Ailly collection of the usual type, and above the prow on the reverse the moneyer's name AA. CVR. If correctly described, this coin must be of a later date, and probably of the semuncial standard.

[2] This moneyer may have been a son of C. Minucius Augurinus, who was tribune of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
953	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxvi. 15.]
954	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
955	133·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C·AVG [Pl. xxvi. 16.]
			Quadrans[1]	
956	82·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ [Pl. xxvi. 17.]
			L. TREBAI (LUCIUS TREBANIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
957	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 875; the earring is of single drop and spiral-shaped; lock of hair on l. shoulder; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds in l. long sceptre and reins; below horses, L. TREBAI (Nott)

plebs B.C. 187, and who unsuccessfully proposed the imposition of a fine upon L. Scipio Asiaticus. He was also probably the father of Ti. Minucius C. f. Augurinus, who was a moneyer a few years later, and who struck denarii of similar type (see below, p. 148). The Minucia gens, which at an early date adopted the name of Augurinus, evidently derived from *Augur*, was originally patrician, but subsequently became plebeian.

The reverse design of the denarius is a representation of the bronze monument, erected outside the Porta Trigemina to L. Minucius Augurinus in commemoration of his successful attempt in B.C. 439, when praefect of the corn-market, to reduce the price of corn, as the people were suffering from a grievous famine. His statue surmounted the column. The figure on the right of the column is probably that of M. Minucius Faesus, one of the first augurs elected from the plebs after the extension of the law *de Sacerdotiis* in B.C. 300; and that on the left is either of L. Minucius Augurinus, the praefect, or of P. Minucius Augurinus, who, when consul B.C. 492, was chiefly engaged in obtaining supplies of corn from different countries on account of the famine at Rome. The lions' heads at the base of the column probably represent the two fountains in the corn-market, and the bells attached to the capital may have been used to announce the opening and closing of the market (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 228).

The pictorial nature of the type has necessitated the transfer of the name ROMA to the obverse. This is the first occurrence of such a change.

[1] Other denominations are the triens, sextans, and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 230, nos. 5, 7, 8). That writer questions the genuineness or accuracy of description of the as with C. AVG given by Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 219, no. 8), as that denomination was not struck at this time. Sig. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1900, p. 155), however, describes a specimen in his collection; but, after a careful examination, it is evident that the legend on this coin has been altered by tooling, probably from a coin of L. Saufeius (see above, p. 111). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 34) had already placed this coin amongst the forgeries of bronze pieces of the Republic.

[2] The Trebania gens is only known to us from coins; it must not be confused with the Trebonia. From similarity of type Babelon (vol. ii., p. 503) suggests that there was a mint-triumvirate of L. Trebanius, Aurelius Rufus, and Papirius Carbo. On account of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
958	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxvi. 18.] (Cracherode Coll.)
959	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
960	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of beaded single drop, with two beads at base.	Similar. [Pl. xxvi. 19.]
			Semis	
961	141·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, L·REBAI [Pl. xxvi. 20.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
962	81·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xxvi. 21.]

their barbarous fabric, Count de Salis has classed the coinages of the last two with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 150-125). It is possible that all these moneyers borrowed the reverse type of their coins from those of M. Aufidius Rusticus, which were struck a few years previously (see above, p. 130). The difference in the shape of the earring and the fact of the name of ROMA being in the exergue and not on a tablet, point to a rather later date for the coins of L. Trebanius. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 90; and 1896, pl. xi. 268) describes and figures a hybrid with the obverse of the denarius of C. Minucius Augurinus and with the reverse of that of L. Trebanius. He also mentions a denarius from the Masera hoard which has the blundered legend, L. RERANI.

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 501, 502, nos. 3, 5). On the sextans there is a caduceus behind the shoulders of Mercury on the obverse.

It is to this time that the quadrans with the moneyer's name Γ. ΜΑΤ on the reverse may be attributed (Cohen, *Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. lix., no. 4; cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 212, no. 9). The moneyer is uncertain, but he may have been a son or grandson of P. Matienus, the military tribune in Sicily to P. Scipio (B.C. 205). The quadrans is the only denomination known of this issue.

PERIOD VI.

Circ. B.C. 124—103; A.U.C. 630—651

DENOMINATIONS.—These are the same in silver and bronze as during the previous Period, with the exception that an attempt is made to introduce two new coins in bronze, the dodrans and the bes (see pp. 153, 154). The issue of the as is still in abeyance.

TYPES.—The helmeted head of Roma is still the only obverse type of the denarius. It is turned to the right; but in one instance, as in the previous Period, it is encircled by a wreath. The reverse types, however, show constant change, each moneyer selecting a design according to his fancy: in most instances illustrating some event connected with the history of his family. Some record events of long past years, but others commemorate those of more recent date. Diana in a biga does not occur, and the Dioscuri on horseback and Victory in a biga are only met with when bearing some special reference to the moneyer's family history.

The bronze coins show little change, and are mostly very light in weight, being considerably under the uncial standard. In one case, that of the coins of Publius Calpurnius (see p. 141), a complete ship, not merely the prow, is figured on the reverse, and special obverse types are given to the dodrans and the bes, thus assimilating them in this respect to the other denominations of the bronze money. They also have special marks of value.

The moneyers' names are given in a similar manner to those of the previous Period, and no attempt at any precise order is introduced, but the *praenomen* and *nomen* or the *praenomen*, *nomen* and *cognomen* usually occur. In some cases the patronymic initial is found on the bronze and not on the silver coins (see pp. 145, 146, 149); and in one issue the moneyer's name is omitted, and he can only be identified by his symbol (see p. 155). Frequently on denarii a portion of the legend is placed behind the head of Roma on the obverse, in which case the mark of value is transferred to the front, under her chin. The name of ROMA on the denarius now no longer occurs on a tablet, but in general is below an exergual line on the reverse. When, however, it is displaced by the moneyer's name, it is usually transferred to the obverse. The mark of value on the denarius, which during the previous Period was changed from X to XVI, now assumes the form ✕, which has been already explained (see above, p. 118). A only is used in all the inscriptions, both in the name of ROMA and in those of the moneyers; L or ⅃ appears indiscriminately, even in the same issue (see coins of M. Acilius Balbus, p. 150; and M. Porcius Laeca, p. 151), and there is no change in the letter P, which continues to be Ꝑ or Ꝓ. In general the letters of the legends are well formed, being somewhat large and more upright than hitherto.

CLASSIFICATION.—If we except the first two issues, those of L. Minucius and P. Calpurnius, the head of Roma is so similar in style throughout that it is not possible to divide the denarius into several series as hitherto. It

is in somewhat high relief and it wears the usual peaked helmet, but the features are rigid and hard, with little expression, which gives the design a somewhat crude and conventional appearance. These characteristics become more marked towards the end of the Period, and are still further accentuated in the next one. The earring is at first of the same shapes as in the previous Period, viz., in the form of a bunch of grapes, spiral-shaped, or consisting of two drops, but these soon give way to a plain single drop, which form is then almost continuous. As already stated, other characteristics of this Period are the constant change of the reverse type, the disappearance of the tablet on which the name of ROMA was placed, the unexceptional use of the form A, and the substitution of the mark of value X on the denarius for X or XVI. Further, history comes to our assistance, and the recording by types of events of somewhat recent occurrence enables us in some cases to identify the moneyers, and so to assign approximate dates to their coinages.

There are no certain traces of a triumvirate of the mint, such as we meet with on the local coins of this Period (see ITALY, B.C. 124—103), but similarity of fabric and peculiarities of type often point to a succession of issues if not actually contemporaneous. Of these, mention may be made of the coins of Publius Maenius Antiaticus, M. Aburius Geminus, and C. Aburius Geminus (see pp. 145-147); and of M. Porcius Laeca, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and C. Cassius (see pp. 151-153).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			L. MINVCI (LUCIUS MINUCIUS)[1] **Denarius**	
963	60·0	*AR* ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three separate pieces, slightly peaked; earring in form of bunch of grapes, and necklace; hair falling in three loose locks; another lock on l. shoulder; behind, X	L·MINVCI (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the hips, his mantle hanging on l. arm and floating behind him, in quadriga r., horses galloping; with r. hand he hurls thunderbolt, and in l. holds long sceptre and reins; below horses, ROMA

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, as the *praenomen* Lucius was borne by several branches of the Minucia gens. Mommsen (*Gesch. des röm. Münz.*, p. 525) at one time identified him with L. Minucius Thermus, who served as legate under the consul A. Manlius Vulso in Istria, B.C. 178; but later he attributed the coins to a more recent period (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 45). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 233) suggests that the moneyer may be identified with

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
964	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 1.]** (Nott)
			Semis	
965	116·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, L·MINVCI
			Quadrans[1]	
966	53·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; before prow, ⁘ (Blacas Coll.)
967	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 2.]**
			Γ . CALΓ (PUBLIUS CALPURNIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
968	60·4	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 963; the visor is even at the ends, not peaked; no lock of hair on l. shoulder; and earring in form of bunch of grapes; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). Female figure, Venus, draped, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins in r. hand, and whip with loose thong in l.; above, Victory flying l. with wreath; the flank of the near horse is ornamented with a star; below horses, Γ·CALΓ (Nott)

Minucius Thermus, who was with L. Valerius Flaccus in Asia B.C. 86, but that date would be correspondingly too late.

These denarii, which have some points of resemblance to those of L. Trebanius (see above, p. 136), viz., the same type of reverse and the same lock of hair on the l. shoulder of Roma, yet bear the mark of value X, and thus form a connecting link between the two Periods. They vary, however, from the main class of the denarii of Period VI. in having the head of Roma widespread and in low relief, and in her wearing an earring shaped like a bunch of grapes. These characteristics are also found on the coins of P. Calpurnius, next described, which show that the issues were either of the same time or followed close on after each other. Their fabric somewhat suggests local issues.

A variety of the denarius from the Masera hoard reads L.MINVCIV (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 23).

[1] Another denomination is the triens (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 234, no. 17).

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 314) suggests that he may be the P. Calpurnius Lanarius who took part in the revolt of Sertorius B.C. 73, but he was more probably connected with the Piso branch of the Calpurnia gens, the types both of the silver and bronze coins referring to the triumph of C. Calpurnius Piso B.C. 184, after his victory over the Lusitani and Celtiberi. Both Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) and Babelon (vol. i.,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
969	59·3	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Semis[1]	
970	141·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Ship to r.; on which stands Victory holding wreath, and behind her, pilot holding rudder; the side of the ship is inscribed ROMA; below, dolphin; before, S; above, Γ · CALΓ
			C. NVMITORI (CAIUS NUMITORIUS)[2] **Denarius**	
971	59·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief,[3] wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, spiral-shaped, and necklace; hair falling in three symmetrical locks; under chin, X; behind, ROMA	C · NVMITORI (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand and reins in l. **[Pl. xxvii. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)

p. 286, no. 2) have mistaken the star on the flank of the near horse for the mark of value X. Garrucci (*Mon. dell' Italia ant.*, pp. 66, 67) has identified the figure in the chariot as that of Venus, and the star as her symbol. Of what may have been the connection between the Calpurnia gens and the goddess Venus we do not appear to have any record. The similarity in the obverse type and in fabric between the coins of P. Calpurnius and L. Minucius has already been noticed (see above, p. 140).

[1] Another denomination is the quadrans, which has the same type of reverse as the semis. Babelon (vol. i., p. 286, no. 3) figures a variety of the semis with the legend ROMA under the ship in the place of the dolphin, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 71) says he has never met with a specimen. This is the first instance of a substantial variation in the type of reverse of the bronze money. This change of type and the rude fabric of the denarius rather suggest a local issue.

[2] This moneyer has been identified as Caius Numitorius, who was a distinguished member of the aristocratic party (i.e. of Sulla), and who was put to death by Marius and Cinna, B.C. 87 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 261). This attribution is somewhat uncertain, if the issue of the coins took place circ. B.C. 124. He appears to be the only member of the Numitoria gens of whom coins are known.

[3] This is the typical head of Roma on the denarii of this Period. It is in rather high relief, and the features are rigid and hard, with little expression, which gives the design a somewhat crude and conventional appearance. This treatment of the head becomes more accentuated in the next Period. The spiral-shaped earring, which was a marked peculiarity of the previous Period, is only continued for a short time, and it then becomes again a plain single drop. The mark of value is always X.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
972	143·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, C. NVM ITORI
973	136·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
974	97·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; earring in form of bunch of grapes;[1] above, ••••	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xxvii. 5.]
			Quadrans[2]	
975	72·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ [Pl. xxvii. 6.]
			V. AES. GRAG (LUCIUS ANTESTIUS GRAGULUS)[3]	
			Denarius	
976	61·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is spiral-shaped; under chin, X; behind, GRAG	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the hips, hurling thunderbolt with r. hand and holding sceptre and reins in l., in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 963; below horses, V · AES (Nott)

[1] This earring is precisely similar to that on the denarii of L. Minucius and P. Calpurnius.

[2] The sextans is also known of this issue (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 263, no. 6). The moneyer's name on it reads C. NVMITOR, as also on varieties of the semis and quadrans. The triens and quadrans, reading C. NVM only, appear to belong to another moneyer (see Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 26), and they are probably of a little later date. They may have been struck by a member of the Numonia gens.

[3] This moneyer is not mentioned in history. Babelon (vol. i., p. 146) suggests that he may have been a son of C. Antestius, who filled the office of moneyer a few years previously (see p. 114), and whose denarii he somewhat copied, viz., in the shape of the earring, in placing the mark of value under the chin and the cognomen behind the head of Roma, and in having a symbol on the reverse of the bronze coins. That his cognomen was "*Gragulus*" and not "*Gracchus*," as Vaillant conjectured (*Num. fam. rom.*, vol. i., p. 71), is proved by the unique quadrans in the Paris Cabinet from the D'Ailly Collection, inscribed GRAGV (see p. 143). The bird (*gragulus* or *graculus*, a jackdaw) is a punning allusion to the moneyer's cognomen. Similar *symboles parlants* have already been noticed, notably in the case of the moneyer who signs his coins TOD and has as symbol a bird (*Todillus*, see p. 76), and of M. Junius Silanus, whose symbol is an ass's head (see p. 115). Later the coins of C. Fabius C. f. Buteo have a heron or *buteo* (Babelon, vol. i., p. 486).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
977	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
978	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 7.]**
979	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of double drop, beaded.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Triens	
980	51·0	Æ ·7	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝; above, GRAG ⁝	ROMA below Prow r., on which stands a jackdaw (*gragulus*) r.; before, ⁝; above, [V·AE]S ⁝
			Quadrans[1]	
981	56·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; above, •••; behind, GRAG	Similar; before prow, ⁝
	50·0	Æ ·75	Similar; no marks of value; below head of Hercules, ROMA	Similar; below prow, GRA GV; no marks of value before prow, and no moneyer's name above.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 147, no. 13.]

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 148) describes also the sextans and uncia, the existence of which Bahrfeldt questions (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 24). A variety of the quadrans reads L.ANTES not in monogram; another is without the cognomen on the obverse; and a third has LANES and no bird for V.AES and bird. The weights of the triens and quadrans in the British Museum show how irregular these were at this time. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) figures a hybrid with the reverse type of the denarius of L. Antestius, but reading E.AES, and with the obverse type of that of Q. Antonius Balbus, viz., head of Jupiter, laureate, and behind, S·C; and mentions another with the obverse of L. Antestius and reverse of M. Aburius Geminus (see p. 146). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 24) describes a third piece with the obverse of L. Antestius and the reverse of C. Antestius, i.e. with the Dioscuri and a dog below (see p. 114).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. FABRINI	
			(MARCUS FABRINIUS)[1]	
			Triens	
982	99·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, M·FABRI NI **[Pl. xxvii. 9.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans	
983	85·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ **[Pl. xxvii. 10.]**
984	72·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
985	66·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
986	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Sextans[2]	
987	50·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing chlamys and winged petasus; behind shoulders, caduceus, and ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝

[1] The only mention of the Fabrinia gens is on coins, and M. Fabrinius is the only member who filled the office of moneyer. Denarii of M. Fabrinius have not been met with, but it is probable that some were struck, as at this period it would be quite unusual for a moneyer to issue bronze coins only. On account of their light weight the bronze coins of M. Fabrinius are generally attributed to a somewhat later date than that given here, but as their fabric and style correspond with other coins classed to this date they are included with them.

[2] The semis is also known of this issue (Babelon, vol. i., p. 489, no. 1), on which Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 119, and 1900, p. 47) notes variations in the reading and placing of the moneyer's name, as also on the triens and quadrans.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Γ . ΜΑΕ . ΑΤ . ΜΡ	
			(PUBLIUS MAENIUS ANTIATICUS MARCI FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
988	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, X	ROMA (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds in r. hand wreath and in l. goad and reins; below, Γ · ΜΑΕ . ΑΤ (Cracherode Coll.)
989	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
990	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 11.]**
			Quadrans[2]	
991	87·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, Γ · ΜΑΕ . ΑΤ . ΜΡ
992	44·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
993	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar; below head, club.	Similar.
994	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name incorrectly given, Γ ΝΕ ΑΤ ΜΡ (Borrell)

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably a descendant of C. Maenius, who was consul B.C. 338, and who, on account of his victory over the Latin army near Antium in that year, appears to have obtained the surname of Antiaticus. The type of the reverse may refer to this victory. It is similar to that on coins of C. Numitorius (see p. 141). The patronymic initials ΜΡ (Marci Filius) occur only on the bronze coins, and are placed after the cognomen. Both these circumstances are unusual.

[2] Other denominations are the triens and uncia (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 164, 165, nos. 8, 10). On the latter the moneyer's name reads Γ . ΜΑΕ . ΑΤ only. There are hybrids formed of the reverse of the denarius of P. Maenius and of the obverse of that of M. Porcius Laeca (see p. 151), and of the obverse of P. Maenius and the reverse of M. Aburius Geminus (see p. 146).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ABVRI . MF . GEM	
			(MARCUS ABURIUS MARCI FILIUS GEMINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
995	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, GEM[2]	ROMA (in exergue). Sol, draped, his mantle floating behind him, in quadriga r., horses galloping;[3] he holds whip with loose thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, M . ABVRI (Cracherode Coll.)
996	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
997	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[4]	
998	89·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, M . ABVRI . MF GEM (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] An unknown moneyer, but not improbably a son of M. Aburius, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 187, and praetor B.C. 176, and a brother of the next moneyer, C. Aburius Geminus. The cognomen *Geminus* was given to the supposed father of the moneyer, M. Aburius, and his twin-brother, C. Aburius, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 185 and ambassador to Masinissa in Africa B.C. 171.

[2] A variety is without the legend GEM, and has the mark of value X behind the head. It may be a hybrid formed of the obverse of the denarius of the previous moneyer, P. Maenius Antiaticus. Other hybrids exist with the obverses of denarii of Cn. Lucretius Trio (see p. 132) and L. Antestius Gragulus (see p. 142). Also the obverses of denarii of M. Aburius, or C. Aburius, are known with the reverses of L. Antestius Gragulus, P. Maenius Antiaticus (see p. 145), and M. Vargunteius (see p. 163, and Babelon, vol. i., pp. 96, 97).

[3] This type may have a general significance like those of Jupiter or Diana in a quadriga. Numismatists have, however, sought to connect it with the name Aburius, supposing it to be derived from *amburere* (to burn), sometimes written *aburere* (Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 118). This suggestion, however, seems a little fanciful. On some denarii the thong of the whip is not loose but encircles the handle.

[4] Varieties of the quadrans read M . ABVRI . GEM or M . ABVR only. The only other denomination known is the uncia. Babelon (vol. i., p. 97) says that the semis reading M . ABVRI NI is an altered piece of M. Fabrinius (see p. 144), but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 6) does not question the genuineness of the specimen in the Berlin Cabinet, and adds that Friedländer and the present curators defend it. As in the case of the previous moneyer, the patronymic initials MF (Marci Filius) only occur on the bronze coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. ABVRI. GEM	
			(CAIUS ABURIUS GEMINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
999	60·2	AR ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, GEM (same as no. 995).	ROMA (in exergue). Mars in armour, in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds trophy in r. hand, and spear, shield, and reins in l.; below horses, C. ABVRI **[Pl. xxvii. 14.]** (Nott)
1000	57·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Triens	
1001	111·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, C · ABVRI / GEM
			Quadrans[2]	
1002	65·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
1003	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
1004	31·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] As mentioned above, this moneyer was probably a brother of M. Aburius Geminus, and may have been a colleague of his at the mint. The obverse type of the denarius of each is identical. That of the reverse of C. Aburius may allude to some military triumph connected with the Aburia gens, of which very little is known. Babelon (vol. i., p. 94) suggests that C. Aburius, M. Aburius, and M. Porcius Laeca (see p. 151) formed a mint-triumvirate. He also mentions hybrids formed of the reverse of the denarius of C. Aburius and the obverses of those of Cn. Lucretius Trio (see p. 132), L. Antestius Gragulus (see p. 142), and M. Porcius Laeca. It may be only a coincidence that the hybrids of the coins of Caius and Marcus Aburius are so similar.

[2] There are several varieties of the quadrans. One has the legend on the reverse differently divided, C. ABVRI. GE / M; and another has GEM above the prow and ROMA below. Other denominations are the sextans and the uncia as the above described triens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 95, nos. 4, 5).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			TI . MINVCI . C . F . AVGVRINI	
			(TIBERII MINUCII CAII FILII AUGURINI)[1]	
			Denarius	
1005	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, ✕	ROMA (above, in the *field*) divided by Ionic column, surmounted by a statue; the shaft is formed of torus-shaped blocks; at the base of the column are two ears of corn; on the r. of the column stands M. Minucius Faesus, togate and holding a lituus in his r. hand; and on the left, L. Minucius Augurinus, or P. Minucius Augurinus, holding a dish and a loaf, his foot resting on a modius; around, TI · MINVCI · C · F · AVG VRINI
1006	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 16.]** (Nott)
			Triens[2]	
1007	87·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁘	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, TI·AVGVR INI and lituus. **[Pl. xxvii. 17.]**

[1] This moneyer is evidently a son of C. Minucius Augurinus, who struck coins a few years earlier (see p. 135). The types of the reverses of the denarii of the two issues are similar, but those of the obverses vary according to the characteristics of the Period to which each is assigned, viz., in the style of the head of Roma, the shape of the earring, and the form of the mark of value. Varieties of the denarius read MINVC for MINVCI and AVGVRNI for AVGVRINI.

[2] Other denominations are the semis and quadrans (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 232, nos. 11, 14). Varieties of the semis have the legends, TI.AVGVR, TI AVGVRI and TI.AVGVRINI. It is evident from these coins and also from the denarii that this moneyer's name was in the genitive case, and not in the nominative as usual. The lituus is a *symbole parlant* of the cognomen *Augurinus*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . MARCI . MF	
			(MARCUS MARCIUS MANII FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1008	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, modius.	Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with close thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below, divided by two ears of corn and in two lines, M MAR C / RO MA (Cracherode Coll.)
1009	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1010	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1011	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxvii. 18.]** (Nott)
1012	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1013	49·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Triens	
1014	112·0	Æ ·85	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮; above, M·MARCI / MF **[Pl. xxvii. 19.]**
1015	111·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
1016	97·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend, M·MARCI / MF (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is evidently the son of Manius Marcius, who during his aedileship, circ. B.C. 154, was the first to distribute corn to the people at one *as* per modius (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xviii., 3, 15, *Manius Marcius aedilis plebis primum frumentum populo in modios assibus datavit*). The symbol on the obverse and the type of the reverse of the denarius refer to this circumstance.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
1017	93·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝; moneyer's name, M·MARCI MF
1018	76·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·MARCI MF **[Pl. xxvii. 20.]**
			M. ACILI. BALBVS (MANIUS ACILIUS BALBUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1019	61·3	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind, BALBVS; below, ROMA; the whole within laurel-wreath.	M·ACILI (in exergue). Jupiter, accompanied by Victory, in quadriga r., horses galloping; the god hurls thunderbolt with r. hand and holds sceptre in l.; Victory holds whip with loose thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, Macedonian shield. **[Pl. xxviii. 1.]** (Nott)
1020	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1021	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyer's name, BALBVS	Similar. (Hume)
			Quadrans[3]	
1022	62·0	Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁝; above, M·ACIL **[Pl. xxviii. 2.]**

[1] Only the triens and quadrans in bronze are known of this issue. A variety of the latter has the moneyer's name, M. MARCI. M. F, on the reverse in one line above the prow (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 13).

[2] Possibly a son of Manius Acilius Balbus, who was consul B.C. 114, and a grandson of the consul M. Acilius L. f. K. n. Balbus, B.C. 150, who appears to have commanded in the Macedonian war, which terminated in the defeat of Perseus at Pydna B.C. 168, an event to which the type of the reverse and the wreath on the obverse may relate.

[3] The semis of this issue, reading M. ACI, is figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 102, no. 2), who also notes a variety of the quadrans with M. ACILI.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . ΓORC . LAECA	
			(MARCUS PORCIUS LAECA)[1]	
			Denarius	
1023	61·8	AR ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, ✕; behind head, ⊬AECA	ROMA (in exergue). Libertas, crowned by Victory, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds cap of Liberty in r. hand and reins in l.; behind her, sceptre; below horses, M·ΓORC [Pl. xxviii. 3.]
1024	61·5	AR ·75	Similar; moneyer's name, LAECA	Similar. [Pl. xxviii. 4.] (Cracherode Coll.)
			CN . DOM, DOMƐ, OR DOMI	
			(CNAEUS DOMITIUS [AHENOBARBUS])[2]	
			Denarius	
1025	61·5	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c.; similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, ✕; behind head, ear of corn.	CN . DOM (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with close thong in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, a man attacking a hound with a spear; above biga, ROMA [Pl. xxviii. 5.] (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer, who is only known from his coins, was a descendant of P. Porcius Laeca, who was praetor in B.C. 195, and who proposed and carried the law *de Provocatione*, which granted to the people the right of appeal in criminal matters. This circumstance, as Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 286) pointed out, is evidently commemorated in the reverse type of the denarius. M. Porcius Laeca may have been a colleague at the mint of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and C. Cassius; but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 368) would associate with him Marcus and Caius Aburius (see above, pp. 146, 147). There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of this denarius and the reverse of the denarius of P. Maenius Antiaticus (see p. 145). No bronze coins are known of this moneyer.

[2] Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, to whom these coins may be attributed, was the grandson of the consul suffectus of the same name in B.C. 162, who had also been a moneyer (see above, p. 82), and a son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus who was consul B.C. 122 and proconsul B.C. 121. The above moneyer was tribune of the plebs B.C. 104, pontifex maximus some time after the passing of the *lex Domitia*, by which the right of election was transferred from the priestly colleges to the people: consul B.C. 96 with C. Cassius (see p. 153); and censor B.C. 92 with L. Licinius Crassus, the orator (see p. 184).

Count de Salis seems to have attributed to this moneyer three different issues of coins bearing his name: (i.) the above described; (ii.) that struck in conjunction with Quintus Curtius and Marcus Silanus, which from its fabric is classed to a local mint (see ITALY, B.C. 124—103); and (iii.) that struck when censor with L. Licinius Crassus and others (see p. 184).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1026	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; the man appears to be attacking a female hound. **[Pl. xxviii. 6.]**
			Semis	
1027	170·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, CN·DOMI[1]
1028	121·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; CN·DOMI **[Pl. xxviii. 7.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
1029	68·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, CN·DOMI ⋮ **[Pl. xxviii. 8.]**
			Quadrans	
1030	78·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, CN·DOMI ⋮ **[Pl. xxviii. 9.]**
1031	90·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; CN·DOMI **[Pl. xxviii. 10.]**

Babelon (vol. i., pp. 460-465) appears to agree with Count de Salis, but Bahrfeldt, who has gone minutely into the chronology of the coinages of the Domitii Ahenobarbi (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, pp. 53-71), favours Mommsen's view, and attributes the above coins to the consul of B.C. 122; and those struck in conjunction with Quintus Curtius and Marcus Silanus and also as censor to the consul of B.C. 96.

The reverse type probably relates to the defeat in B.C. 121 of the Gallic tribes, the Allobroges and the Arverni, under Bituitus, near Vindalium, by the Roman consul Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, the moneyer's father. In this engagement Bituitus is said to have sent against the Roman soldiers packs of enormous hounds in order to frighten them (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 461). If this explanation is correct these coins cannot be attributed, as Mommsen has done (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 326), to the consul of B.C. 122, but rather to his son, who wished to record the great deeds of his father. The reference of the ear of corn on the obverse has not been explained. Babelon (vol. i., p. 461) draws attention to the similarity of the types of the denarii of Cn. Domitius and M. Marcius Mn. f. (see above, p. 149), and suggests that they were colleagues in the mint. As the denarii are throughout so like in fabric during this Period, and the types often similar, it is difficult to say who may have held joint office at the mint. Count de Salis appears, however, to have associated M. Porcius Laeca, Cn. Domitius and C. Cassius in a mint-triumvirate.

[1] This and the following coins reading CN·DOMI or CN·DOMI have been classed by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 249) and by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 458-9) to the member of the Domitia gens who struck denarii at the beginning of the 2nd cent. (see p. 82). Though the as and the sextans with CN·DOM probably do belong to that time, the denominations here described, from their style, fabric and weight are of a later date, and in these respects correspond precisely with other bronze coins classed to the end of that century (B.C. 124—103). They therefore form part of the first coinage struck by the Cn. Domitius who was consul in B.C. 96 and censor in B.C. 92. The form "Dometianus" for "Domitianus" appears only to occur on coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. CASSI	
			(CAIUS CASSIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1032	60·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, X and voting urn.	ROMA (in exergue). Libertas, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds cap of Liberty in r. hand and long sceptre and reins in l.; below horses, C·CASSI
1033	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxviii. 11.]
1034	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Dodrans[2]	
1035	238·0	Æ 1·1	Bust of Vulcan r., draped and wearing laureate pileus; behind, pincers and marks of value S:: (i.e. nine unciae).	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S::; above, C·CASSI [Pl. xxviii. 12.]

[1] This moneyer was probably C. Cassius L. f. Longinus, the younger son of L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, who, as tribune of the plebs in B.C. 137, proposed and carried the *lex tabellaria*, which established the right of voting by ballot in criminal cases tried in the comitia by the whole body of the people. He was consul B.C. 127, and in B.C. 113 was one of the judges in the trial of the vestal virgins. C. Cassius was himself consul B.C. 96 with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, but little else is known of his life. The urn on the obverse evidently refers to the trial of the vestal virgins (see Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 348), and the reverse type, like that of the coins of M. Porcius Laeca (see p. 151) to the liberal views held by the Cassia gens. Like Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, C. Cassius records on his coins an event connected with his family which had happened only a few years previously. From this, and also from similarity of type, it is suggested that he was an officer of the mint with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and M. Porcius Laeca.

The obverse of the denarius of C. Cassius forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of M. Vargunteius (see p. 163), and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 81) mentions another in the Vienna Collection with the reverse of that of M. Aemilius Scaurus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 120, no. 8); and a third, with the reverse of the denarius of Tiberius with seated figure of the emperor. This last piece is curious, as the two issues were so far apart.

[2] The issue of the dodrans and the bes was quite exceptional. They may have been intended to supply the place of the as, which had been suspended at this period. This is the only instance of the striking of the bes at Rome; later, another attempt was made to issue the dodrans (see below, coins of M. Metellus, attributed to B.C. 94, p. 177). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 81) figures the quadrans of this series. It was in the Bignami Collection, and appears to be unique. It is of the usual type.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Bes	
	190·0	Æ ·9	Head of young Bacchus r.,[1] [bound with ivy;] hair in ringlets; behind, marks of value S: (i.e. eight unciae).	Similar; before prow, S:

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 326, no. 3.]

C. CAMP

(CAIUS CAMPANIANUS?)[2]

Quadrans

1036	80·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, C. CAMP
1037	74·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 13.]**

T. Q.

(TITUS QUINCTIUS [FLAMININUS])[3]

Denarius

1038	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind head, flamen's cap.	ROMA (in exergue). The Dioscuri on horseback, charging r.; each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; below horses, T Q divided by a round Macedonian shield. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 241) says it is the head of Bacchus bound with ivy, but Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 48, no. 5) identifies it as of Venus with wreath of flowers.

[2] The interpretation of this monogram is somewhat uncertain. The cognomen Campanianus, or Campanius, occurs somewhat frequently in inscriptions. Mommsen (*C.I.L. Neap.*, no. 6801) mentions a Julius Felix Campanianus who was *praefectus Urbi*; also C. Campanianus, who commanded in the First Legion. It is, however, not possible to identify the moneyer of these coins, which do not seem to have been hitherto noticed. They appear to belong to the time to which they are assigned, as they are similar in fabric and weight to other bronze pieces of the Period. The quadrans is the only denomination in the British Museum.

[3] The magistrate who struck these coins has usually been identified with Titus Quinctius

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1039	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1040	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 14.]**
1041	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Semis [1]	
1042	148·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, T · Q **[Pl. xxviii. 15.]**
1043	129·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			ELEPHANT'S HEAD [2]	
			Denarius	
1044	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, ✕	Female figure, Pax, in biga r., horses galloping; she is fully draped, and holds olive-branch in r. hand and sceptre and reins in l.; below horses, elephant's head r., with bell attached, and below it, ROMA **[Pl. xxviii. 16.]**

Flamininus, who was consul in B.C. 123. If, however, Count de Salis's classification is correct, we must seek for this moneyer amongst the members of the next generation of the Quinctia gens.

The type of the reverse and also the symbol, the shield, relate to the great victory of T. Quinctius Flamininus over Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalae in B.C. 197, after which that general offered up special vows to the Dioscuri at the temple of Delphi. This would account for the recurrence on the reverse of this type of the Dioscuri which had fallen out of use for some time. The flamen's cap on the obverse is a *symbole parlant* of the cognomen of the moneyer.

[1] Other denominations are the triens and quadrans (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 392, 393, nos. 4, 5).

[2] The occurrence of the moneyer's symbol only without his name is exceptional at this time.

The elephant's head shows that these coins were struck by a member of the Caecilia gens, of which it was the special symbol, but by which member is uncertain, as so many held high state offices at the end of the 2nd cent. B.C. Babelon (vol. i., p. 272) has identified these coins with Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, to whom the following issue is assigned. As both issues were struck about the same time, and as they have different types of reverse, it is more probable that they belong to separate moneyers.

The head of the elephant commemorates the victories of L. Caecilius Metellus over the Carthaginians in Sicily during the first Punic War, more especially that at Panormus in B.C. 251, in which engagement he captured all Hasdrubal's elephants. The figure in the chariot is more likely that of Pax than Pietas (Babelon, vol. i., p. 272), as Q. Caecilius Metellus did not receive the title of *Pius* till after B.C. 99 (see next issue), and the coins were struck before that date. The usual attributes of Pax on later coins are the olive-branch and sceptre. The type may refer to the peace which followed the first Punic War.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1045	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1046	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1047	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
1048	145·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, elephant's head r., with bell.
1049	93·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
1050	84·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			Quadrans[1]	
1051	71·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xxviii. 17.]**
1052	45·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

Q. MET

(QUINTUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS)[2]

Denarius

1053	60·2	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 971; the visor is in three pieces, even at the ends; the earring is of plain single drop; under chin, X; behind head, Q · MET	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses walking; he holds branch in r. hand and thunderbolt and reins in l. **[Pl. xxviii. 18.]**

[1] Other denominations are the triens and sextans, of the usual types, but on the latter there is a caduceus behind the bust of Mercury (Babelon, vol. i., p. 274, nos. 40, 42).

[2] Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius, to whom these coins may be ascribed, was the son of Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus. He received *circ.* B.C. 99 the surname of *Pius* on account of the affection he displayed for his father when in banishment. At the age of twenty he accompanied his father to Numidia (B.C. 109), was praetor B.C. 89, commanded in the Social War, was consul B.C. 80 with Sulla, went as proconsul in the following year to Spain to prosecute the war against Sertorius, when he was proclaimed *imperator* by his army (Plut., *Sertorius*, xxii.) and struck coins with that title (see SPAIN, B.C. 79—77), and was elected Pontifex Maximus B.C. 65. He died at the end of the following year or at the beginning of the year after. The reverse type of his denarii probably refers to the splendid triumph accorded to his father in B.C. 107 on his return from Numidia. The forms of the visor of the helmet of Roma are exceptional at this time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1054	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1055	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; the visor is in two pieces, even at the ends.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 19 obv.]**
			Semis	
1056	156·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, Q·MET
1057	136·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxviii. 20.]**
1058	99·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1059	120·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q·MET
			Triens	
1060	58·0	Æ ·7	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮
			Quadrans[1]	
1061	66·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮ **[Pl. xxviii. 21.]**
1062	59·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
1063	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1064	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1065	42·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1066	43·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q·ME (Blacas Coll.)
1067	42·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1881, pp. 165-169; and 1896, pp. 61, 62) gives other readings of the moneyer's name on the semis, as Q·ME, Q·MT, and Q·METEL; and on the quadrans as Q·METE, Q·MET, and Q·MTE. He would class to this issue the as of the usual type with the moneyer's name Q·ME on the reverse (see above, p. 79), but this attribution is impossible, as that denomination was not struck when Q. Caecilius Metellus held office at the mint. It belongs to the beginning of the 2nd cent. B.C., not to the end. He notes a specimen at Revanna of the uncia quoted by Babelon from Riccio (vol. i., p. 267, no. 27) with reverse type Q·METE in a wreath; but he condemns the example at Berlin. The weights of the bronze coins of this issue are very irregular, some of the quadrantes in the case of the British Museum series being heavier than the triens.

PERIOD VII.

Circ. B.C. 102—92; A.U.C. 652—662

DENOMINATIONS.—The chief occurrence to be noticed under this heading is the revival of the issue of the silver quinarius, which had been in abeyance at the Roman mint for about a century or a little more (see above, pp. 36, 44). The re-issue of this coin was ordered by the *Lex Clodia*, the date of which, though somewhat uncertain, was about B.C. 104; but Count de Salis did not consider that the new law came into operation till B.C. 102, to which year he attributes the coinage of C. Egnatuleius, which consists only of the earliest pieces of this denomination. From the evidence of finds it seems that this new coin soon put out of circulation the old victoriatus, as it is only in the earliest finds, those of Maserà, Riccia and S. Giovanni Incarico, that these pieces were met with in any number. As will be seen below, these hoards were buried at the end of B.C. 93, or very early in the following year. The principal silver coin is still the denarius, and in the bronze money no change occurs, except that in a single instance an unsuccessful attempt is made to continue the *dodrans*, which with the *bes* was first struck at Rome a few years before (see above, pp. 153, 154). The other bronze coins are the semis and its divisions to the uncia; but the last denomination is rarely met with. The issue of the as was not yet resumed. The weights of the majority of the bronze coins are considerably below the uncial standard.

TYPES.—The type of the reverse of the denarius now changes in the case of each moneyer or group of moneyers, that of the Dioscuri being quite abandoned. These types of reverse are of the same character as those of the previous Period, as they usually relate to some event connected with the history of the moneyer's family. For the first time since the introduction of the denarius new obverse types are introduced on two occasions, the head of Roma being displaced for that of another divinity. The first instance occurs in the special issue of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, which took place in B.C. 100 (see below, p. 170). These coins provide us with the precise date of this important change. The second instance was in the case of the joint-issues of M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f., Q. Fabius Maximus, and C. Serveilius (*circ.* B.C. 94), who still further varied their coinages by issuing two types for the obverse of their denarius, the head of Apollo as well as that of Roma (see pp. 175-180). After B.C. 92 the head of Roma as the type of obverse becomes rather the exception than the rule. The mark of value on the denarius is X, but during B.C. 92 there is a partial return to the older form of X. In two cases, on the coins of T. Cloulius (p. 165), and on those of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (p. 170), the mark of value is omitted, the first being the earliest instance of this omission. The type of the reverse of the new quinarius was copied from that of the old victoriatus, and that of the obverse on the earlier issues is either the head of Apollo or of Jupiter, the latter being also the type of the victoriatus. This new coin also bears its mark of value, Q. for quinarius, the older form V (= 5 asses) not being applicable, as it was now current for eight asses. Ancient writers appear to have applied the name of victoriatus to this

new coin, probably from its type of reverse, for Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 3, 46) says, *Is qui nunc victoriatus appellatur lege Clodia percussus est.* Varro and later historians of the empire also gave to the victoriatus the value of the quinarius: *Victoriatus nunc tantundem valet quantum quinarius* (Maecianus, *Distributio*, § xlv.). Another innovation of this Period is the use of symbols or letters as privy marks of the mint, probably intended as a check on the number of dies supplied to each *officina*. This would seem to be the purpose of these marks rather than to denote the amount of bullion used by each die, since after careful comparison of coins bearing the same mint-marks, it has been found that such duplicates have always been struck from the same dies.

A further innovation is the serrating or dentating of the edge of the denarius, of which hitherto only three solitary instances appear to have occurred in the Roman republican coinage. The first was in the case of the denarii bearing the symbol a wheel, which Count de Salis has attributed to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 217—197); the second, in the coinage of C. Juventius Talna, *circ.* B.C. 172—151 (see above, p. 102); and possibly, a third, in the coinage of M. Sergius Silus, which Count de Salis has also attributed to local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94). In the last two instances the serrated edge was quite exceptional, as most of the denarii of those moneyers have the edges plain. Amongst the Romans these denarii were known as *nummi serrati*, and Tacitus (*Germ.* 5), in speaking of the Germans, his contemporaries, says: *Pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque.* No further instance of the serrated edge on Roman coins occurs till B.C. 92, in which year all the denarii are thus treated. The most ancient serrated coins are gold and silver pieces of Carthage, *circ.* B.C. 240—200; and the bronze money, probably of Antiochus III., the Great, of Syria (B.C. 222—187), and of Philip V. of Macedon (B.C. 220—179). From B.C. 92 it was generally adopted at the Roman mint, but not at all to the exclusion of the plain edge, and continued intermittently till about B.C. 70, when it fell into disuse. It is therefore evident that the serrating of coins was only practised occasionally in certain countries and during short periods. Numerous suggestions have been made as to the purpose this peculiar mode of treating coins may have served. It could certainly not have been adopted to prevent the clipping of coins, since a ragged edge would have lent itself more readily to this species of fraud than a plain one; nor could it have been with the object of proving the genuineness of the metal, for, as we have seen, bronze coins were also treated in this manner; and, moreover, plated Roman denarii sometimes have the edge serrated. Svoronos (*Bull. de Corr. Hell.*, 1894, p. 122) suggests that in this shape these coins represent "astral bodies," and Babelon (vol. i., *Introd.*, p. liii.), in remarking on the rude fabric of some of the serrated denarii, concludes that they were struck at local mints and specially intended for commercial purposes outside Italy. Count de Salis, however, did not share this view with Babelon, for with the two exceptions above mentioned, he has attributed all the *nummi serrati* to the Roman mint. It is therefore evident that the serrating of the coins had no particular significance, but was only a fashion, which may have been considered ornamental and which was sporadic, occurring at certain epochs and then vanishing. In what manner the serration was done is also a question. The readiest way

would no doubt have been to cut the *flan* or blank with a dentated punch, but the great irregularity of the cuts shows that this could not well have been the process, although the actual striking of the coin might have caused some irregularity of edge. Bahrfeldt (*Berliner Münzblätter*, 1904, p. 441) thinks that each cut was made with a file, the flan being thus treated either before or after the actual striking of the coin. Another suggestion is that each piece was separately treated, and that the indentations were made with a chisel. As filing the edge of a coin would have considerably altered its weight, the chisel process seems the more probable one if that of the dentated punch be not accepted. It can be well understood that such a tedious process of serrating the edge piece by piece did not meet with much favour, and that in consequence it was only occasionally practised. As a rule the serrated denarii are larger and somewhat thinner than those with plain edges.

In the bronze coinage several variations are met with of more or less importance: such as the occurrence of symbols relating in some way to the history of the moneyers' families, variations in the spelling of the moneyers' names, and the use of a new type, as shown in the case of the quadrans of L. Opeimius (see p. 173). A few bronze coins without the moneyers' names are attributed to this Period (see p. 168).

The moneyers' names are of the same character as in the previous Period. With one exception, that of the joint issue of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (see p. 170), the nomen or cognomen is always accompanied by the praenomen, and the first is generally followed by the patronymic initial, and in a few instances by the cognomen. The coinage attributed to B.C. 94 was struck by a triumvirate of the mint, M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f., Q. Fabius Maximus, and C. Serveilius, and in B.C. 92 we have the most unusual instance of a union of five moneyers, *quinquevirate* (see p. 184). These are the only instances of a union of moneyers during this Period. The only epigraphic point to be noticed is the occasional occurrence of the letter ꟾ for L.

CLASSIFICATION.—Independently of any historical evidence or other data the denarius of this Period with the head of Roma appears to fall into three series or groups. In Series I. it closely resembles in style and type that found on coins of the previous Period; in Series II. it is in higher relief, and the features are rigid and have a hard and conventional appearance; and in Series III. there is a return to a style somewhat approaching that of the denarius of Series I. Minor varieties connecting the issues of these different series will be noted in the descriptions of the coins. Direct historical evidence for the classification of the coins of this Period is supplied by the issue of the quinarius under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia*, the special coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio (B.C. 100), and the quinquevirate of the mint of M. Aurelius Scaurus, L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius, L. Pomponius, and C. Publicius Malleolus, which Count de Salis attributed to B.C. 92.

In addition to the evidence of fabric and history, we have from this time that of finds, which is of the highest importance for the determination of the succession of the issues. In ascertaining the date of burial of a hoard it is necessary not only to note the various issues which it contains, the number of specimens of each issue and their state of preservation, but also to take

into consideration changes in the coinage, such as the introduction of new denominations, the cessation of others, and any alteration in the standard of weight, and the circumstances under which the hoard may have been concealed. For purposes of comparison the contents of the chief finds of coins of the Republican and early Augustan times have been set out in tabular form, and will be found in the "Tables of Finds" at the end of this work. In the *Introduction* an account of each deposit, in chronological order, will be given; but, for convenience of reference, under each Period such finds as specially refer to the coinage of that epoch will be separately mentioned.

The hoards which would appear to have been concealed between B.C. 102—92 are those of Maserà (near Padua), Riccia (near Beneventum), S. Giovanni Incarico (near the ancient site of Fregellae), Roncarolo (Piedmont), and Pozoblanco (Andalusia).

The *Maserà* hoard, discovered in 1881, consisted of 1,034 denarii and 169 victoriati. According to Count de Salis's classification the latest coins in the find are those of M. Caecilius Metellus and Q. Fabius Maximus (B.C. 94), and N. Fabius Pictor and C. Caecilius Metellus (B.C. 93), struck at the Roman mint; and of C. Serveilius M. f. (*rev.* Dioscuri) and Ti. Veturius (B.C. 93) struck in Italy. As there were no specimens of the coinages of the quinquevirate of the mint (B.C. 92), M. Aurelius Scaurus, L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius, L. Pomponius, and C. Poblicius Malleolus, the burial of the hoard probably took place late in B.C. 93, or during the early part of the next year. On account of the large number of well-preserved early denarii and victoriati without symbols or moneyers' names in this hoard, Garrucci (*Scavi*, 1883, p. 224) was of opinion that it seemed to be rather a numismatic collection of a private individual than representative of the coinage which was in circulation at the time of its burial.

The contents of the *Riccia* hoard, which was unearthed in 1873, were precisely similar to those of Maserà, as it comprised 3,005 denarii and 150 victoriati, and no quinarii; 89 denarii of the Dioscuri type, and 121 victoriati being of the early period, without symbols or moneyers' names. The latest issues represented were similar to those in the Maserà hoard, and there were no specimens of the coinage of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92. It is therefore evident that the Maserà and Riccia hoards were buried within a few months of each other. On account of the presence of so many specimens of the victoriatus and the absence of the quinarius, which was revived under the *Lex Clodia* (*circ.* B.C. 103—102), Mommsen (*Zeit. für Num.*, 1875, p. 44) was of opinion that this hoard was buried about B.C. 125, in which year the revolt among the Italian cities was suppressed by the praetor L. Opeimius, and the town of Fregellae was razed to the ground. It was not far from the site of that city that the hoard was unearthed.

The *S. Giovanni Incarico* hoard, found in 1892, though of the same period as those of Maserà and Riccia, differed somewhat in its contents, as, with the exception of perhaps a few early victoriati, it was composed of denarii only. It originally consisted of about 800 pieces, which were quickly dispersed; but of these, 202 specimens, including one early victoriatus without symbol, came into the hands of Prof. G. de Petra, who has supplied a list of them (*Riv. Ital.*, 1893, p. 99). The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of M. Caecilius Metellus

and Q. Fabius Maximus (B.C. 94), and of N. Fabius Pictor and C. Caecilius Metellus (B.C. 93), the coinage of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 again not being represented; whilst of the local mints there were specimens of the issues of C. Serveilius M. f. and Ti. Veturius (B.C. 93). All these coins are described by Prof. de Petra as being "new," i.e. unworn by circulation. The burial of this hoard therefore coincides in date with those of Maserà and Riccia.

Though none of these three hoards was known to Count de Salis, it would appear that, in spite of Mommsen's view, they confirm the former's classification of the coins of this Period.

The *Roncarolo* hoard, found in 1853, was of much less extent than the preceding, and comprised only about 150 pieces, of which 93 were carefully examined and described by Sig. Luigi Bruzza (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 123). It contained only two early denarii without symbols; but of the latest issues struck in Rome there were present the coins of Q. Fabius Maximus (B.C. 94) and N. Fabius Pictor (B.C. 93), and most important of all, those of L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius, and L. Pomponius, three members of the quinquevirate of the mint (B.C. 92); and of the issues struck in Italy, there were coins of Ti. Veturius and M. Fourius Philus (B.C. 93—92). The presence of the coins of the three members of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 and of those of M. Fourius Philus proves that the Roncarolo hoard is a little later in date than the preceding ones, and that it was buried shortly after B.C. 92 or at the end of that year.

The *Pozoblanco* hoard bears the same similarity to that of Roncarolo as the Riccia and S. Giovanni Incarico hoards do to that of Maserà. It is said to have contained about 1,000 pieces, but only 84 were submitted to Señ. Zobel at Madrid for examination (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 131, 132). The latest issues represented were practically the same as those in the Roncarolo hoard, except that specimens of the coinage of each member of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 occurred. Of the coinage of M. Fourius Philus (ITALY, B.C. 92) there were no less than sixteen specimens *à fleur de coin*. This hoard was therefore buried also in B.C. 92 or soon after.

Up to this point Count de Salis has arranged the coins struck at the Roman mint in Periods, each one extending over several years, but from B.C. 102 down to B.C. 37, from which date the placing of the moneyers' names on the coins was for a time discontinued, he has attempted a more minute classification, i.e. year by year. An exception has been made in the issues which are attributed to B.C. 99—95 (see pp. 171 f.). From this it is evident that Count de Salis was of opinion that the mint was always in operation, though the appointment of the moneyers or the exercise of their duties was irregular, for in many cases he attributes only one ordinary issue to a year, and often only two, and in some instances he exceeds the number of three. Special issues are exceptional, as they were not struck by the ordinary moneyers. Whilst preserving Count de Salis's classification, we shall continue to group the coinages in Periods, the extent of each one being based on the evidence of finds, on changes in the monetary system, or on other historical data.

SERIES I.[1]

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 102; A.U.C. 652	
			M.VARG	
			(MARCUS VARGUNTEIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1068	60·0	Æ ·85	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of plain single drop, and necklace; hair falling in three close locks; under chin, X; behind head, M·VARG	ROMA (in exergue). Jupiter, naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses walking; he holds branch in r. hand and thunderbolt and reins in l. **[Pl. xxix. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)
1069	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Semis	
1070	130·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·VARG (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The denarii of this series resemble in fabric those of the preceding Period (see above, p. 160).

[2] This moneyer is only known to history from his coins. He may have been the father of L. Vargunteius, an accomplice of Catiline. He is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known.

The type, fabric and style of his denarii are so precisely similar to those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, whose coins are placed at the end of the previous Period, that Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 156) was of opinion that with Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus (see p. 151) they formed a triumvirate of the mint. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 525) would, however, associate M. Acilius M. f. with the two first-named moneyers, but Count de Salis has attributed the coins of Acilius to a slightly later date (see below, p. 169). The head of Roma is in high relief, of somewhat crude design, and with the features rigid and hard.

There are hybrids, consisting of the obverse of the denarius of M. Vargunteius and the reverses of those of L. Antestius Gragulus (see p. 142) and of M. Sergius Silus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 442); of the reverse of the denarius of M. Vargunteius and the obverse of that of C. Cassius Longinus (see p. 153); and another, with the obverse of the denarius of Marcus or Caius Aburius (see p. 146, note 2).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Triens	
1071	93·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝
1072	69·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 2.]**
			Quadrans[1]	
1073	64·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ **[Pl. xxix. 3.]**
1074	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1075	44·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
			C . EGATVEI . C . F	
			(CAIUS EGNATULEIUS CAII FILIUS)[2]	
			Quinarius[3]	
1076	29·5	R ·65	Head of Apollo r., laureate; below, Q (*Quinarius*); behind, C·EGATVEI·C·F.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory standing l., inscribing shield attached to trophy, which is surmounted by a helmet, ornamented with the horns of a bull; at the foot of the trophy is a Gaulish military trumpet (*carnyx*); in the field before Victory the letter Q (*Quinarius*).

[1] There is also the sextans of this issue with the caduceus behind the bust of Mercury (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 526, no. 5). A variety of the quadrans reads, on the reverse, M . VA (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 96).

[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, and to have been the sole member of his gens who held office at the mint. The only other member of the Egnatuleia gens of whom there is any record during the period of the Republic is L. Egnatuleius, who was quaestor B.C. 44, and commanded the 4th Legion under Mark Antony, and later on under Octavius. C. Egnatuleius struck only the quinarius in silver.

[3] The revival of the quinarius, the issue of which at the Roman mint had been in abeyance since about B.C. 217, appears to have been due to the provisions of the *Lex Clodia*, *circ.* B.C. 103 (see above, p. 158). The date of the *Lex Clodia* is a little uncertain, but as it is very probable that these quinarii of Egnatuleius were struck soon after the passing of that law, it may be placed at some time during B.C. 103—102. The initial Q (*Quinarius*), the mark of value, is given in the earliest issues of this coin. Lenormant (*Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. ii., p. 293)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1077	28·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxix. 4.] (de Salis Coll.)
1078	19·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 101 ; A.U.C. 653

T. CLOVLI OR CLOVI

(TITUS CLOULIUS)[1]

Denarius

1079	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, wreath; below, ROMA; no mark of value.	T·CLOVLI (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping with high action; she holds reins with both hands and restrains the horses; below which, ear of corn. (Cracherode Coll.)

interpreted the letter Q under the head of Apollo as the initial of *Quaestor*, and therefore suggests that C. Egnatuleius may have been one of the quaestors of Marius in the wars against the Teutones and the Cimbri, and that his coins were struck for the use of the army in B.C. 102. What favours Lenormant's view is that the reverse type certainly refers to some Gaulish victory, in which, no doubt, a member of the Egnatuleia gens had taken part. Comparing, however, the coins of C. Egnatuleius with those of T. Cloulius (see p. 167) in regard to fabric, there is every reason to believe that both issues were struck at Rome, and moreover, it will be seen that the letter Q on the obverse of the coins of Egnatuleius never actually follows his name, as it would in the case of its being a title, but is placed slightly apart and immediately under the head of Apollo. We are therefore disposed to consider that this letter on the obverse is intended for the mark of value as it is on the reverse. As to the association of C. Egnatuleius, T. Cloulius, and P. Vettius Sabinus in a triumvirate of the mint see below, pp. 166, 221.

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., pp. 92, 94) mentions a hybrid with the obverse of the quinarius of Egnatuleius and the reverse of the quinarius of T. Cloulius; and another with the reverse of the denarius of Manius Acilius Glabrio (Babelon, vol. i., p. 106, no. 8). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 112) describes a third with the reverse of the quinarius of C. Fundanius (see below, p. 233).

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 306) has identified him with T. Cloulius, a native of Terracina, who a little before B.C. 80 was murdered by his sons, this crime being the subject of a famous lawsuit (see Cicero, *pro Sex. Rosc.*, c. xxiii.; Val. Maximus, viii. 1, 13). Very little is known of the Cloulia (or, as it is otherwise given, Cloelia or Cluilia) family beyond that it was patrician and of Alban origin, and that it derived its name from Clolius, a companion of Aeneas. The last king of Alba is said to have been C. Cluilius or Cloelius.

The reverse type of the denarius and the wreath on the obverse evidently record some victory gained by an ancestor of the moneyer, and it is quite possible that the trophy from its form on the reverse of the quinarius relates to the same event, which we may gather occurred

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1080	59·5	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 5.]**
1081	58·8	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

in Gaul. No attempt appears to have been made to explain the ear of corn on the reverse of the denarius, which may, however, be connected with some special distribution of corn in the year that Cloulius held the office of moneyer. This would in some way account for the large issue of quinarii.

The coinage of T. Cloulius marks two important circumstances. One is the omission for the first time of the mark of value on the denarius; the other, the use of mint-letters, i.e. privy marks of the mint, probably connected with the issue of the dies for striking the coins. These mint-letters, which soon become very general, evidently occurred for the first time on these quinarii, on which they show three distinct series: (1) with the letter behind the head of Jupiter; (2) with it below the head; and (3) with it before, under the chin. In each case the letters extend throughout the alphabet, and are sometimes accompanied by one or more dots (*en satellite*), noting probably further sub-divisions of the dies.

There has existed considerable difference of opinion respecting the date of issue of the denarii and quinarii with the name of T. Cloulius. Mommsen, in his description of the Riccia hoard (*Zeit. für Num.*, 1875, p. 39), has classed the denarii to the latter part of his third period (i.e. B.C. 134—114; A.U.C. 620—640), and the quinarii to a somewhat later date, after B.C. 104, the supposed year of the passing of the *Lex Clodia*, which ordered the re-issue of that denomination, and he would attribute the two series to two different moneyers, bearing the same name. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 359, 360) has adopted Mommsen's view, chiefly on the ground that none of the quinarii were present with the denarii in the Riccia hoard. The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 374) considered, on the other hand, that, whilst the denarius and the quinarius may have been struck by different moneyers, the former, on account of the absence of the mark of value, could not well have been issued before B.C. 104 (A.U.C. 650); and that the latter, on account of the *Lex Clodia*, followed it a few years later. The opinion held by the Count de Salis coincides more closely with that of the Duc de Blacas, but in bringing down the date of the issue of the denarius three years he classes the two series, the denarius and quinarius, to the same moneyer. The absence of the quinarius instituted by the *Lex Clodia* in the Riccia hoard, as well as in those discovered at Maserà, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco, is scarcely an argument in support of Mommsen's theory, as none were present in any of the recorded finds earlier than those of Carrara and Roncofreddo, the burial of which could not have occurred before B.C. 84. It seems therefore that the solution to the chronological sequence of the coins of this period is to be sought for rather in the date to be attributed to the joint-issue which bears the names of the five different moneyers in conjunction with those of the censors, L. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, described below (pp. 184 f.), than in the absence of these particular coins from the hoards above mentioned. The difference in the spelling of the moneyer's name, T . CLOVLI on the denarius and T . CLOVI on the quinarius is not of much importance, as such variations were not unusual at this time.

The similarity of the obverse types of the denarii of T. Cloulius and M. Vargunteius (see above, p. 163) shows that both issues belong to about the same date, but the absence of the mark of value on the coins of the former would place them after those of the latter and in the order given them by Count de Salis.

Mommsen, Babelon, and others have held that C. Egnatuleius, T. Cloulius, and P. Vettius Sabinus (see p. 221) were colleagues at the mint, as they all struck quinarii, but the variations of the reverse types and the occurrence of single mint-letters on those of T. Cloulius, and of double mint-letters on those of P. Vettius Sabinus, rather suggest separate issues divided by short intervals. Moreover, the coins of Egnatuleius differ from those of the other two moneyers in having on the obverse the head of Apollo instead of that of Jupiter. The Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 377), whilst admitting the strong resemblance between the quinarii of T. Cloulius and P. Vettius Sabinus, was, however, of opinion that they differed so considerably in type from those of C. Egnatuleius that the three moneyers did not hold office together. There is one other point of resemblance between the quinarii of T. Cloulius and those of P. Vettius Sabinus, which is in the dots which generally accompany the mint-letters, but even in this respect the coinage of the latter shows a somewhat further development.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the quinarius of T. Cloulius and the obverse of that of C. Egnatuleius (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 34).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
			With letter behind head on obverse	
1082	27·4	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter A	T·CLOVI (in the field). Victory standing r., draped, holding palm in l. hand and with r. placing wreath on trophy, supported on the head of a seated captive, behind whom is a Gaulish military trumpet (*carnyx*); in the exergue, Q (*Quinarius*).
1083	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter C	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1084	24·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter D	Similar.
1085	26·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter E	Similar.
1086	25·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·E·	Similar.
1087	25·8	Æ ·6	Similar; letter F··	Similar.
1088	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter D	Similar.
1089	25·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter H	Similar.
1090	24·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter H·	Similar.
1091	26·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter I··	Similar.
1092	26·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K·	Similar.
1093	30·2	Æ ·65	Similar; letter N	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 6.]**
1094	27·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter N	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1095	25·6	Æ ·6	Similar; letter T	Similar.
			With letter under head on obverse	
1096	28·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·A under head.	Similar.
1097	30·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter C	Similar.
1098	27·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·D·	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1099	26·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·F	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1100	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar.
1101	26·6	Æ ·6	Similar; letter L·	Similar.
1102	24·9	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ṅ	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 7.]** (de Salis Coll.)
1103	28·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter O	Similar.
1104	26·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ṫ	Similar.
			With letter before head on obverse	
1105	28·3	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·Ḃ· before head.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 8.]**
1106	24·7	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar.
1107	27·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ḋ	Similar.
1108	26·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·E	Similar.
1109	23·6	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·Ḟ·	Similar.
1110	26·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar.
1111	23·2	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ·I	Similar.
1112	27·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter ·Ṙ·	Similar.
1113	24·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter S·	Similar.
1114	26·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter V̇	Similar.
			BRONZE[1]	
			Without moneyers' names	
			Semis	
1115	104·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S

[1] The style and weight of these anonymous bronze coins show that they belong to quite the end of the 2nd or to the beginning of the 1st century B.C. Count de Salis has attributed them to *circ.* B.C. 101, as T. Cloulius did not strike any bronze money.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
1116	73·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝
1117	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 9.]**
			Circ. B.C. 100; A.U.C. 654	
			M. ACILIVS M. F	
			(MARCUS ACILIUS MARCI FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1118	60·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop; behind, ✕; around, between two dotted lines, M·ACILIVS·M·F·	ROMA (in exergue). Hercules, naked, in quadriga r., horses walking; he holds club in r. hand and trophy and reins in l. (Cracherode Coll.)
1119	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 10.]**
			Semis	
1120	125·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·ACI VI **[Pl. xxix. 11.]**
1121	120·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Other denominations are the triens, sextans, and uncia.

[2] This moneyer is otherwise unknown if his praenomen be interpreted Marcus. The praenomen of the Acilia gens, the chief cognomina of which were Balbus and Glabrio, appears principally to have been Manius, the abbreviations of which were M', Mn., or Man. Babelon (vol. i., p. 103) suggests that the moneyer may be the Acilius mentioned by Boeckh (*C. I. G.*, 2485), who was the promoter of a law in B.C. 105, and who had been a tribune in B.C. 123 or 122. He was not the Manius Acilius Glabrio who, as tribune of the plebs in B.C. 104, carried the *Lex Acilia de Repetundis*. Garrucci (*Sylloge*, no. 1562) gives a Latin inscription in which the name of C. Acilius M. f. occurs; and another (no. 1121) with the name of M. Acilius M. f. Caninus, who was *quaestor urbis* circ. B.C. 28.

The reverse type of the denarius evidently records the victory of Manius Acilius Glabrio over Antiochus III. of Syria in B.C. 191, after which he made a special sacrifice to Hercules on Mount Oeta. The resemblance of the reverse type to that of the coins of Q. Caecilius Metellus (p. 156) and M. Vargunteius (p. 163), and also of the obverse type to that of the coins of T. Cloulius (p. 165), shows that these issues belong to the same period. The specimens which occurred in the Riccia hoard are described by Mommsen as "newly struck" (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 38). The encircling of the head of Roma with the moneyer's name is an innovation of the time.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quadrans[1]	
1122	76·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, M·ACILI
1123	76·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1124	65·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			B.C. 100; A.U.C. 654	
			PISO: CAEPIO	
			([LUCIUS CALPURNIUS] PISO: [QUINTUS SERVILIUS] CAEPIO)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With symbol on obverse	
1125	61·5	Ar ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded and laureate; behind, harpa; around, PISO·CAEPIO·Q (*Quaestores*); below, symbol, arrow.	AD·FRV·EMV·EX·S·C (*ad frumentum emundum, ex senatus consulto*) (in exergue). Two male togate figures, L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, seated l. on the *subsellium*; the one on the left looks back, whilst the other extends his r. hand; the *subsellium* is flanked at each end by an ear of corn.
1126	58·4	Ar ·75	Similar; symbol, bow.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The only other denomination known of this moneyer is the triens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 104, no. 6). On the denarius, the semis, and the triens the old form of V for L occurs.

[2] The occasion of the issue of the coins bearing these names has been revealed to us by the following passage from the treatise on rhetoric attributed to Cicero, and addressed *ad C. Herennium* (i. 12, 21): *Quum L. Saturninus legem frumentariam de semissibus et trientibus laturus esset, Q. Caepio, qui id temporis quaestor urbanus erat, docuit senatum, aerarium pati non posse largitionem tantam.* From this passage we learn that Q. Caepio was *quaestor urbanus* in the year in which L. Appuleius Saturninus proposed his *lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus*, by which the State was to let the people buy corn at a *semis* and a *triens* (i.e. ½ of an *as*) for a *modius*. This occurred during the second tribuneship of Saturninus in B.C. 100, and we have, therefore, the precise date of the issue of these coins. The chief opposition to this law came from Q. Caepio, who protested against it, on the ground that such a largess would put too great a strain on the public treasury. The proposal of Saturninus was at first rejected, but subsequently carried. To enable the quaestors to fulfil the provisions of the Appuleian law, the Senate ordered them to strike this special issue of coins. The order is expressed by the legend EX S.C., which now occurs for the first time.

Q. Servilius Caepio, the *quaestor urbanus* of B.C. 100, was probably the son of the consul of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1127	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trident.	Similar. (Nott)
1128	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, above head, wheel?	Similar. (Nott)

SERIES II.[1]

Circ. B.C. 99—95; A.U.C. 655—659

L. ΓOST. AB

(LUCIUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS)[2]

Denarius

1129	60·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the features are stiff and formal; the earring consists of a triple drop; under chin, X; behind head, flamen's cap.	ROMA (in exergue). Mars in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds trophy in r. hand, and spear, shield and reins in l.; below horses, L·ΓOST·AB **[Pl. xxix. 13.]** (Nott)

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that name in B.C. 106. He was subsequently accused of treason, and in B.C. 91 he deserted the cause of the senate and espoused that of the equites, and, later on, in B.C. 90, took part in the Social War, serving as legate of the consul P. Rutilius Lupus. He fell in an ambush laid by Pompaedius Silo, the leader of the Italians. His colleague as quaestor was L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, probably the son of the consul of the same name, B.C. 112. He appears to have had charge at a later date of the manufactory of arms at Rome during the Marsic War.

The head of Saturn on the obverse with the harpa, the symbol of the god, is an allusion to the *aerarium Saturni*, which was under the control of the *quaestores urbani*, and from whence were drawn the funds voted by the senate. On the reverse are represented the two quaestors seated on the *subsellium*, flanked on each side by corn-stalks, which recall the circumstances of this special issue.

These coins enable us to fix the date of two important innovations in the denarius; one being the change in the obverse type, the head of Roma being supplanted by that of another divinity; the other being the use of a changing symbol, to mark the different series of dies employed for this coinage; as in the case of the first issue of the quinarius by T. Cloulius, when letters of the alphabet were employed. The use of these symbols and letters soon becomes of common occurrence.

Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36) describes a hybrid formed of the reverse of the denarius of Piso and Caepio and the obverse of the denarius of L. Caecilius Metellus, A. Postumius Albinus, and C. Poblicius Malleolus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 277, no. 45), and another with the reverse of the denarius of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 402, no. 26). There are no bronze coins of this issue.

[1] Besides the difference in the style and form of the head of Roma, which characterizes the denarii of this series, and which has already been mentioned (see p. 160), the earring which she wears consists always of a triple drop. This style of head and form of earring appear to have lasted a few years, as they occur on the coinages of several moneyers, a circumstance which at least suggests a sequence of issues.

[2] This moneyer is uncertain. Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 24) thinks that he was a son

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1130	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, L·ΓOST·A_B
1131	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
1132	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

L. OPEIMI

(LUCIUS OPEIMIUS)[1]

Denarius

1133	60·4	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; under chin, ✕; behind head, wreath.	ROMA (in exergue). Victory,[2] naked to the waist, in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand and her dress and reins in l.; below horses, L·OPEIMI (Blacas Coll.)
1134	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 14.]**
1135	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

(grandson?) of L. Postumius Sp. f. L. n. Albinus, who was *flamen martialis* B.C. 168, curule aedile B.C. 161, and consul B.C. 154. The flamen's cap, *apex*, on the obverse would certainly connect him with the moneyer, but the reverse type appears rather to refer to the victories of L. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus, the consul of B.C. 173, the conqueror of the Vaccaei and Lusitani, than to the priestly dignity of a *flamen martialis* as suggested by Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 358). There are no bronze coins of this moneyer.

In addition to the remarkable similarity of style and obverse type between these denarii and those of L. Opeimius, M. Opeimius, and Sextus Julius Caisar, it will be noticed that each of these moneyers places a special symbol behind the head of Roma. It is therefore probable that some of them may have been colleagues at the mint.

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 333) has identified this moneyer with L. Opeimius, who was consul B.C. 121, but Count de Salis's classification will not admit of so early a date for these coins. This moneyer, who was probably closely related to M. Opeimius, whose coins are next described, may, however, be the L. Opeimius who served in the army of Q. Lutatius Catulus, the consul of B.C. 102, and obtained great credit for killing a Cimbrian who had challenged him (Ampelius, c. 22).

[2] This reverse type of Victory and the wreath on the obverse probably record the victories of Q. Opeimius, who during his consulship in B.C. 154 defeated the Oxybii and Deciatae, Ligurian tribes, who had attacked Massilia, Antipolis, and Nicaea. The colleague of Q. Opeimius in the consulship was L. Postumius Albinus, and the possible colleague at the mint of this moneyer was of the same name.

The similarity between the denarii of L. Opeimius, L. Postumius Albinus, M. Opeimius, and Sextus Julius Caisar has been noted above. Zobel (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 333, note 1) has noticed the similarity of fabric of the coins of L. and M. Opeimius and Q. Philippus (see below, p. 175), who, he thinks, formed a triumvirate of the mint.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 27) describes a hybrid in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, Rome, with the obverse of the denarius of L. Opeimius and the reverse of that of T. Quinctius (see above, p. 154).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis	
	165·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow before, S; above, OΓEIMI and wreath.
				[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 273, no. 13.][1]
			Quadrans	
1136	69·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	L · OΓEI[MI] ROMA divided by Club; all within laurel-wreath.[2] **[Pl. xxix. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			M . OΓEIMI	
			(MARCUS OPEIMIUS)[3]	
			Denarius	
1137	60·7	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; under chin, X; behind head, tripod.	ROMA (in exergue). Apollo in biga r., horses galloping; he is about to discharge an arrow from his bow; quiver attached to his shoulders; below horses, M · OΓEIMI

[1] This illustration is copied from Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, pl. lxi., no. 5), who states that the coin was in the Fénelon-Farez collection. It is now in the Bahrfeldt collection.

[2] This type is exceptional, but a similar change is found on the joint coinage of Cn. Domitius, M. Junius Silanus, and Q. Curtius (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 105, 106), which Count de Salis has attributed to a local mint and to a somewhat earlier date (see ITALY, B.C. 125—103). As in that case, the club may relate to the head of Hercules on the obverse, and the wreath on this coin, as well as on the semis, is evidently connected with the same events as illustrated by the type of the denarius.

Cohen (*op. cit.*, p. 235, no. 12) describes a quadrans with the usual reverse type, a prow, and with the moneyer's name reading L. OΓEI.

[3] This moneyer, unknown to history except from his coins, was probably related to L. Opeimius (see above), and from the similarity of fabric of their coins they may have held office together at the mint. The representation of Apollo on the reverse in connection with the tripod on the obverse suggests that at some time some member of the Opeimia gens may either have been one of the *sacerdotes quindecimviri Apollinis* or may have been associated in the celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares*.

There are no bronze coins known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1138	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1139	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 16.]** (de Salis Coll.)

SEX. IVI. CAISAR

(SEXTUS JULIUS CAISAR)[1]

Denarius

1140	60·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; under chin, X; behind head, anchor.	Venus Genetrix, crowned by Cupid, in biga r.,[2] horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; above, ROMA; below horses, SEX·IVI; in exergue, CAISAR **[Pl. xxix. 17.]**
1141	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1142	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 3), who attributes these coins to *circ.* B.C. 134, identifies the moneyer with Sextus Julius Caesar, who was praetor urbanus B.C. 123, but according to Count de Salis's classification this identification would not be possible; nor can he be the consul of that name of B.C. 91. CAISAR for CAESAR appears to occur only on coins, but in inscriptions AI for AE in proper names is not infrequent (see *C.I.L.*, vol. i., p. 600, *Index grammaticus*).

The similarity of fabric, &c., between the coins of Sextus Julius Caisar and those of L. Postumius Albinus, and Lucius and Marcus Opeimius has already been noted (see above, p. 172), but we are unable to recognize, as remarked by Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 48), the "very great resemblance" between the coins of Sextus Julius Caisar and those of P. Nerva and M. Cipius, which Count de Salis has assigned to local mints (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94). Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 349, note 3) confirms our view, and adds: "Cependant je dois faire remarquer que si l'analogie est frappante entre les deniers de P. Nerva et de M. Cipius, je ne trouve pas qu'on puisse en dire autant du denier de Sex. Julius, qui me paraît bien différent pour le style et pour la fabrique; de plus il est frappé sur un flan très-large et le flan des deux autres deniers est remarquablement petit et épais."

[2] This reverse type relates to the origin of the Julia gens, which claimed its descent from Iulus, the son of Venus and Anchises, and the founder of Alba Longa. The anchor on the obverse records some naval victory, in which an ancestor of the moneyer held some high command.

There are no bronze coins known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q. ΓILIΓVS	
			(QUINTUS [MARCIUS] PILIPUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1143	60·8	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; the neck-piece of the helmet is ornamented with star; behind head, ✱	ROMA (in exergue). Horseman, galloping r., with spear couched; he is dressed in Greek armour and wears high crested helmet;[2] below horse, Q · ΓILIΓVS; behind, Macedonian helmet with horns. (Nott)
1144	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxix. 18.]**
			Circ. B.C. 94; A.U.C. 660	
			M. METELLVS Q. F	
			(MARCUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS QUINTI FILIUS)[3]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
1145	61·4	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; star on neck-piece of helmet; under chin, ✱; behind head, ROMA (upwards).	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which is an elephant's head r.; around the shield, M · METEL LVS · Q · F ·; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. He cannot have been, as Mommsen supposes, the father of L. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus, who was consul B.C. 91 (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 334), but he may have been his son, who otherwise is not known to history.

[2] This type evidently refers to the campaign in Macedonia against Perseus, which was conducted by Q. Marcius Philippus in B.C. 169. The horseman may be intended for Perseus himself. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 208) recognised in the warrior Philip V., king of Macedon, to whom Q. Marcius Philippus was sent as ambassador in B.C. 183. The head of Roma on the obverse is very similar to that on the preceding coins of L. and M. Opeimius and Sex. Julius Caisar, whilst the star on the neck-piece of the helmet is also seen on the following denarii of M. Metellus, Q. Maximus, and C. Serveilius; thus the coins of Q. Philippus seem to be the connecting link between these issues. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 64) thinks that the star was a private mark of the mint. He does not seem to have noticed that it also occurs on the denarii of Q. Philippus. There are no bronze coins of this issue.

The absence of the aspirate in the name of Philippus, and also the non-duplication of the letter Γ, is a somewhat late survival of this form of orthography. Earlier examples of the non-duplication of the consonant are to be found in the names of Cina (L. Cornelius Cinna), of Cota (M. Aurelius Cotta), of Sula (P. Cornelius Sulla), &c., and of the absence of the aspirate in Talna (C. Thalna) and Tampilus (Q. Baebius Tamphilus).

[3] This moneyer and the following, Q. Maximus and C. Serveilius, who evidently formed a triumvirate of the mint, probably about B.C. 94, issued denarii with different types of reverse,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1146	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; M·METELVVS·Q·F. [Pl. xxix. 19.]
1147	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; ROMA (downwards).	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
1148	61·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., bound with diadem; hair in ringlets; under chin, ✕; behind head, ROMA	Similar; M·METELVVS·Q·F. [Pl. xxix. 20.]
1149	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; M·METELLVS·Q·F. (Cracherode Coll.)
1150	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; M·METELVLVS·Q·F. (de Salis Coll.)

but each showing with the same two types of obverse, one the head of Roma, the other that of Apollo.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 339; and *Sitzungsberichte der Berl. Akad.*, 1883, p. 1152 f.), in order to account for this double obverse type, has proposed to separate the two series, placing those with the head of Roma about B.C. 114, and those with the head of Apollo to the time of Sulla, *circ.* B.C. 81, thus admitting an interval of some thirty or more years between them. His arguments in favour of this classification are that none of the denarii with the head of Apollo occurred in the Fiesole, Monte Codruzzo and earlier Spanish hoards, and that on those with the head of Roma the pointed V is used, whilst the square L always occurs on the others with the head of Apollo. He, however, admits that at so late a period as B.C. 81 the name of "Roma" and the mark of value had quite fallen out of use. Against this view it may be stated: (1) that it is highly improbable that these three moneyers should again, after a lapse of so many years, have held office together; (2) that the reverse types of the two series in each case are identical in fabric, and show absolutely no signs of an intervening period of issue; (3) that the letters V and L are found indiscriminately on both series of issues of M. Metellus and C. Serveilius; and (4) that Count de Salis's classification renders it quite possible for both issues to have been contemporaneous. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 64) is also in favour of a contemporaneous issue of the two series. The absence of the Apollo-headed coins in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, Fiesole, and Monte Codruzzo hoards is an argument in favour of their issue at a later date, but their absence may be perhaps accounted for by their rarity. In fixing the date of the burial of a hoard the arguments drawn from the absence of some pieces must be treated with caution, as may be seen also in the case of the denarii and the quinarii of T. Cloulius.

If Count de Salis's date of the issue of these coins be accepted, this moneyer cannot be identified with M. Caecilius Q. f. Metellus, who was consul B.C. 115. He was more probably a son of Q. Caecilius Metellus, who was himself a grandson of the celebrated Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus, and consul B.C. 98.

The type of the reverse relates to the victories gained by members of the Caecilia gens in Sicily at Panormus in B.C. 251, and in Macedonia in B.C. 148.

The similarity of the obverse type, head of Roma, of the denarii of M. Metellus and his colleagues, and of those of the preceding moneyers, L. Postumius Albinus, L. and M. Opeimius, Sex. Julius Caisar, and Q. Philippus has already been noticed (see above, p. 175). Another connecting link is the star on the neck-piece of the helmet, which also occurs on the preceding denarii of Q. Philippus, and on the following ones of Q. Maximus and C. Serveilius. Babelon (vol. i., p. 269) states that the star occurs occasionally, but Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 63, 64) says that it is found on all the denarii of each moneyer.

[1] This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Dodrans[1]	
	172·0	Æ ·95	Bust of Vulcan r., draped and wearing laureate pileus; behind, pincers and marks of value, S:•	ROMA below Prow r., inscribed on the keel M·ÆTELLVS; before, marks of value, S:•; above, Macedonian shield.

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 269, no. 31.]

			Semis	
1151	122·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; before prow, S (Cracherode Coll.)
1152	96·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; M·ÆTELLVS [Pl. xxix. 21.]
			Triens	
1153	80·0	Æ ·8	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; and M·ÆTELLVS ⋮
			Quadrans	
1154	60·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; and M·ÆTELLVS ⋮
1155	50·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; M·ÆTELLVS [Pl. xxix. 22.]
1156	76·0	Æ ·75	Similar; under head, club.	Similar; no legend on keel.[2] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This is one of the few occurrences of this denomination. We have met with a former issue of it in the previous Period (see above, p. 153).

[2] This seems to be the only denomination known without the moneyer's name.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q . MAX	
			(QUINTUS [FABIUS] MAXIMUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
1157	60·7	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; star on neck-piece of helmet; under chin, X; behind head, ROMA; before, Q . MAX	Cornucopiae crossing[2] thunderbolt; all within wreath of corn and poppy heads. **[Pl. xxx. 1.]**
1158	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.	
1159	60·7	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair rolled back and falling in two locks down the neck; under chin, X; before head, lyre; behind, ROMA; below, Q . MAX	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Semis	
1160	146·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, Q . MAX
			Quadrans[3]	
1161	71·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; below, club; behind, ⁝	Similar; before prow, ⁝ **[Pl. xxx. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] If these coins are to be attributed to the first decade of the 1st cent. B.C., this moneyer cannot be identified with Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus, who was praetor B.C. 118 and consul B.C. 116; nor with Q. Fabius Maximus, who was consul B.C. 45. He evidently belonged to an intermediate generation. He was a colleague at the mint of M. Metellus and C. Serveilius (see pp. 175, 179).

[2] This reverse type is identical with that on bronze coins of Valentia in Spain, which also have a helmeted head (Roma ?) on the obverse (Heiss, *Mon. ant. de l'Esp.*, pl. xxviii., nos. 1-5). It may be an allusion to the victory gained near that city by Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus over Viriathus, B.C. 144, or to the subsequent success of Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus in the same district, B.C. 142 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 338, note).

[3] Babelon (vol. i., p. 483) describes an as and a triens which he would attribute to this issue; the former he states to be in the Museum at Copenhagen, the latter at Berlin. The as is probably a mis-described piece, the legend of which should be read MA (*i.e.* Matienus, see above, p. 82) as

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1162	66·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1163	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1164	60·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1165	40·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

C. SERVEIL

(CAIUS SERVEILIUS)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

1166	61·6	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1129; the earring is of triple drop; star on neck-piece of helmet; under chin, X; behind head, lituus; below, ROMA	C·SERVEIL (in exergue). Horseman (M. Servilius Pulex Geminus),[2] in armour and with shield inscribed M (Marcus), galloping l., and piercing with his spear another horseman, who flies before him, and is armed with sword and shield. [Pl. xxx. 4.] (Nott)
1167	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

no such denomination can be attributed to this moneyer, its issue being still in abeyance (see above, p. 117). Respecting the trieus, Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 116) adds that he has ascertained from Dr. Dressel that no such coin reading Q . MAX is in the Berlin Cabinet.

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, but he may have been the C. Servilius, a Roman citizen residing in Sicily, who was publicly scourged by Verres, *circ.* B.C. 73. He could not have been C. Servilius M. f. Augur, the accuser of Lucullus, who perished at Asculum in B.C. 90, nor C. Servilius, who succeeded Lucullus in the government of Sicily, *circ.* B.C. 104; yet, like them, he evidently traced his descent from M. Servilius Pulex Geminus. We meet with another series of coins about this time bearing the moneyer's name C. Serveilius M. f., which Count de Salis has attributed to a local mint (see ITALY, B.C. 93; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 444, No. 1). It is not impossible that the two issues were struck by the same moneyer.

[2] M. Servilius Pulex Geminus, who is represented in this type, was elected augur in B.C. 211, filling that office for about forty years, and consul in B.C. 202. He is said to have received wounds in twenty-three single combats and to have been victorious in all. (Plutarch, *Paulus Aemilius*, xxxi.) See also denarii of M. Serveilius, cf. p. 229.

C. Serveilius, M. Metellus, and Q. Maximus formed a triumvirate of the mint (see above, pp. 175, 178). The head of Apollo on the coins of Q. Maximus and C. Serveilius is similar, but it differs from that on the coins of M. Metellus in the arrangement of the hair and in being laureate instead of diademed. The Apollo head, as on coins of Metellus, not infrequently occurs on later issues. C. Serveilius varied his coinage from that of his colleagues in using a mint-letter, which is placed behind the head of Apollo. This is the first occurrence of the use of the mint-letter on the denarius; hitherto it had only occurred on the quinarii of T. Cloulius, struck a few years earlier (see above, p. 167). The issue was, however, a small one, and the first two letters of the alphabet only as mint-marks are recorded. This variation in the letter does not appear to have been previously noticed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With letter on obverse	
1168	60·3	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair rolled back and falling in two locks down the neck; under chin, ✕; behind head, lituus surmounted by the letter A; below, ROMA	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 5.]**
1169	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar; above lituus, the letter B	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1170	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Semis	
	152·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; inscribed on keel, C · SER VEILI; before, S; above, lion galloping r.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 447, no. 8.]

Quadrans[1]

1171	77·6	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	Similar; before prow, ⋮; above, two ears of corn crossed.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 447, no. 9) describes also the triens, the type of which shows nothing peculiar. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 74), who gives several varieties of the quadrans, says that a specimen of the triens was in the Bignami collection, but it was in too poor condition to be reproduced in his plates.

The lion on the semis may refer to the campaign in Sicily against the Carthaginians during the consulate of P. Servilius Geminus, B.C. 252, and the ears of corn on the quadrans to the Agrarian Commissions, held by C. Servilius Geminus in B.C. 219, or by M. Servilius Pulex Geminus in B.C. 199, 195, and 192. In the above illustration of the semis the moneyer's name is not quite correctly given, as the letters VE should be in ligature, Ⅴ.

SERIES III.[1]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 93; A.U.C. 661	
			N. FABI. PICTOR (NUMERIUS FABIUS PICTOR)[2]	
			Denarius	
			Without letter	
1172	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., in high relief, wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop; behind head, X	N·FABI PICTOR; in exergue, ROMA. The Flamen Quirinalis, Q. Fabius Pictor, in armour and wearing crested helmet, seated l., holding the flamen's cap in r. hand and spear in l., which rests on shield inscribed, QVI / RIN (*Quirinalis*). **[Pl. xxx. 6.]**
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
1173	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; under chin, letter C	Similar; behind head of Flamen, letter D
1174	59·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter D	Similar; letter D (Nott)
1175	59·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter G	Similar; letter R

[1] The head of Roma in this series, though varying in some details, is similar to that of Series I. It is less formal and stiff than that of Series II. There is also a return to the earring of a single drop.

[2] The Fabia gens, one of the most ancient of the patrician gentes at Rome, traced its descent from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander, and it assumed the cognomen *Pictor* from C. Fabius Pictor, who decorated the temple of Salus (*aedem Salutis pinxit*), which the dictator, C. Junius Brutus Bubulus, had dedicated in B.C. 302, the year of his dictatorship. N. Fabius Pictor is mentioned by Cicero (*De Divin.*, i. 21, 43) as a historian of Greece. He may have been the issuer of these coins, as the praenomen Numerius rarely occurs in connection with the Fabia gens (Babelon, vol. i., p. 484).

The seated figure on the reverse is that of Q. Fabius Pictor, who was appointed praetor in B.C. 189, but was not allowed by the pontifex maximus, P. Licinius, to proceed to Sardinia, his province, as he had been consecrated *flamen quirinalis* in the preceding year. He is therefore represented with the military attributes of a praetor, and the priestly ornaments of a *flamen quirinalis*.

On these coins we have a further development of the use of mint-letters in their occurrence on both obverse and reverse. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) says that all the letters of the Roman alphabet occur on both sides of the coins. Cavedoni (*Appendice al Saggio*, p. 97) and Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 89) have attempted to explain the combinations of these letters, but without apparent success. The occurrence of the double changing mint-letter shows that the coins of N. Fabius Pictor must be amongst the latest in the Maserà, Riccia, and S. Giovanni Incarico hoards, the burial of which, according to Count de Salis's classification, should be placed at about B.C. 93; but Mommsen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 38) has attributed the Riccia hoard to a somewhat earlier date (see Tables of Finds). These denarii in all three hoards are described as "newly-coined."

No bronze coins are known of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1176	60·7	AR ·7	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter N [Pl. xxx. 7.] (Nott)
1177	61·0	AR ·6	Similar; letter N	Similar; letter V (?) (Cracherode Coll.)
1178	57·6	AR ·65	Similar; letter R	Similar; letter H
1179	61·3	AR ·65	Similar; letter R	Similar; letter H (?) (de Salis Coll.)

C. METELLVS

(CAIUS [CAECILIUS] METELLUS)[1]

Denarius

1180	60·2	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1068; the earring is of plain single drop; the crest of the helmet is in the form of a Phrygian cap with gryphon's head; on the neck-piece is a star; under chin, ✕; behind, ROMA	C. METELLVS (in exergue). Jupiter[2] in biga of elephants walking l.; he holds reins in r. hand and thunderbolt in l.; above, Victory with wreath. [Pl. xxx. 8.] (Cracherode Coll.)
1181	59·2	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1182	59·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1183	47·5	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 336) and others have attributed these coins to C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius, who commanded under Scipio Africanus at the siege of Numantia, and who was consul B.C. 113. The probable date assigned to this issue by Count de Salis entirely precludes this attribution, and the moneyer must be sought for in some other member of the Caecilia gens, of whom there appears to be no further record.

Though none of these coins were present in the Riccia, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards, yet four specimens, two *fine* and two *very fine*, occurred in that discovered at Maserà, and one *fine* in that of S. Giovanni Incarico (see Tables of Finds). Besides this evidence there are substantial reasons for fixing the date of this issue shortly before or about B.C. 92. These are: (1) the presence of specimens in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards, the burial of which was about B.C. 90; (2) the occurrence of the star on the neck-piece of the helmet, as on the coins of M. Metellus, Q. Maximus, and C. Serveilius (see above, pp. 175-179); and (3) the peculiar shape of the helmet, which is met with on the coins of M. Aurelius Scaurus attributed to B.C. 92 (see p. 184).

[2] This reverse type refers to the famous victory of L. Caecilius Metellus over the Carthaginians at Panormus in B.C. 251, in which engagement, besides slaying a great number of the enemy's troops, he captured all their elephants, which he afterwards exhibited in his triumph at Rome.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Semis [1]	
	166·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r., the keel of which is inscribed C · METEL; above, elephant's head r.; [before prow, S]

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 264, no. 17.]

	145·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	ROMA below Prow r.; above, C · METE; before, S

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 264, no. 15.]

			Quadrans	
1184	44·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	[R]OMA below Prow r., the keel of which is inscribed [C · M]ETE; above, elephant's head r.; before, ⁝

[Pl. xxx. 9.]

[1] C. Metellus not only varied the types of his bronze money but also the spelling of his name. There are two series of bronze coins of this issue, one with the moneyer's name on the prow and the elephant's head above; the other without the elephant's head and with the moneyer's name above the prow. The denominations with these variations are the semis and the quadrans. The sextans which belongs to this issue is of the same type as the quadrans above described (Babelon, vol. i., p. 265, no. 20). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1881, pp. 172-174; and 1896, p. 61) gives other readings of the moneyer's name on the semis and quadrans, and he also describes a semis in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with ROMA before the head of Jupiter as well as on the reverse, and the moneyer's name [Q]METELLVS on the prow with elephant's head above. The inscription on the first semis figured above should read C . METEL, not C . METELL.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 92; A.U.C. 662[1]	
			M . AVRELI . SCARI	
			(MARCI AURELII SCAURI)	
			Denarius	
1185	60·7	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet with crest of Phrygian form and ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; hair in three straggling locks; before head, M·AVRELI; behind, ROMA and ✕	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., horses galloping; he hurls spear with r. hand and holds shield and carnyx in l.; below horses, SCARI; in exergue, L·LIC·CN·DOM (*Lucius Licinius; Cnaeus Domitius*); *edge serrated.*
1186	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 10.]** (Nott)

[1] The series of denarii which are attributed to this year, and which bear separately the names of five moneyers, M. Aurelius Scaurus, L. Porcius Licinus, L. Cosconius M. f., L. Pomponius Cn. f., and C. Malleolus C. f., have all the same reverse type; but in one instance, that of M. Aurelius Scaurus, there is a slight difference in the form of the helmet of Roma on the obverse. In addition to the moneyer's name, which always occurs on the obverse, each issue has on the reverse those of L. Licinius and Cn. Domitius, who were evidently associated in some office, by virtue of which, probably under some special order, they exercised a supervision of the coinage.

When Mommsen published his *Gesch. des röm. Münz.* in 1860, he attributed these coins to B.C. 92, in which year L. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus were colleagues in the censorship. Shortly afterwards, when classifying and annotating several hoards of Roman republican coins discovered in Spain (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 55), he somewhat modified this view, and arguing chiefly from the condition of the coins in the hoards, more especially in reference to those bearing the moneyer's name, C. Pulcher (see below, p. 198; and Babelon, vol. i., p. 345, no. 1), he assigned the above issues to a somewhat earlier date, *circ.* B.C. 109—104, and suggested that Licinius and Domitius took part in this coinage, not as censors but as extraordinary officers of the mint. From what is known of the history of Licinius and Domitius, such an appointment could not have occurred after B.C. 104, and Mommsen therefore adds (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 363, note): "Mais rien n'empêche d'admettre que vers les années 645—650 (B.C. 109—104) on ait mis à la tête de l'administration de la monnaie une commission de sept membres, composée de deux sénateurs et de cinq personnages plus jeunes et moins illustres, et que l'on ait choisi pour la première de ces fonctions, précisément les deux sénateurs qui ont été plus tard collègues comme censeurs, en 662 (B.C. 92)."

Babelon (vol. i., p. 463) does not accept this view of Mommsen, remarking that it is more rational to place this special commission at a date when we know that Cn. Domitius and L. Licinius were colleagues in office, than to imagine that they held office together on a previous occasion, of which there is no historical record.

Besides the fact that Count de Salis has assigned the denarii of C. Pulcher to a somewhat later date than Mommsen, the evidence of finds is strongly in favour of the attribution of these coins to B.C. 92, for whilst none of them occurred either in the Maserà, Riccia, or S. Giovanni Incarico hoards, yet specimens were met with in those discovered at Roncarolo and Pozoblanco, which in turn did not contain any pieces assigned to later issues (see TABLES OF FINDS). It seems therefore that the evidence of these finds cannot be disputed, and, moreover, the transfer of this issue to an earlier date would entail a re-classification of the coinage of this period, which in many cases would clash with the history of the moneyers and the evidence derived from changes in the type, fabric, &c., of the coins. The occurrence of five moneyers' names on one issue may have been caused by the death of two of them, and by the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . ΡORCI . LICI	
			(LUCIUS PORCIUS LICINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1187	60·4	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1185, but of the usual form, not Phrygian-shaped; the visor is in three pieces and peaked; the earring is of single drop; before head, L · ΡORCI; behind, LICI and X	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L · LIC · CN · DOM; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxx. 11.]**
1188	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

immediate appointment of their successors, but it seems much more probable that the association of such an unusual number was due to the necessity of a special issue, in which the censors of the year were associated in their official capacity. There is ample evidence that at this time there was some irregularity in the appointment of the moneyers, and therefore the nomination of five to superintend the issue of a special coinage need not cause much surprise.

Of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus mention has already been made (see above, p. 151), and from what we know of his history, it would appear that on more than one occasion he was connected with the coinage.

L. Licinius Crassus, his colleague in the censorship, born B.C. 140, early distinguished himself as an orator, and by his eloquence succeeded, in B.C. 118, in carrying a law for founding a colony in Narbo in Gaul. In B.C. 114 he defended his kinswoman, the vestal Licinia, who with her two companions, Marcia and Aemilia, was accused of incest, an event commemorated by the coins struck some years later by Q. Cassius Longinus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 331, nos. 8, 9). He was quaestor with Q. Marcius Scaevola, with whom as a colleague he filled every other office except the tribunate of the plebs and the censorship; tribune of the plebs B.C. 107; curule aedile B.C. 103, when he celebrated with great splendour the public games, at which lion-fights were introduced; consul B.C. 95; and censor, with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, B.C. 92. He died in the following year. If the coins bearing the name of Licinius were not struck during his censorship in B.C. 92, it would be difficult from the above data to say when he could have held a joint appointment with Domitius, who entered on his tribuneship of the plebs in B.C. 104.

M. Aurelius Scaurus, who was a son of the consul suffectus (B.C. 108) of the same name, was himself quaestor at Ephesus B.C. 70. His coins are here placed first in the series, as they vary in type somewhat from those of his colleagues in showing Roma wearing a Phrygian-shaped helmet, as on the previous coins of C. Metellus, in bearing the name of Roma, and in his own name being placed partly on the obverse and partly on the reverse. Scaurus and L. Porcius Licinus use the mark of value X for the denarius, but the other moneyers of this year the older form X. These variations help to illustrate the irregularities in the minor details of the types at this period.

The reverse type, which is common to the coins of all the moneyers of this issue, records the victory in Gaul of Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, the father of the censor, over the Allobroges and their ally, Bituitus, king of the Arverni, who is represented in his chariot. Bituitus was shortly afterwards taken prisoner by C. Fabius Maximus, and figured in Rome in his own chariot of silver at the triumph of Fabius. The edges of the denarii of each moneyer are serrated.

No bronze coins are known of this quinquevirate of the mint, but Count de Salis has assigned to this year a few without moneyers' names (see p. 187).

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably a descendant of L. Porcius Licinus, who served with distinction during the second Punic war, and a grandson of the duumvir of the same name, who in B.C. 181 dedicated the temple to Venus Erycina which his father had vowed in the Ligurian war.

The variations between the denarii of L. Porcius Licinus and those of M. Aurelius Scaurus, and their similarity to those of his other colleagues, have been mentioned above. Like Scaurus, however, he uses the mark of value X, and gives his cognomen, whilst the others notify their patronymics and not their cognomina.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . COSCO . M . F	
			(LUCIUS COSCONIUS MARCI FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1189	58·0	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1187; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces and peaked; the earring is of single drop; around head, L · COSCO · M · F and X	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L · LIC · CN · DOM; *edge serrated.*
1190	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 12.]** (Nott)
			L . POMPONI . CNF	
			(LUCIUS POMPONIUS CNAEI FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
1191	59·5	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1187; the visor of the helmet is in three pieces and peaked; the earring is of single drop; around head, L · POMPONI · CNF and X	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L · LIC · CN · DOM; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxx. 13.]**
1192	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1193	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; L · LIC · CN · ꝺOM[3] (Nott)

[1] The Cosconia gens was plebeian, and its members are first mentioned in the second Punic war. M. Cosconius was a military tribune in the army of the praetor, P. Quinctilius Varus, in the war against the Insubrian Gauls, B.C. 203. A descendant of the same name was praetor B.C. 135, and other members of the gens held similar and other offices during the 1st cent. B.C., but none obtained the honours of the consulship. The moneyer is only known from his coins, which were struck in B.C. 92. The points of resemblance and also of variation between the coins of L. Cosconius and those of his colleagues have been noted above. Like L. Pomponius and C. Malleolus, he uses the mark of value X.

[2] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably related to M. Pomponius, the intimate friend of C. Gracchus, and to the aedile of the same name of B.C. 82, and held office as moneyer in B.C. 92. For similarity and variations between his coins and those of his colleagues see above, and on pp. 184, 185. Like the coins of L. Cosconius and C. Malleolus, his denarii have the mark of value X.

[3] Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 56) says that all the denarii of L. Pomponius in the Spanish hoards had the letter D in DOM reversed. This, however, only occurs on one specimen in the British Museum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. MALLE. C. F	
			(CAIUS [POBLICIUS] MALLEOLUS CAII FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
1194	61·6	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1187; the visor is in three pieces, even at the ends, and not peaked; the earring is of single drop; around head, C · MALLE · C · F and X	Naked warrior, Bituitus, in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1185; in exergue, L · LIC · CN · DOM; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxx. 14.]**
1195	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			BRONZE	
			Without moneyers' names	
			Quadrans[2]	
1196	69·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⋮
1197	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
1198	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 15.]**

[1] This moneyer may be C. Poblicius Malleolus, the quaestor to Cn. Cornelius Dolabella in Cilicia, B.C. 80. He died in his province and was succeeded in his office by Verres, who also became the tutor of his son. It is not impossible that he may be identified with the moneyer who struck coins locally three years later (see ITALY, B.C. 89), and who had as his colleagues L. Caecilius Metellus and A. Postumius Albinus S. f., but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 383), in consequence of his having classed the coins bearing the names of L. Licinius and Cn. Domitius to an earlier date, does not admit this identification, and suggests that the above moneyer may be the Poblicius Malleolus who was condemned to death in B.C. 101 for the murder of his mother.

The obverse type of the coins of Malleolus slightly differs from those of his colleagues, the visor of the helmet worn by Roma having the three pieces of which it is composed even at the ends, and not peaked. Like L. Cosconius and L. Pomponius, his denarii have the mark of value X and not ✱, as on the coins of M. Aurelius Scaurus and L. Porcius Licinus.

[2] The date of the issue of these quadrantes without moneyers' names is somewhat uncertain. Their weight and style show that they were struck about the same time as the coins of Q. Fabius Maximus (see above, p. 178). As the moneyers of B.C. 92 struck only silver coins, denarii, and no bronze, Count de Salis has placed this issue to that year. It is possible, though no specimens are in the National Collection, that other denominations than the quadrans may have been issued of a similar character, i.e. without moneyers' names.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1199	50·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1200	46·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
1201	40·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
1202	61·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
1203	46·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

PERIOD VIII.

Circ. B.C. 91—89; A.U.C. 663—665

THIS Period includes the years which intervened between the burial of the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards, and of those discovered at Taranto, Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina (*circ.* B.C. 90—89), and also the passing of the famous *Lex Plautia Papiria de civitate sociis danda* (B.C. 89), which extended the right of citizenship throughout Italy. This law, which was proposed by the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo, had an important effect on the coinage, as it occasioned not only the suppression of the local issues, which had consisted chiefly of silver and bronze coins of Roman types and standard, but also those of all the local mints in Italy, which till now had continued to strike pseudo-autonomous coins in bronze. These last, at least since the beginning of the 2nd century B.C., had consisted of bronze only, a remnant of former independence (see above, p. 11). After B.C. 89, coins of Roman types and standard not struck at the mint at Rome are of a military character, and were issued in the Provinces. These have been assigned by Count de Salis to Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa and Cyrenaïca, under which districts they will be separately described. The coinage of the Confederate States issued during the Social War scarcely forms an exception as it does not appear to have lasted after B.C. 88.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The chief characteristics which marked the coinage of the previous Period (B.C. 102—92) become more emphasized during the present one. In the silver coinage the type of the Dioscuri for the reverse of the denarius is quite abandoned, and each moneyer adopts one according to his fancy, illustrating as a rule, as already mentioned, some event connected with the history of his family. On the obverse the head of Roma is still occasionally met with, and also the mark of value X; but the latter in two instances only, viz., on the coins of Mn. Fonteius (p. 192) and on those of L. Aurelius Cota (p. 200). The quinarius, which was revived during the previous Period (see above, p. 158), appears from time to time, and is always of the type of the old victoriatus. Mint-marks in the form of letters become much more general, and they show considerable development, a single letter occurring on the obverse or on both sides of the coin at the same time, in which case they sometimes start from opposite points of the alphabet. The letters are often accompanied by one, two, three, or four dots or pellets, usually placed immediately around them *en satellite*, and to mark still further the series of dies, the letters are sometimes reversed or placed horizontally. The Greek as well as the Latin alphabet is used, and, in the place of letters, symbols are sometimes adopted. The serrated edge is occasionally met with on the early denarii of this Period. The omission of the name of ROMA on the denarius which occurred occasionally in the preceding Period now becomes general.

The only circumstance to be noticed in the bronze coinage is the revival of the issue of the *as* of the uncial standard; it is, however, of considerable

importance, as it very materially assists in determining the succession of the moneyers. The issue of the uncial *as*, as we have seen (p. 117), was in abeyance since *circ.* B.C. 150, and its revival only lasted for a period of three years, when it had to give way to one of a lighter standard—semuncial, as ordered by the *Lex Papiria* (see below, p. 241). Any issue therefore in which the uncial *as* now occurs must have been struck during the years B.C. 91—89. The moneyers' names are similar in form to those of the previous Period.

CLASSIFICATION.—When the type of the denarius was more or less of a fixed nature, minor differences and variations were often indicative of the sequence of issues, and from these, in great measure, the chronology of the coinage within certain periods has been constructed. The now constant change of both the obverse and reverse types deprives us of this evidence, and for the classification we have to turn to the data supplied by finds of coins, by history, and in a certain degree by the coins themselves, in the form of special legends, style, and fabric.

There are four hoards, the burial of which can be placed during the years B.C. 91—89. These occurred at Taranto (Calabria), at Cazlona and Oliva (Spain), and at Ricina (Macerata).

The *Taranto* hoard, unearthed in the spring of 1897, consisted of 102 denarii, which were sent to Naples and were examined and described by Dr. E. Gabrici (*Scavi*, 1898, p. 294). Though small, the hoard is of importance, as Dr. Gabrici does not mention that there were any coins which did not come into his hands. The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of N. Fabius Pictor (B.C. 93), and of L. Porcius Licinus and L. Cosconius, members of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92; and of local issues there were coins of C. Serveilius M. f. (B.C. 93), of M. Fourius L. f. Philus (B.C. 92); and of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus and C. Fonteius (B.C. 91). As no specimens of the coinages of these last two moneyers were present in any of the previously mentioned hoards attributed to *circ.* B.C. 92 (see pp. 161, 162), it is evident that that discovered at Taranto was of a slightly later date, though the most recent coins of the Roman mint belonged to the quinquevirate of B.C. 92. Its burial must have taken place about B.C. 91, a little time before the concealment of the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards. The coins of Mn. Aemilius Lepidus and C. Fonteius are described by Dr. Gabrici as "newly-struck."

The *Cazlona* hoard, discovered so far back as 1618, consisted of about 683 pieces, amongst which there was one victoriatus and eight Celtiberian coins, the rest being all republican denarii (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 124). Besides including coins of M. Aurelius Scaurus and L. Porcius Licinus, members of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, it also contained denarii of C. Claudius Pulcher and L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus (B.C. 91), and L. Thorius Balbus (B.C. 90) struck at Rome; and of later denarii struck outside Rome the following issues were represented: M. Fourius L. f. Philus (B.C. 92); L. Caesius, Mn. Aemilius Lepidus, C. Fonteius, and Cn. Cornelius Blasio Cn. f. (B.C. 91); and Q. Lutatius Cerco, L. Memmius and Mn. Aquillius (B.C. 90). Most of these coins were in very fine condition, some as issued from the mint. The date of the burial was *circ.* B.C. 90.

Count de Salis, in a manuscript analysis of the Cazlona hoard, notes that it

contained the unique specimen of the double victoriatus (see above, p. 37); but Señ. Zobel (*Annali dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 8) says that it was found at Tortosa.

At *Oliva* there were two finds: one in 1848 or 1849, consisting of from 600 to 700 denarii, of which only about 45 pieces were acquired by the Academy at Madrid; the other, in August, 1861, comprising about 1,271 pieces, which were in two lots, and which do not appear to have been enclosed in a vessel, but to have been extracted from the earth one by one (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 126). These last were carefully examined and catalogued by Señ. Zobel. The hoard, not being found at one time, loses some of its importance in determining the sequence of the issues. The contents of the Oliva and Cazlona hoards were very similar, but the former was more extensive. With the exception of M. Aurelius Scaurus, all the moneyers of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92 were represented, and also all the moneyers, except C. Sulpicius C. f., whose coins are classed to the following year (B.C. 91); and of those of B.C. 90, the names of C. Coilius Caldus, L. Appuleius Saturninus, M. Lucilius Rufus, and L. Thorius Balbus occur. Of the local mints the series is quite as complete, and includes coins of the moneyers Q. Lutatius Cerco, L. Memmius, Mn. Aquillius, L. Valerius Flaccus, and P. Porcius Laeca, whose issues are all attributed to B.C. 90. Nearly all these coins are described as in fine condition. It is therefore to about B.C. 90 that the burial of the Oliva hoard may be assigned.

The *Ricina* hoard, discovered about 1882, comprised 300 denarii, all of which, with one exception, were described by Sig. Armaroli (*Bull. di Num. e Sfrag.*, vol. i., pp. 241 f.). Its contents, though less numerous, were similar to those of the Cazlona and Oliva hoards; but its burial was a little later, as it included coins of L. Sentius C. f. and L. Julius (B.C. 89), struck at Rome; and of Q. Minucius Thermus (B.C. 90), struck in Italy. Its concealment occurred when the Social war was at its height.

It may be noticed that whilst the Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina hoards contained denarii of the quinquevirate of B.C. 92, many issues not in those of Roncarolo and Pozoblanco were present, showing that the burial of the former was somewhat later than that of the latter, and moreover, as coins scarce and fine at Cazlona, Oliva, and Ricina were more numerous at Fiesole, this last hoard is of a still somewhat later date (see below, p. 242).

Besides the evidence of finds we have also that of the coins themselves. The issues classed to B.C. 92 show that in that year there were five moneyers, and it would appear that during the next three years their number was still larger; but there is no instance of an actual triumvirate. This increase in the number of the moneyers may have been due to special circumstances. In B.C. 91 Marcus Livius Drusus proposed and carried laws enjoining the increase of largesses of corn, and in B.C. 90 and 89 the State had to meet the heavy expenses entailed by the Social or Marsic war. These events demanded an increase in the coinage, which was met by special issues, some of which bear the legends EX·A·ΓV (*Ex argento publico*), ARG·ΓVB (*Argento publico*), Γ·E·S·C (*Publice ex senatus consulto*), and Γ (*Publice*), showing that the metal from which the coins were struck was specially drawn from the *aerarium*, or public treasury. Also some of the quaestors joined the ranks of the moneyers, of whom there were Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (B.C. 91), and Caius Fundanius (B.C. 89).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 91; A.U.C. 663[1]	
			M. FONEI (MANIUS FONTEIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
1204	51·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Conjoined heads of the Dioscuri r., laureate, each surmounted by star; before necks, X	M · FONEI above Galley r., with oars and long projecting rostrum; in the stern, beneath the aplustre, is seated the pilot; below galley, letter A

[1] The denarii attributed to this year are of two main series, the *non-serrati* and the *serrati*. Each one comprises four different issues, making a total of eight moneyers for the year; but of these issues, one at least is of a special nature—that of the *quaestores urbani*, Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (see p. 199). With the exception of this issue and that of C. Claudius Pulcher (see p. 198), all the moneyers use the same kind of mint-marks, consisting of letters of the alphabet, usually accompanied by one or more points or dots. These letters are put either on the obverse or on the reverse, but not on both sides of the coin at the same time, as occurred later. In one issue, that of L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus, these letters occupy two different places on the obverse and also on the reverse, thus showing four separate series. The mint-marks alone are evidence of a greatly increased output of the coinage. Apart from these points of connection, common to nearly all the issues, the general fabric and style throughout are similar; but separately, the non-serrated and the serrated show a still more marked similarity, and from this it might be inferred that one series came from one *officina* and the other from another, and that the dies were made by two sets of engravers. It has been already noticed that the extensive coinage during B.C. 91 may have been due to the laws relating to the largesses proposed and carried by Marcus Livius Drusus, to meet which an increased supply of money was necessary.

The most notable event connected with the coinage of this year is the revival for a short period only of the uncial *as*. Bronze coins were, however, only struck by a few moneyers.

The types, both obverse and reverse, vary in the case of each issue, with the exception of the denarii of C. Claudius Pulcher, and Appius Claudius and T. Mallius, who retain for the obverse the head of Roma, but of a somewhat different style from that on earlier coins.

Specimens of the majority of the issues attributed to B.C. 91—90 occurred in the Oliva hoard, in considerable numbers and mostly in fine condition, but in a less degree in those of Cazlona and Ricina.

[2] The identification of this moneyer is somewhat uncertain. Cicero (*pro. Font.*, 3, 5) says that Mn. Fonteius, the son of C. Fonteius, who was the legate of the praetor Cn. Servilius Caepio, and who was slain in a popular tumult at Asculum on the breaking out of the Marsic or Social war, B.C. 90, was in his early days a triumvir, but whether for apportioning land, conducting a colony, or of the public treasury, is uncertain. He was quaestor B.C. 85—84, and subsequently legate in Spain and praetor in Narbonese Gaul between B.C. 76—73. Some time after his return to Rome he was accused of extortion and misgovernment. The question is whether this moneyer is to be identified with the quaestor of B.C. 85, and whether he is the same person who struck coins which are attributed to that year, and which bear the name of Mn. Fonteius C. f. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 445) has identified the moneyer of B.C. 85 with the quaestor of that year, and says that the coins were struck by him in virtue of that office, but he does not identify him with the above moneyer, whose coins he considers were of too early a date, their issue being placed by him before B.C. 104. Count de Salis's attribution of these coins to B.C. 91 removes this difficulty, and there seems no reason why the moneyer of the above coins and the Mn. Fonteius C. f. who struck coins as quaestor in B.C. 85 should not be deemed to be one and the same person. In the first instance he strikes coins as an ordinary moneyer, but in the second, in virtue of his office as quaestor, though no reference to this circumstance is to be found on the coins themselves. It is possible that C. Fonteius, who was a moneyer at this time and whose coins Count de Salis has attributed to a local issue (see ITALY, B.C. 91), may have been a brother of Mn. Fonteius.

It is not difficult to fix, within a limit of two years or so, the date of the above pieces. No specimens occurred in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1205	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter B (Nott)
1206	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Cracherode Coll.)
1207	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar; circular countermark on the near head.	Similar; letter D; above rostrum, ⁘ (Nott)
1208	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter E
1209	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; countermark ↻	Similar; letter F

hoards, the burial of which is given to a date about B.C. 92, but there were several specimens in very fine state in the Oliva hoard, the concealment of which is attributed to *circ.* B.C. 90 (see Tables of Finds). Their absence from the Cazlona hoard is not surprising, as very few coins later than B.C. 92 were present in it. We have therefore a limit of practically two years only, and Count de Salis's attribution of the coins of Mn. Fonteius of the above type to B.C. 91 seems the most probable one.

The reverse type appears to recall the naval exploits of a former member of the family, P. Fonteius Capito, who was praetor in Sardinia in B.C. 169, and commanded the Roman fleet of that island (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 499, 502).

The letters Ⅾ. Ⅾ., which are found on some of the coins of this issue before the heads of the Dioscuri (see no. 1230, p. 195), have been variously interpreted, and these interpretations have been briefly summed up by Babelon (vol. i., p. 502) as follows: "Before an explanation is attempted these coins must be taken in conjunction with those of C. Sulpicius C. f. (see below, p. 202), the obverse type of which shows two laureate heads with the legend D. Ⅾ. Ⅾ., and also those of C. Antius C. f. (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 155, no. 2) with a similar obverse type and accompanied by the legend DEI ⅮENATES. On these premises Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 317) has interpreted the legends D. Ⅾ. Ⅾ. as *Dei Penates Praestites*, and Ⅾ. Ⅾ. as *Penates Praestites*, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 369, 400) has read them as *Dei Penates Publici* and *Penates Publici*. Later Klügmann (*Num. Zeit.*, 1878, p. 223 f.) suggests as a more probable solution, *De Pecunia Publica* and *Pecunia Publica*, thus connecting them with the formulae, *Argento Publico*, *Ex Argento Publico*, and analogous ones, which, however, are only found on coins struck after the passing of the *Lex Papiria-Plautia* in B.C. 89. The formulae, *Ex Argento Publico*, *Argento Publico*, *Publice*, and *De Thesauro*, indicate that the metal from which the coins were struck came from the reserved bullion or ingots preserved in the treasury of the state. This uncoined reserve could be expressed by the words *argentum* or *thesaurus*, but not by *pecunia*, which exclusively means "coined money." Other considerations are in favour of Mommsen's interpretation. In Roman ritual, the cults of the Dioscuri and the Penates were assimilated, and especially at Tusculum and Lavinium, the birth-places of the Fonteia and Sulpicia gentes. [An illustration of this fact is met with on the denarii of L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, having the heads of the Dioscuri on the obverse and a view of Tusculum on the reverse, Babelon, vol. ii., p. 475, no. 9.] To find this assimilation on the coins of these two families is therefore quite what might be expected." The Penates, the household gods of the Romans, were of two orders—private, as connected with each family; and public, as connected with the state. In the temple on the *Mons Velia*, which was dedicated to the *Dii Penates*, were two seated figures of young warriors armed with spears, which have been identified as Castor and Pollux; but on denarii of L. Caesius, on which these figures are shown (Babelon, vol. i., p. 281), they are accompanied by the legend *Lares*, thus establishing a further connection between the Penates and the *Lares Praestites* who were the twin founders of Rome. Though we adopt Mommsen's solution of the interpretation of the letters Ⅾ. Ⅾ. as *Penates Publici*, it will, however, be seen that that of Borghesi as *Penates Praestites* is not altogether unsupported by some evidence.

The mint-letters to mark the dies extend throughout the whole alphabet. These occur alone or are accompanied by one, two or three dots placed above or below the rostrum of the prow. Each dot or group of dots marks a separate pair of dies.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 121) mentions two denarii, one in the Haeberlin collection and another at Berlin, which have the mark of value X for ✕. He also describes a hybrid with the obverse type of Mn. Fonteius and the reverse of C. Fonteius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 499, no. 1).

There are no bronze coins of this issue. Those with the legend MV·FONT are of the semuncial standard, and are therefore attributed to the later issue of this moneyer, when he struck coins as quaestor (see below, under date B.C. 85; and Babelon, vol. i., p. 508, no. 14).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1210	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter F; above rostrum, ⁝
1211	60·7 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter G; above rostrum, ⁝
1212	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter H; above rostrum, ⁝ (Nott)
1213	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I
1214	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1215	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter L; above rostrum, ⁝
1216	49·0	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter M
1217	53·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N; below rostrum, ⁝
1218	62·2	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter O (Nott)
1219	59·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ **[Pl. xxx. 16.]**
1220	61·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ; below rostrum, ⁝
1221	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1222	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R; above rostrum, ⁝ (de Salis Coll.)
1223	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R; below rostrum, ⁝ **[Pl. xxx. 17 rev.]**
1224	59·8	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter S; below rostrum, ⁝
1225	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S; below rostrum, ⁝ (Nott)
1226	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T
1227	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T; below rostrum, ⁝
1228	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter X

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1229	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter X; below rostrum, ⁝
1230	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; before heads of Dioscuri, Γ Γ (Penates Publici).[1]	Similar; letter C **[Pl. xxx. 18.]**

M. HERENNI

(MARCUS HERENNIUS)[2]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

1231	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Pietas r., wearing diadem, earring of single drop, and necklace; her hair is drawn back over the diadem, and falls in two locks down her neck; behind, ΠIEAS; under chin, letter ·A	M·HERENNI (in the field). Naked youth (one of the Catanaean brothers, Amphinomus or Anapias) running r. and bearing on his shoulder his aged parent, who looks back and raises his r. hand.[3]
1232	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter A	Similar. (Nott)
1233	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḃ	Similar. **[Pl. xxx. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] For definition of these letters see above, p. 193, note.

[2] Several members of the Herennia gens with the praenomen Marcus are recorded in Roman history during the 1st cent. B.C. M. Herennius Nepos was consul B.C. 93, and probably the grandfather of M. Herennius M. f. Picens, consul suffectus B.C. 34; whilst a third M. Herennius was decurio of Pompeii about B.C. 63. The date of these coins, as ascertainable from finds, shows that they cannot be attributed either to the consul of B.C. 93 or to the consul suffectus of B.C. 34, and it is somewhat doubtful whether the decurio of Pompeii could have held the office of moneyer as early as B.C. 91. One specimen *à fleur de coin* of these denarii occurred in the Oliva hoard, four in that of Ricina, and nineteen in that discovered at Fiesole, but none were met with either at Maserà, Riccia, San Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, Pozoblanco, Taranto, or Cazlona. The bronze coins are of the uncial standard, so their issue must have occurred before B.C. 88.

This is the only member of the Herennia gens of whom coins are known.

[3] The obverse and reverse types record the history of the brothers of Catana, Amphinomus and Anapias, who, at the eruption of Mount Etna, saved the lives of their parents by carrying them into safety on their shoulders, and in consequence received the surname of *Pius* (*οἱ καλούμενοι εὐσεβεῖς*, Paus., x. 28, 4). The parent is represented looking back with horror at the destruction he has escaped. The Herennia gens appears to have been engaged in commerce, especially in the Sicilian and African trade and in the exportation of the silphium. It is not improbable that the family came originally from Sicily.

The coinage of M. Herennius shows a further development in the use of mint-letters. They extend throughout the whole alphabet, and are of two series: one with the letter on the obverse; the other, on the reverse, but never on both sides of the same coin. Each letter is usually accompanied by a dot, which is placed above, below, or on one side. The letters themselves are often placed horizontally.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 50, and pl. iii., no. 64) describes and figures a variety of the denarius in the Breslau collection, on which the head of Pietas is laureate and does not wear a diadem.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1234	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·B	Similar.
1235	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar.
1236	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·C	Similar. (Nott)
1237	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar.
1238	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ė	Similar.
1239	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ę	Similar.
1240	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⊓·	Similar.
1241	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar.
1242	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḣ	Similar.
1243	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḥ	Similar.
1244	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter I·	Similar.
1245	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⌐	Similar.
1246	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·M	Similar. (Nott)
1247	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter N	Similar.
1248	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Z	Similar.
1249	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
1250	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Q	Similar.
1251	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ọ	Similar. (Nott)
1252	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q̇	Similar. (Nott)
1253	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Q:	Similar.
1254	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S·	Similar. (Nott)
1255	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1256	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V	Similar.
1257	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter on reverse	
1258	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; before running figure, letter Ȧ (Nott)
1259	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḃ [Pl. xxx. 20.] (Nott)
1260	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ḃ
1261	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ċ
1262	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ċ (Nott)
1263	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḍ
1264	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ḍ
1265	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ṁ (Nott)
1266	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ė·
1267	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ṫ·
1268	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ṫ (Nott)
1269	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ġ (Nott)
1270	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḥ (Nott)
1271	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ẋ (Nott)
1272	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṙ
1273	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṡ
1274	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṁ (Nott)
1275	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṁ
1276	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṇ (Nott)
1277	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ȯ·
1278	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ȯ

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1279	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ⊐
1280	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ρ·
1281	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṙ (Nott)
1282	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ς (Nott)
1283	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṫ
1284	50·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ≤ (Nott)
1285	52·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ẋ

Semis

1286	176·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; before, S; above, M·HERE NNI (Cracherode Coll.)

Quadrans[1]

1287	92·0	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Similar; marks of value ••• above moneyer's name.

C. PVLCHER

(CAIUS [CLAUDIUS] PULCHER)

Denarius

1288	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of plain single drop, and necklace; the side of the helmet is decorated with a ring or circle.	C·PVLCHER below Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands. **[Pl. xxx. 21.]**

[1] Of this series the uncia is also known. It has on the obverse the head of Roma r., helmeted; behind, •; and on the reverse, a double cornucopiae and the legend M·HERENNI ROMA (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 203; cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 540, no. 4). It may be mentioned that some of the early bronze coins of Etna have for the type of reverse a cornucopiae (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Sicily*, p. 5).

[2] From an inscription (Orelli, *Inscr. lat. collectio*, t. i., *n.* 569; *C. I. L.*, i², p. 200) this moneyer has been identified by some with C. Claudius Pulcher, who was consul with M. Perperna

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1289	60·4	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

AP. CL: T. MA. Q. VR

(APPIUS CLAUDIUS: TITUS MALLIUS, QUAESTORES URBANI)[1]

Denarius

1290	63·9	AR ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1288, but not ornamented with ring at the side; behind, a quadrangular object with circular centre..	AP · CL · T · MA · Q · VR (in exergue). Victory in triga r., horses cantering; she holds reins with both hands. [Pl. xxx. 22.] (Nott)

in B.C. 92. Previous to his holding that office, the inscription referred to relates that he was first quaestor, then triumvir of the mint, curule aedile B.C. 99, and praetor B.C. 95. From this he would appear to have filled the office of quaestor before that of moneyer, which is contrary to the *cursus honorum*, the latter being considered one of the minor offices of the state. This identification would place the issue of these coins about B.C. 104, which does not coincide with the evidence afforded by finds, from which it would seem that this moneyer held office *circ.* B.C. 91, no specimens having been met with in the Maserà, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, or Pozoblanco hoards, but 23 pieces were in that of Oliva, viz., 16 fine, six very fine, and one *à fleur de coin*, and some in that of Cazlona. The internal evidence of the coins, viz., their fabric, the style of the head of Roma, and the absence of the mark of value, is certainly in favour of the later date, and in all these respects they correspond very closely to the following coins of the quaestors, Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius, from which they cannot therefore be separated, as suggested by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 344, 345), by an interval of seven years (B.C. 106–99). It seems therefore impossible to identify this moneyer with the consul of B.C. 92, unless we suppose that he struck the coins in the following year under some very special circumstances, as was the case with those of the two quaestors. Even then the order of office would not agree with that indicated by the inscription. The absence of any mint-letters would suggest that, like the coins of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius, those of C. Pulcher belong to a special issue.

The type of reverse may record the victories of C. Claudius Pulcher, an ancestor of the moneyer, over the Istrians and Ligurians in B.C. 177, for which he celebrated a double triumph at Rome.

There is no bronze money known of this issue.

[1] Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 250), Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 219) and others have interpreted the legend Q · VR as the initials of Quintus Urbinius, and suppose that in the legend we have an instance of a triumvirate of the mint. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 387) and Babelon (vol. i., p. 346) would, however, read the legend as *quaestores urbani*, showing that Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius issued these coins in virtue of that office and not as ordinary moneyers. That this interpretation is the more probable one is shown by the fact that the names of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius are interchanged in the legends, but the title Q · VR is always placed after them. History does not record the quaestorship of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius; but its date may be ascertained from the coins, which, according to the evidence of finds, must have been struck *circ.* B.C. 91 or 90. There were five specimens, all very fine, in the Oliva hoard, nine in that of Ricina, and sixty-four in that of Fiesole. None occurred in any of the finds attributed to somewhat earlier dates.

Who these quaestors were is uncertain. Of Titus Mallius we have no information except that supplied by the coins, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 388) identifies his colleague with Appius Claudius Pulcher, who was praetor B.C. 89, having previously held the office of curule aedile, consul B.C. 79, and proconsul in Macedonia B.C. 76, where he died. Mommsen therefore dates the coins at *circ.* B.C. 99. Babelon (vol. i., p. 345) thinks that the quaestor was the same Claudius who was the military tribune of B.C. 87, and the *interrex* of B.C. 77, who defended Rome against M. Aemilius Lepidus. This latter identification seems the more probable one, and would fit in better with the date here assigned to the issue of this coinage. It was in B.C. 91 that M. Livius Drusus, as tribune of the plebs, proposed and carried

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1291	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1292	49·5	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.
1293	63·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend reading T·MA·AP·CL·Q·VR (Cracherode Coll.)
1294	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott) [Pl. xxx. 23.]
1295	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

L. COT

(LUCIUS [AURELIUS] COTA)[1]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

1296	54·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Vulcan r., draped, and wearing conical cap (pileus), laureate;[2] behind, pincers and mark of value X; under chin, letter G; the whole within myrtle-wreath.	L·COT below Eagle standing front on thunderbolt; head to l.; wings displayed; the whole within laurel-wreath; *edge serrated.*

laws for the distribution of corn or for its sale at a low price, for the assignment of public lands, and for the establishing of colonies in Italy and Sicily. To meet this lavish expenditure it is said that he suggested the debasement of the coinage by the alloy of one-eighth part of copper (Pliny, *Hist. nat.*, xxxiii. 13). These circumstances would sufficiently account for this special coinage, and the occasion of its issue seems to be illustrated by the symbol on the obverse, behind the head of Roma, which may be a representation of a corn-measure seen from the top, similar to such as were discovered some years ago at Pompeii (see Overbeck, *Pompeii*, p. 62). This coinage must have been a very large one, as specimens are still quite common.

The reverse type probably records some special victory won by a member of the Claudia gens rather than of the Mallia, since of the two the former was the more important.

The strong resemblance in type and fabric between the coins of these two quaestors and those of C. Pulcher has already been noticed. Denarii of Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius bear the countermark of Vespasian.

No bronze money is known of this issue.

[1] This moneyer has been identified with Lucius Aurelius Cota, who was quaestor B.C. 89 and praetor B.C. 70, in which year he carried the *Lex Aurelia judiciaria*, which entrusted the *judicia* to courts consisting of senators, equites, and the tribuni aerarii. He was consul B.C. 65 and censor in the following year. He took an active part in suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, and supported the party of Julius Caesar, whom he proposed should be raised to regal rank. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 398) agrees in not placing these coins before B.C. 92, on account of the serrated edge, and so identifies the moneyer as above.

[2] Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 132) suggests that as the head of Vulcan occurs on the coins of Lipara, this type of obverse may refer to the conquest of that island in B.C. 252 by an ancestor of the moneyer, C. Aurelius Cota. As, however, Vulcan, the divinity of the forge and the furnace, is symbolical of the striking of money, it is possible that in this instance the type may have only this interpretation. The same head, accompanied by the pincers, is seen on bronze coins of C. Cassius Longinus (see above, p. 153), and of M. Caecilius Metellus (see

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1297	49·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar. (Nott)
1298	58·9	Æ ·85	Similar; letter O· (double struck).	Similar. [Pl. xxxi. 1.] (Cracherode Coll.)
1299	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O··	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1300	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter R·	Similar.
1301	56·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S·	Similar. (Nott)
1302	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T·	Similar.
1303	51·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter V·	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1304	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter X	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on reverse	
1305	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; no mint-letter; countermark before head, ⊥	Similar; on r., under eagle's wing, letter C (Nott)
1306	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter D [Pl. xxxi. 2.] (Blacas Coll.)
1307	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K (Nott)
1308	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1309	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)

above, p. 177), and also as a moneyer's sign on denarii of L. Caesius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 281). The eagle on the reverse, the symbol of Jupiter, holds the thunderbolt which was forged by Vulcan.

The mint-letters used in this issue are of three series, i.e. either on the obverse, or on the reverse, or on both sides of the same coin. In each case they extend throughout the alphabet, but when they occur on both sides of the coin the order between that on the obverse and that on the reverse has not been determined.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 243) thinks that as the serration of the edge denotes a local issue, these coins may have been struck by L. Aurelius Cota during his quaestorship, and that he had as his colleague L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus (see below, p. 206); but, as we have shown (see p. 159) that the serrated coins emanated almost exclusively from the mint at Rome, we are unable to accept this suggestion.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 26) mentions several specimens with the moneyer's name reading backwards. They are all *plated* coins, have the mint-letters, O on the obverse and M on the reverse, and were struck from the same dies.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1310	60·1	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter S
1311	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter X (Nott)
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
1312	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin, letter R.	Similar; letter D **[Pl. xxxi. 3.]** (Nott)
1313	51·1	Æ ·8	Similar; letter V	Similar; letter K

C . SVLICI . C . F

(CAIUS SULPICIUS CAII FILIUS)[1]

Denarius[2]

			With letter on reverse	
1314	58·0	Æ ·8	Two heads of the Dei Penates jugate r., laureate; in front, the letters D·Ꝑ·Ꝑ (*Dei Penates Publici*)	C·SVLICI·C·F (in exergue). Two soldiers, heads bare, standing facing each other, leaning with l. hands on spears, and with r. pointing to a sow, which lies at their feet; above, letter A; *edge serrated.*
1315	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C **[Pl. xxxi. 4.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This moneyer may be C. Sulpicius Galba, who was praetor B.C. 63; or, according to Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 33), the Galba who served under Sulla in the Mithradatic war, B.C. 86. If the latter, he may have been a son of C. Sulpicius Galba, who was quaestor B.C. 120, and who, being accused of treason in the war against Jugurtha, was condemned in B.C. 110 by the *Lex Mamilia.*

[2] The type of the denarius makes special allusion to the city of Lavinium, the birth-place of the Sulpicia gens, where Aeneas is said to have brought the Penates from Troy (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 400). In consequence, the Penates were sacred there, and it is said that when Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, some years after tried to remove them to Alba, the attempt was unsuccessful, as the tutelary divinities returned to their former abode. The interpretation of the letters D. Ꝑ. Ꝑ. as *Dei Penates Publici* rather than as *De Pecunia Publica* has already been discussed, and the assimilation pointed out between the Penates and the Dioscuri (see above, p. 193). The reverse type, which represents the taking of an oath or the swearing an alliance, occurs not infrequently in a variety of forms on coins struck both at Rome and at local mints, especially during the Social war, and at even a much earlier period in Campania. It is not impossible that in this particular instance this type may refer to the attempts of Drusus and others at this time to obtain the franchise for the Italian States, the failure of which led to the Social war; but against this interpretation it should be mentioned that at this period it was not usual to illustrate contemporary events on coins.

This coinage is of some importance, as it appears to supply the approximate date of the revival of the as of the uncial standard, which, as we have already shown, had been in abeyance since *circ.* B.C. 150. This is another instance of the importance of the evidence to be obtained from finds of coins (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1316	57·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1317	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F
1318	59·8	Æ ·75.	Similar.	Similar; letter I
1319	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1320	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N (Nott)
1321	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter P (Nott)
1322	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1323	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter R (Nott)
1324	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S (Nott)
1325	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V (Cracherode Coll.)
1326	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.*

As[1]

1327	463·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus r., laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, palm-branch; above, C.SVLI (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Other denominations are the semis, quadrans, and sextans, of the usual types, and all reading C.SVLI, as on the as (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 471, 472, nos. 3-5). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 81) says that all the specimens of the semis and of the quadrans that he has seen, whether in the Capitol, Paris, Berlin, or other collections, have on the reverse, before the prow, a palm-branch as well as the signs of value. He adds that the as is always without the mark of value before the prow. The three-pronged object shown by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 471, no. 2) on the obverse of the as, before the head of Janus, is only a blemish on the *flan*, which the artist has turned into a special sign. It does not occur on the British Museum specimen, which is not sufficiently well preserved to serve for illustration; nor does Babelon mention it in the description of the coin.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. MEMMI. GAL	
			(LUCIUS MEMMIUS GALERIA?)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Without letter	
1328	61·2	Æ ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded and laureate; behind, harpa and ROMA	L·MEMMI GAL (in exergue). Venus,[2] naked, in biga r., horses walking; she holds reins with both hands and sceptre in l.; above, Cupid with wreath; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxxi. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			With letter on obverse	
1329	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin of Saturn, letter A	Similar.
1330	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter A	Similar. **[Pl. xxxi. 6.]**

[1] This moneyer was probably the elder son of Lucius Memmius, an orator of some eminence during the war of Sulla with the Marian party, being a supporter of the latter (Cicero, *pro Sext. Rosc.*, 32). He was a brother of C. Memmius Galeria, with whom he issued a joint coinage a few years later, circ. B.C. 87 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 216, no. 8). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) says that Lucius Memmius served with his brother as quaestor in the war in Spain against Sertorius, and that he was the brother-in-law of Cn. Pompey, but both these statements need confirmation, as it would appear that it was his brother Caius who married the sister of Pompey; nor is there any evidence that he served in Spain. This moneyer must not be confused with the L. Memmius who struck denarii of another type, having a young laureate head on the obverse and the Dioscuri on the reverse (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 213, no. 1), and who evidently belonged to a different branch of the Memmia gens. These last coins are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 90).

The fact that L. Memmius struck the as of the uncial standard shows, apart from any evidence of finds, that his coins were issued before B.C. 88, and therefore the date (B.C. 82) given to this issue by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 213) must be some years too late. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) places it between B.C. 92—89, and he identifies the moneyer as the brother of Caius Memmius.

The contraction *Gal* has been interpreted *Gallus*, but Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 251) proposes *Galbius*, because an inscription published by Gruter mentions a *Memmius Galbius*. Mommsen, however, reads *Galeria* (the tribal name), and this interpretation is now generally accepted.

[2] Venus was the tutelary divinity of the Memmia gens, which claimed to be of Trojan origin, and Lucretius, in dedicating his poem *De natura rerum* to Caius Memmius, invokes that goddess as his protector (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 150). The occurrence of the head of Saturn on the obverse has not been satisfactorily explained. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 214) thinks that it indicates that these silver coins were struck by Memmius as quaestor, and it is possibly for that reason that he has assigned so late a date to the issue. The type more probably refers to some tradition of the Memmia family.

The mint-marks consist of letters sometimes accompanied by a dot. There are two series, one with the letter on the obverse, the other with it on the reverse.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 20; and 1896, pl. viii., no. 187) mentions and figures an example of the above denarius in the Capitol from the Bignami collection reading L. MEMMI only, without GAL, which he says has not been erased; nor is the piece plated or barbarous.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1331	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ç	Similar.
1332	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar.
1333	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ė	Similar. (Nott)
1334	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·E	Similar.
1335	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·F	Similar. (Nott)
1336	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter G	Similar.
1337	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·I	Similar.
1338	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·K	Similar. (Nott)
1339	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ṅ	Similar. (Nott)
1340	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ọ	Similar.
1341	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter P	Similar.
1342	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·P and countermark ⊣E	Similar.
1343	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ṛ; no countermark.	Similar. (Nott)
1344	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1345	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar.
1346	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on reverse	
1347	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; letter below horse's leg, Ȧ
1348	63·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter E
1349	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·F [Pl. xxxi. 7.]
1350	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḣ
1351	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter P

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1352	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Γ (Nott)
1353	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1354	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1355	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter S
1356	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter V (de Salis Coll.)
			As	
1357	373·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; the stem post (*acroterium*) of which is ornamented with the head of Venus, crowned by Cupid; above, L·MEMMI **[Pl. xxxi. 8.]**
			Semis	
1358	141·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; above moneyer's name, S
			Quadrans[1]	
1359	88·0	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	Similar; above moneyer's name, •••
			L . SCIP . ASIAG (LUCIUS [CORNELIUS] SCIPIO ASIAGENUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse	
			SERIES I.	
1360	·60·9	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter l., laureate; behind, letter A	L · SCIP · ASIAG (in exergue). Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and in l. holds sceptre and reins; *edge serrated.*

[1] These appear to be the only denominations known of the bronze coins of this issue. The semis and the quadrans described by Cohen (*Monn. de la rép. rom.*, p. 211, nos. 5, 6) and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 344) on the statement of Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom. Suppl.*, pl lxi., *Memmia*, nos. 1, 2), with the moneyer's name C.MEMMI, do not exist; or rather, they are coins of Lucius Memmius, on which Riccio has read in error the name of Caius, or on which the letter L may have been altered by tooling into C (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 215).

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 379) says "with Cavedoni we shall attribute these coins to the consul of B.C. 83 rather than to his son, as the surname Asiagenus had at first led us to suppose." Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, who was consul B.C. 83, first comes under

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1361	61·0	*R* ·7	Similar; letter ·C	Similar. [Pl. xxxi. 9.]
1362	58·7	*R* ·8	Similar; letter F	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1363	60·9	*R* ·7	Similar; letter ⋮	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1364	57·0	*R* ·8	Similar; letter ⋮·	Similar.
1365	59·0	*R* ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar.
1366	61·0	*R* ·75	Similar; letter N	Similar.
1367	59·7	*R* ·75	Similar; letter И·	Similar.
1368	51·5	*R* ·7	Similar; letter ·O	Similar.
1369	61·8	*R* ·7	Similar; letter O·	Similar.
1370	61·5	*R* ·7	Similar; letter Γ·	Similar.
1371	58·6	*R* ·75	Similar; letter ·Q	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1372	59·0	*R* ·75	Similar; letter R·	Similar.
1373	61·0	*R* ·7	Similar; letter V	Similar.

notice about B.C. 100, when he took up arms against Saturninus. He subsequently served in the Social war, and in the year of his consulship, being of the Marian party, he was taken prisoner, with his son Lucius, by Sulla, who, however, at once released them. In the following year he was amongst those proscribed by Sulla, and taking flight, he settled at Massilia, where he died. The dates when he filled the other offices of state which led up to the consulship do not appear to be recorded, though Babelon (vol. i., p. 398) suggests that he was quaestor *circ.* B.C. 90, when he struck the above coins. Of his son Lucius nothing appears to be known after his release by Sulla, but it is to him rather than to his father that we would attribute these coins, especially as there seems to be no evidence either that they were struck during the latter's quaestorship or that they were of local fabric (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 399). In style the denarii of L. Scipio are very similar to those of L. Memmius, and the resemblance of the heads on the obverse of the two issues is so marked that Babelon has considered that both were intended for Saturn, but the absence of the harpa on the coins of L. Scipio makes it impossible to connect the head with that divinity. As the denarii of this issue, which occurred in the Oliva and Cazlona hoards, were all in very fine condition, it is evident that they must have been struck *circ.* B.C. 91 (see Tables of Finds).

The type of Jupiter in a quadriga is a record of the victory of L. Cornelius Scipio, son of the great Africanus, who during his consulship, B.C. 190, defeated Antiochus of Syria at Mount Sipylus, after which he entered Rome in triumph, and assumed the surname of Asiaticus. The head of Jupiter on the obverse is thus connected with the reverse type. Of the cognomina *Asiagenus*, or *Asiagenes*, and *Asiaticus*, the last is more generally given to the ancestors of the moneyer.

This moneyer uses four series of mint-marks, in each case consisting of letters of the alphabet alone or accompanied by a dot. When the letter occurs on the obverse it is placed either behind or before the head of Jupiter; when on the reverse, either above the quadriga or in the exergue.

Denarii of this issue are sometimes countermarked with the name of Vespasian, and there is a plated hybrid in the Vienna Museum reading ASIAO for ASIAG, and having for obverse type that of the denarius of P. Clodius M. f., with the head of Apollo (Babelon, vol. i., p. 355, no. 14). Another, in the Bahrfeldt collection, has the reverse of the denarius of Q. Antonius Balbus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 158, no. 1).

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES II.	
1374	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter under chin of Jupiter, C	Similar.
1375	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E·	Similar.
1376	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter F·	Similar.
1377	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·G	Similar.
1378	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter T	Similar.
1379	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V̇	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1380	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X·	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			With letter on reverse	
			SERIES I.	
1381	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; letter above quadriga, Ḃ
1382	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D· [Pl. xxxi. 10.] (Cracherode Coll.)
1383	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter G
1384	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter H
1385	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I
1386	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter K·
1387	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter L· (Nott)
1388	53·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
1389	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·M
1390	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N
1391	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter O (Nott)
1392	62·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ȯ (de Salis Coll.)
1393	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·O

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1394	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1395	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter S
1396	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·S
1397	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T (Nott)
1398	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V (Nott)
			SERIES II.	
1399	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter in the exergue, A
1400	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·k
1401	61·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L·
1402	49·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1403	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V
1404	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·V

Circ. B.C. 90; A.U.C. 664[1]

L . IVLI . L . F . CAESAR

(LUCIUS JULIUS LUCII FILIUS CAESAR)

Denarius

With same letter on obverse and reverse

1405	62·7	Æ ·7	Head of Mars l., wearing crested helmet ornamented at the side with a feather; the visor is in one piece and peaked; behind, CAESAR; above, letter B	L·IVLI·L·F (in exergue). Venus Genetrix in biga l., drawn by two Cupids, before whom is a lyre; Venus holds sceptre in r. hand and reins in l.; above, letter B **[Pl. xxxi. 11.]**

[1] The coinage attributed to this year is again an extensive one, due in a great measure, if not entirely, to the outbreak of the Marsic or Social war, which proved a great strain not only on Rome but also on those cities which remained faithful to her (see COINS OF ITALY of this Period). Amongst the issues two at least were of a special nature, those of M. Lucilius Rufus and C. Fabius, which bear respectively the legend ΓV (*Publice*) and EX A. ΓV (*Ex argento publico*), showing that they were struck from bullion taken out of the public treasury, where a large reserve was kept against such emergencies. From their coins it is possible to divide the moneyers into two groups. To the first group belong L. Julius L. f. Caesar, C. Coilius Caldus,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1406	60·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ꞩ	Similar; letter Ꞩ
1407	52·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ꞩ	Similar; letter Ꞩ
1408	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar; letter Ċ
1409	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar; letter D
1410	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḋ	Similar; letter Ḋ (Nott)
1411	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·D	Similar; letter ·D
1412	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D··	Similar; letter D··
1413	51·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter ·D·	Similar; letter ·D·
1414	63·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter ċ	Similar; letter ċ
1415	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·C·	Similar; letter ·C·
1416	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·E	Similar; letter ·E (Nott)

and L. Appuleius Saturninus, who from certain similarities in their types may have formed a mint-triumvirate; and to the second group, P. Vettius Sabinus, who struck only quinarii, C. Fabius C. f., M. Lucilius Rufus, and L. Thorius Balbus. The resemblance between the issues of these groups will be referred to in the description of the coins. They are the latest that occurred in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards (see Tables of Finds).

In the mint-marks there is a slight development, though they still consist only of letters. In several issues the letters are generally accompanied by dots, ranging in number from one to four, placed around them, i.e. *en satellite*, but in one instance, that of C. Fabius, the Greek alphabet as well as the Latin is used. On the denarii of L. Julius Caesar and on the quinarii of P. Sabinus the same Latin letter occurs on the reverse as on the obverse.

The denarii show the usual variation in type, but there is a slight revival of the head of Roma for that of the obverse.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 393) was disposed to identify the moneyer L. Julius L. f. Caesar with the consul of the same name B.C. 90, who commanded one of the armies of Rome in the Marsic war, rather than to his son, who was consul B.C. 64. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 5) assigns the coins, however, to the latter, which is much more probable if it be accepted that this issue took place circ. B.C. 90. L. Julius L. f. Caesar, uncle by his sister Julia of Mark Antony, the triumvir, was consul B.C. 64, took an active part in the prosecution of the Catilinarian conspirators, was legate to Julius Caesar in Gaul B.C. 52, and accompanied him to Rome B.C. 49. After the death of the dictator, on account of his advanced years he did not take a very active part in state affairs, but opposed the more violent of the Octavian party. On this account he was placed on the list of the proscribed, but his sister Julia obtained a pardon for him.

The reverse type of his coins is emblematic of the cult of the Julia family, which claimed its descent from Venus, and the head of Mars on the obverse may point to past military successes gained by members of the family as well as to the mythical connection between that divinity and Venus Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests that the obverse type is a record of the moneyer's father, who was engaged in the Marsic war, but against this view it may be urged that current events were not as yet recorded by moneyers. This type of head of Mars was imitated on the Oscan coins struck during the Social war (see ITALY).

The mint-marks used by L. Julius Caesar consist of the same letter on the obverse and reverse, usually accompanied by one or two dots, placed above, below, or at the side. The letters themselves are often shown reversed. Though the style of the coins of L. Julius Caesar differs a little from that of the coins of C. Coilius Caldus and L. Appuleius Saturninus, it is quite possible that all three may have been colleagues at the mint. The slight differences in style of the various issues of this year may be the result of different *officinae* employing separate die-engravers.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1417	60·9	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ǝ	Similar; letter Ǝ
1418	59·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ꞵ	Similar; letter Ꞵ (Nott)
1419	59·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter ·Ꞵ·	Similar; letter ·Ꞵ·
1420	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·Ɔ·	Similar; letter Ɔ· (Nott)
1421	59·2	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ḳ	Similar; letter Ḳ (Nott)
1422	50·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ꞗ·	Similar; letter Ꞗ· (Nott)
1423	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ꞝ	Similar; letter Ꞝ
1424	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter И	Similar; letter И
1425	58·7	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ꞡ	Similar; letter Ꞡ
1426	60·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ꞡ·	Similar; letter Ꞡ·
1427	56·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ꞡ··	Similar; letter Ꞡ··
1428	43·0	Æ ·6 (*plated*)	Similar; letter Ꝙ	Similar; letter Ꝙ
1429	52·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ꞧ·	Similar; letter Ꞧ· (de Salis Coll.)
1430	59·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ꞩ	Similar; letter Ꞩ (Nott)
1431	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ꞩ	Similar; letter Ꞩ
1432	60·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ꞩ	Similar; letter Ꞩ
1433	58·4	Æ ·6·	Similar; letter Ṣ	Similar; letter Ṣ
1434	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ꞩ	Similar; letter Ꞩ (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . COIL . CALD	
			(CAIUS COILIUS CALDUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
			Series I.	
1435	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace.	Victory in biga l.,[2] horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; below horses, C·COIL; in exergue, CALD; above, letter A··[3]
1436	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter C
1437	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ċ· (de Salis Coll.)
1438	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1439	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·D [Pl. xxxi. 12.]

[1] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 389) identifies this moneyer with C. Coilius Caldus, who was consul B.C. 94, and who had been tribune of the plebs B.C. 107, when he proposed a *lex tabellaria*. Cicero (*De Orat.* i., 25, 117) describes him as *homo novus*. He was the first member of his family to attain the consulship. This attribution, however, does not coincide with the suggested date of the coins, and it would seem much more probable that the moneyer was a son of the consul and an uncle of the C. Coelius Caldus who was also a moneyer some years later (see his coins under date B.C. 61; also Babelon, vol. i., pp. 372-375), and from whose coins we learn that his uncle was *imperator*, *augur*, and *decemvir* (*sacris faciundis*). Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 389) and Babelon (vol. i., p. 369) were both of this opinion. It may be noticed that on some of his denarii the moneyer only gives his cognomen; this appears to be about the earliest occurrence of such a variety. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 90) notices that sometimes the moneyer's name is given as C·COIL·CALD for C·COIL·CALD. The occurrence of the old form of L for L was probably only due to an engraver's carelessness, as at this time on coins L was epigraphically out of use, but the letter P still keeps to the early forms of Γ and Γ.

[2] The reverse type probably refers to the successes of the moneyer's father in Spain during the year of his consulship.

[3] The mint-marks of this moneyer consist of letters of the alphabet, which are placed on the reverse only. They are of two series, each extending throughout the alphabet: one with the letter above the chariot of Victory, the other with the letter in the exergue. The second series occurs when the cognomen only of the moneyer is given. Each letter is usually accompanied by one or more points up to four placed *en satellite*. In respect of the mint-letters, the head of Roma on the obverse, which is turned to the left, and the general style and fabric, the coins of C. Coilius Caldus are so similar to those of L. Appuleius Saturninus, next described, that it may be presumed that these moneyers were colleagues at the mint. We have noted the changes in the form of the earring, which at this Period, unlike at the earlier stage of the silver coinage, are of no importance for chronology.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1440	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter D·
1441	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F
1442	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter F
1443	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·H
1444	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·H
1445	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter I·
1446	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter K·
1447	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1448	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter L
1449	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter L
1450	49·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·M
1451	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter N
1452	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter N·
1453	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·N:
1454	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·O·
1455	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·P
1456	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·P
1457	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1458	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter R:
1459	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop; countermark O on face.	Similar; letter ·T
1460	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop; no countermark.	Similar; letter ·T· (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1461	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter V
1462	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·X (Blacas Coll.)
			Series II.	
1463	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; legend CALD under horses' feet; in exergue, letter ·A [Pl. xxxi. 18.] (de Salis Coll.)
1464	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C
1465	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·D·
1466	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·:D
1467	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E:
1468	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter E:·
1469	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter :E·
1470	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter :F· (Blacas Coll.)
1471	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·G
1472	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter H·
1473	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·I
1474	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter I:
1475	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter :K:
1476	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·L·

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1477	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter L:·
1478	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter M:
1479	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter :M
1480	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·N
1481	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter O:·
1482	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·:O
1483	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter ·P
1484	57·1	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin, countermark C	Similar; letter :Q·
1485	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter :Q:
1486	44·0	Æ ·7	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·R·
1487	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop.	Similar; letter :R:
1488	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter T·
1489	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter :V:
1490	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter X
1491	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; earring of single drop.	Similar; letter ·X·
1492	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; earring of triple drop; on cheek, countermark O	Similar; letter X:·

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. SATVRN	
			(LUCIUS [APPULEIUS] SATURNINUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With letter on reverse	
			Series I.	
1493	58·2	Æ ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; behind, countermark S	L·SATVRN (in exergue). Saturn in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds *falx* in r. hand and reins in l.; above, letter A (Blacas Coll.)
1494	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter :A
1495	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter B (Nott)
1496	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ϖ
1497	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·C [Pl. xxxi. 14.]
1498	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ∩
1499	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ∩ (Nott)
1500	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·∩·

[1] This moneyer may be Lucius Appuleius Saturninus, who was propraetor of Macedonia B.C. 58, and a friend of Cicero. The coins are of too recent a date to be attributed to the elder L. Appuleius Saturninus, who was quaestor B.C. 104, and a tribune of the plebs B.C. 102 and 100. He was a strong supporter of the Marian party. One specimen only of this issue appears to have been in the Oliva hoard. This is the only member of the Appuleia gens of whom we have coins.

The reverse type is apparently only an allusion to the cognomen of the moneyer.

The similarity in fabric and style, and also in the obverse type, between the coins of L. Saturninus and C. Coilius Caldus has already been noted (see p. 212). The mint-marks on the two issues are also alike. Those of L. Saturninus are of two series, each one consisting of all the letters of the alphabet, placed in the field on the reverse, either above or below the chariot of Saturn. The letters are upright or horizontal, and are accompanied by one, two, three, or four points, *en satellite*. The variations in the type of the denarius seem to point to some exceptional circumstances. This is one of the earliest instances of such variation, which does not again occur in the coinage attributed to the Roman mint during B.C. 90. Though the two varieties of the main type are but scantily represented in the National Collection, it would appear that on each of them all the letters of the alphabet as mint-marks occur.

Of the bronze coins of this issue only the as and the uncia are known. The former is of the usual type and of the uncial standard, which helps to give a date to the whole issue; the latter has a special type for the reverse, which was not unusual at this time. On both these coins the name of the moneyer is given in forms differing from those on the denarii.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1501	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar; countermark on face, Γ	Similar; letter ·Ɔ·
1502	50·0	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter Ė (Nott)
1503	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ṁ
1504	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᔕ
1505	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᔕ· (Nott)
1506	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḣ
1507	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter !
1508	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ᴋ·
1509	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᴋ·
1510	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṅ (Blacas Coll.)
1511	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ż
1512	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O·
1513	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter :O: (Nott)
1514	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ṗ·
1515	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⊣ (Nott)
1516	55·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·ᔓ·
1517	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter T
1518	50·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter V·
1519	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·V
1520	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter X·
1521	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ẋ
1522	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same letter.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.	
1523	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter under horses, A (Nott)
1524	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·A
1525	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·B [Pl. xxxi. 15.]
1526	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Blacas Coll.)
1527	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·C
1528	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ċ
1529	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ċ· (de Salis Coll.)
1530	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1531	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·D
1532	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ė (Blacas Coll.)
1533	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ḟ
1534	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter F· (Cracherode Coll.)
1535	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ḟ·
1536	55·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·H
1537	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·I·
1538	46·4	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter —
1539	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K̇ (Nott)
1540	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1541	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṁ
1542	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·M
1543	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
1544	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Z

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1545	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ƨ·
1546	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O
1547	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter O· (Blacas Coll.)
1548	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ր
1549	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꭱ
1550	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꭱ·
1551	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ᔕ
1552	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ⊣ (de Salis Coll.)
1553	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·⊣· (Blacas Coll.)
1554	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ≺
1555	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ẋ
1556	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ẋ
1557	48·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·Ẋ·

Type II.

With letter on reverse

1558	58·6	Æ ·75	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, &c., similar to no. 1493; behind, L·SA	Head of Roma l., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, similar to *obverse*; behind, letter ≺
1559	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter H **[Pl. xxxi. 16.]**
1560	46·7	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			With letter on reverse	
1561	56·5	Æ ·8	ROMA (in exergue). Saturn in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds *falx* in r. hand and reins in l., similar to no. 1493 *rev.*	L·SATVRN (in exergue). Saturn in quadriga r., &c., as on *obverse*;[1] under horses, letter C **[Pl. xxxi. 17.]**
1562	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter ·G (Blacas Coll.)
1563	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Q· (Nott)
			As	
	468·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; before, I; above, L·SAT

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 209, no. 4.]

Uncia

	47·0	Æ ·6	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet; behind, •	L·SARN within laurel-wreath; below moneyer's name, •

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 209, no. 5.]

[1] Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 41) mentions a hybrid with L·SATVRN inscribed on the obverse as well as on the reverse; and Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 29), another with the obverse of the denarius of Q. Marcius Libo (see p. 94).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Ρ . SABIN	
			(PUBLIUS [VETTIUS] SABINUS)[1]	
			Quinarius[2]	
			With same letter on obverse and reverse	
1564	27·6	Æ ·55	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter B	Victory standing r., holding palm in l. hand and with r. placing wreath on trophy; before her, Ρ · SABIN; on r. of trophy, letter B; in exergue, Q (*Quinarius*).
1565	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·Β·	Similar; letter ·Β· **[Pl. xxxi. 18.]**
1566	27·0	Æ ·65	Similar; letter Ε	Similar; letter Ε
1567	25·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter F	Similar; letter F
1568	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter G	Similar; letter G
1569	30·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter H
1570	28·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Η	Similar; letter Η
1571	26·4	Æ ·55	Similar; letter I	Similar; letter I
1572	28·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter K (Cracherode Coll.)
1573	28·7	Æ ·5	Similar; letter κ	Similar; letter κ
1574	26·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·κ·	Similar; letter ·κ·
1575	27·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ν	Similar; letter Ν (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The identification of this moneyer is somewhat uncertain, but he was probably a member of the Vettia family, as at this time the praenomen Publius and cognomen Sabinus were generally borne by members of that family. It is therefore not impossible that he was the Publius Vettius, who was the quaestor of C. Verres in Sicily *circ.* B.C. 73. He is spoken of by Cicero as an honourable man (Cicero, *in Verr.* v. 44).

[2] The dates of the issue of the quinarii of P. Sabinus and those of C. Egnatuleius and T. Cloulius have already been discussed (see above, p. 166). The occurrence of the same mint-letter together on the obverse and reverse is an argument in favour of the later issue of the quinarii of P. Sabinus, and the use of points *en satellite* in connection with these letters, similar to those on the denarii of L. Julius Caesar classed to this year, helps to give us the approximate date of their striking. These mint-letters extend throughout the alphabet. The letter Q on the reverse is the initial of *quinarius* and not of *quaestor* as sometimes interpreted. The type is practically a copy of the old victoriatus.

The quinarius is the only denomination known of this moneyer. There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the quinarius of P. Vettius Sabinus and of the reverse of the quinarius of L. Sestius, the pro-quaestor of M. Brutus, whose coins in this work are attributed to the East, *circ.* B.C. 43—42 (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 35).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1576	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṙ	Similar; letter Ṙ
1577	27·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ṡ	Similar; letter Ṡ
1578	27·8	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṡ	Similar; letter Ṡ
1579	27·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ṣ	Similar; letter Ṣ (Blacas Coll.)
1580	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·Ẋ	Similar; letter ·Ẋ

C. FABI. C. F

(CAIUS FABIUS CAII FILIUS)[1]

Denarius

SERIES I.

With Greek letter on obverse

1581	61·0	Æ ·85	Head of Cybele r., turreted and veiled, and wearing earring of single drop and necklace; behind, Greek letter Β̇	C·FABI·C·F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand and reins in l.; before horses, a heron or stork (*buteo*?).
1582	60·3	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Ε̇·	Similar.
1583	57·3	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Η̇·	Similar.
1584	60·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Κ̇	Similar.
1585	59·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Λ̇	Similar.

[1] This moneyer is only known to us from his coins. The bird on the reverse would connect him with the cognomen *Buteo*, which was borne by a section of the Fabia gens. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* x. 8, 9) describes the *buteo* as a bird of prey, but on the coins the bird shown is of the heron species. The Fabia gens is said to have assumed this cognomen, because a bird of this species alighted on the prow of the ship which conveyed the consul, N. Fabius M. f. M. n., to Sicily, where he conducted the siege of Drepanum during the second Punic war. This Fabius appears to have been the first to assume the cognomen *Buteo*. The bird therefore is in the nature of a *type parlant*. Beyond the evidence of the coins there is no record of any member of the Fabia family of this Period who bore the praenomen Caius together with the cognomen *Buteo*.

The reverse type is of so general a character that it is not possible to connect it with any particular member of the Fabia gens, which was one of the most ancient patrician families at Rome, and which traced its origin from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander. Cybele may therefore have been the tutelary divinity of the Fabia gens, and in consequence the moneyer placed her head on his coins.

The mint-marks are of two series: one consisting of all the letters of the Greek alphabet; the other, of all the letters of the Roman alphabet. These letters are, as before, usually accompanied by one, two, or three dots, placed *en satellite*. This is the first use of the Greek alphabet for such marks.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1586	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Μ	Similar.
1587	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ο	Similar.
1588	55·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ρ	Similar.
1589	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Φ	Similar. [Pl. xxxi. 19.]
1590	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ω	Similar.
			SERIES II.	
			With Latin letter on reverse	
1591	56·0	Æ ·85	Similar; no mint-letter, and behind head of Cybele EX·A·ΓV (*Ex argento publico*).[1]	Similar; under horses, Latin letter A
1592	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter A·
1593	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; above head of Cybele, countermark ∩	Similar; letter B [Pl. xxxi. 20.] (Nott)
1594	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter B· (de Salis Coll.)
1595	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter C
1596	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C· (Nott)
1597	55·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1598	59·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter E
1599	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E· (Nott)
1600	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K
1601	57·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter L

[1] The legend EX A. ΓV (*Ex argento publico*) shows that this coinage was an exceptional one, the bullion for which was taken from the public treasury. No doubt it was occasioned by the stress of the Social war, which was then in progress. Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1884, p. 41) suggests that this special issue arose out of the provisions of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, passed in B.C. 89 (see above, p. 189), but as the *as* prescribed by that law was of the semuncial standard, and the coin of that denomination struck by C. Fabius is of the uncial standard, it is evident that this coinage took place before the passing of that law. The date (B.C. 90) given by Count de Salis is therefore a very probable one; but as no specimens of this coinage, though it must have been an extensive one, occurred in the Oliva hoard, the issue was late in this year or early in the following one. There were, however, five specimens in the Ricina hoard (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1602	61·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṅ (Nott)
1603	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṇ
1604	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ọ
1605	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṛ
1606	41·8	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṛ
1607	60·8	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1608	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṙ
1609	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter V
1610	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Ṿ

As[1]

1611	436·0	Æ 1·3	Head of Janus, laurate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; on the beak stands a heron or stork (*buteo*?); above, C · FABI · C · F
1612	333·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxii. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

M . LVCILI . RVF

(MARCUS LUCILIUS RUFUS)[2]

Denarius

1613	61·0	Æ ·9	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; necklace, but no earring; behind, ΓV[3] (*Publice*); the whole within laurel-wreath.	Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip in r. hand and reins in l.; below, M · LVCILI; above, RVF; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xxxi. 21.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
1614	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] This is the only denomination in bronze known of this issue. It is, as already stated, of the uncial standard.

[2] This moneyer appears to be unknown except from his coins, which consist of denarii only. He cannot well be the M. Lucilius who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 64 (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. iv., p. 37), but he may have been the tribune's father. He is the only member of the Lucilia gens of whom coins are known. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 150) thinks that M. Lucilius Rufus, L. Sentius C. f., and P. Servilius Rullus (see pp. 227, 230) formed a triumvirate of the mint.

[3] The legend ΓV (*Publice*) shows that, like the coins of C. Fabius (see p. 223), this issue

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. THORIVS BALBVS	
			(LUCIUS THORIUS BALBUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
1615	61·8	Æ ·85	Head of Juno of Lanuvium r., wearing goat's skin tied under the chin;[2] behind, I·S·M·R (*Juno Sispes Mater Regina*).	Bull charging r.;[3] below, L·THORIVS; in exergue, BALBVS; above bull, letter A **[Pl. xxxi. 22.]**
1616	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1617	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter B
1618	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C
1619	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D
1620	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E
1621	58·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter F (Nott)

was a special one, the metal from which it was struck having been taken from the public treasury. The approximate date of the striking of these coins is to be ascertained from this legend, and also from the fact that a specimen, which Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 405) describes as being *le plus beau de toute la trouvaille*, was in the Oliva hoard.

As so little is known of the Lucilia gens, it would be pure conjecture to identify the reverse type with any particular member. Its similarity in style and fabric to the reverse type of the coins of L. Saturninus (see p. 216) should be noted.

From the absence of the usual mint-marks it is scarcely possible to judge of the extent of this issue, which was a special one; but specimens of it are not scarce. There is in the Paris collection a hybrid consisting of the reverse of this denarius and having for the obverse type the head of Apollo (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 151).

[1] Lucius Thorius Balbus was a native of Lanuvium. He is described by Cicero (*De Fin.*, ii. 20) as a man who lived in such a manner that there was not a single pleasure, however refined or rare, that he did not enjoy. He appears to have taken part in the war in Spain against Sertorius, and to have been defeated and slain in a battle against Hirtuleius. He is the only member of the Thoria gens of whom coins are known.

The absence of any bronze coins and of any special marks renders it a little difficult to assign a date to the issue of this coinage. In this particular instance the finds afford some evidence. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 379) places the coinage early in his Vth Period, i.e. between B.C. 104—84, but the absence of any specimens in the Masera, Riccia, S. Giovanni Incarico, Roncarolo, and Pozoblanco hoards, and their presence in considerable number in that of Cazlona, and in a limited degree in that of Oliva, would confine the issue practically to two years only, B.C. 91—90. Count de Salis placed it to B.C. 90, and considered these coins to be amongst the latest in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards. In style and fabric these denarii show considerable variety, some being in low relief with the *flan* spread, others in higher relief and of smaller diameter. The former are generally of inferior work.

[2] The most ancient cult of Juno was at Lanuvium, the birth-place of the moneyer, where the goddess was worshipped as the protectress of women not only in general, but especially at the time of marriage and during pregnancy. She therefore received the name of Sispes or Sispita (Sospes or Sospita), and her statue in the Vatican shows her wearing a long robe, with a goat's skin covering her head and tied under the chin, and armed with a spear and shield (Cicero, *de Nat. Deor.*, i., 29, 82). Her special attribute was the serpent, the symbol of purity (see coins of L. Procilius, Babelon, vol. ii., p. 386, nos. 1, 2).

[3] The rushing bull is a *type parlant* of the moneyer's name, Thorius.

The mint-marks of this issue extend over the whole Latin alphabet, but, unlike those of other issues of this year, they are not accompanied by dots.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1622	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter G
1623	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter H
1624	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter I
1625	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K
1626	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1627	61·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter L
1628	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1629	62·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
1630	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter N
1631	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter O
1632	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter P
1633	61·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Q (Cracherode Coll.)
1634	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R
1635	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Nott)
1636	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1637	55·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; same letter.
1638	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter S (Cracherode Coll.)
1639	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T
1640	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter V
1641	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter X

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 89; A.U.C. 665 **L. SENTI. C. F** (LUCIUS SENTIUS CAII FILIUS) **Denarius** *With letter on reverse* SERIES I.	
1642	40·3	Æ ·8	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor in three pieces and peaked; earring of single drop, and necklace; behind, ARG·ΓVB (*Argento publico*).	L·SENTI·C·F (in exergue). Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds sceptre in r. hand and thunderbolt and reins in l.; above horses, letter D
1643	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter G
1644	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter H
1645	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L [Pl. xxxii. 2.]
1646	62·1	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; letter O (de Salis Coll.)
1647	59·8	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter Γ (Nott)
1648	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter Q
1649	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S
1650	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter T

[1] None of the coins classed to this year were met with either in the Cazlona or Oliva hoard, but specimens of most of the issues were included in those of Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli, and Romagnano Sesia (see pp. 242, 243, and Tables of Finds). The Ricina find just overlaps B.C. 90, as it contained specimens of the coinages of L. Sentius C. f. and L. Julius. As some of the moneyers issued the bronze *as* of the uncial standard they must have held office before the provisions of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* came into force, the date of which Count de Salis has placed to B.C. 88. We have thus an ascertainable limit of time for the striking of these and the following coins.

The various issues assigned to B.C. 89 may be separated into two series, special and ordinary. The special series comprises those coins which were struck from bullion taken from the public treasury, having the legends *argento publico* or *publice*, those struck by an officer of the state who was not an ordinary moneyer, and those which bear a distinct symbol, denoting that the issue was intended to provide for a particular contingency. These issues were evidently intended in the main to meet the heavy expenses entailed by the Social war, then at its height. The ordinary series is that issued by the usual moneyers, who for this year may have formed a triumvirate of the mint. To the first series we would therefore attribute the coins of L. Sentius C. f., M. Serveilius C. f., P. Servilius M. f. Rullus, L. Julius, and C. Fundanius, the last striking in his official capacity as quaestor; and to the second series the issues of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Cassius Caecicianus, and C. Allius Bala. From the evidence of the coins themselves it would seem that P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus acted as a special as well as an ordinary moneyer. His two issues are also somewhat distinct in type and fabric. The obverse type of the denarius of the special moneyers is either the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES II.	
1651	55·2	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter below horses' feet, D (Nott)
1652	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter E
1653	57·4	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; letter F [Pl. xxxii. 3.] (Nott)
1654	61·5	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter G (de Salis Coll.)
1655	59·9	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; letter H (Nott)
1656	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter L (Cracherode Coll.)
1657	56·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter M
1658	61·8	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; letter O
1659	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter R (Blacas Coll.)
			Quadrans[1]	
		Æ ·85	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁘	ROMA below Prow r.; before, ⁘; above, L·SENI

[Riccio, *Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. lxiv.]

head of Roma or Minerva, whilst that of the ordinary moneyers is some other divinity, varying in the case of each issue. The types of the coins of the former are mostly in low relief and struck on a large *flan*, whilst those of the latter are in higher relief and the *flan* is smaller. The coinage of this year shows a development of the mint-marks, for besides Greek letters as well as Latin letters, symbols, consisting of birds, insects, fish, &c., are introduced.

L. Sentius C. f. is only known to us from his coins, and he is the only member of his gens who struck money. He may have been a son of C. Sentius Saturninus, who was propraetor in Macedonia during the time of the Social war, B.C. 89—87. As so little is known of the Sentia gens the type of the denarius cannot be identified with any particular member.

The formula *argento publico* shows that the metal from which these coins were struck was taken from the reserve bullion in the *aerarium* or public treasury at Rome.

The mint-letters, which extend throughout the Latin alphabet, form two series: in one case, they are placed above the quadriga; in the other, below. They only occur on the reverses of the coins.

[1] This appears to be the only denomination in bronze described of this moneyer. Riccio

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . SERVEILI . C . F	
			(MARCUS SERVEILIUS CAII FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With Latin letter on reverse and opposite Greek letter on obverse	
1660	60·0	Æ ·85	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1642; behind, Greek letter Ω	M·SERVEILI·C·F (in exergue). Two warriors, a Roman and a barbarian, each armed with sword and shield, fighting on foot; near each is his horse;[2] in the exergue, below the moneyer's name, Latin letter A[3] **[Pl. xxxii. 4.]** (Nott)
1661	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Χ	Similar; letter C
1662	62·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Φ	Similar; letter D (Nott)
1663	59·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Υ	Similar; letter E
1664	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ρ	Similar; letter H
1665	59·2	Æ ·95	Similar; letter Ξ	Similar; letter L
1666	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Μ	Similar; letter N
1667	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Λ	Similar; letter O

states that the specimen in his collection is unique, and though he does not give its weight, it is evidently of the uncial standard. Bahrfeldt, however, is of opinion that this quadrans is *false*.

[1] This moneyer may have been a son of C. Servilius M. f. Augur, who was praetor B.C. 104, accused Lucullus of bribery and malversation in his administration of Sicily, and was assassinated at Asculum B.C. 90. He would therefore be a brother of P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus, who was consul B.C. 79, was defeated by Julius Caesar in his candidature for the office of Pontifex Maximus, and died at an advanced age B.C. 44 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 315). Nothing appears to be known of the moneyer beyond what we learn from his coins.

[2] This reverse type, like that of the denarii of C. Serveilius struck a few years earlier (see p. 179), commemorates the heroic deeds of M. Servilius Pulex Geminus, the consul B.C. 202.

[3] The employment of opposite Latin and Greek letters of the alphabet for mint-marks on the same coin is a further development of the use of these signs. The Latin letter starts from the beginning of the alphabet, and the Greek one from the end; thus the Latin A corresponds to the Greek Ω, B to Ψ, C to Χ, D to Φ, &c., but as there are fewer letters in the Roman than in the Greek alphabet, Z of the former would correspond to Γ of the latter. The order of the above coins is based on the letters on the reverse.

There is nothing to indicate on these coins that this issue was a special one, but for similarity of style and fabric they should be compared with the denarii of L. Sentius C. f. and P. Servilius C. f., which belong to that class.

No bronze coins of M. Serveilius are known.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1668	60·5	Æ ·85	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter Γ (Nott)
1669	60·6	Æ ·85	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter S
1670	59·6	Æ ·85	Similar; letter Є	Similar; letter V
1671	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Δ	Similar; letter X

Γ . SERVILI M . F . RVLLI

(PUBLII SERVILII MARCI FILII RULLI)[1]

Denarius

1672	60·7	Æ ·85	Bust of Minerva l., wearing crested helmet and aegis; behind, RVLLI	Γ · SERVILI · M · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins in r. hand and palm in l.;[2] below horses' feet, Γ[3] (*Publice*).
1673	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxxii. 5.]
1674	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1675	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

L . IVLI

(LUCIUS JULIUS)[4]

Denarius

1676	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1642; behind, ear of corn.	Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; below horses, L · IVLI

[1] Rullus was a cognomen of the Servilia gens, but little is known of the members who bore it. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 406) would identify this moneyer as the father of P. Servilius P. f. Rullus, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 63, and who was the proposer of the agrarian law known as the *Servilia lex*, which was vigorously and successfully opposed by Cicero.

[2] The reverse type relates to some military success of a member of the family, which, however, is uncertain, owing to our lack of information. The moneyer's name is evidently in the genitive, not the nominative case as usual.

[3] The letter Γ (*Publice*), like ARG . ΓVB (*Argento publico*), or EX . A . ΓV (*Ex argento publico*), shows that these coins were struck from bullion withdrawn from the public treasury, and that the issue was therefore a special one, probably to meet the expenses of the Social war (see above, p. 191). P. Serveilius Rullus, like the following moneyer, L. Julius, did not use any mint-marks. Some denarii of this issue were countermarked during the reign of Vespasian. There are no bronze coins of this moneyer.

[4] The identification of this moneyer is uncertain. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 290, 393) has also attributed this issue to *circ.* B.C. 89, but he does not say who the moneyer

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1677	60·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar
1678	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
1679	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxxii. 6.]
1680	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

C. FVNDAN OR FVNDA

(CAIUS FUNDANIUS)[1]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

1681	60·1	Æ ·75	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, &c., similar to no. 1642; the helmet is ornamented with a circle above the wing; behind, letter A	C·FVNDAN (in exergue). Male figure in triumphal quadriga r., horses walking; he holds sceptre and laurel-branch; on the nearest horse is seated a youth, holding laurel-branch over r. shoulder; above, Q (*Quaestor*). [Pl. xxxii. 7.] (Nott)

was. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 4), who places the coins at *circ.* B.C. 106, identifies him with L. Julius Caesar, who was consul B.C. 90, and gives the coins reading L.IVLI.L.F.CAESAR (see above, p. 209) to the consul of B.C. 64. Whilst accepting this last attribution, it seems impossible to assign so early a date to the above coins reading L.IVLI, for the following reasons: (*a*) none of them were in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards, but several specimens were met with in that of Fiesole; (*b*) their fabric and style are very similar to those of other denarii classed to the years B.C. 90—89; and (*c*) this moneyer appears to have struck the as of the uncial standard (see below), which was only revived during the years B.C. 91—89. It is very evident therefore that this moneyer is not the consul of B.C. 90, nor can he be identified with the consul of B.C. 64, unless we suppose that he held office in two consecutive years, issued coins of different types, and varied the reading of his name, all of which assumptions are improbable.

The type of reverse records some victory gained by a member of the Julia gens, and the ear of corn on the obverse probably points to a special issue to meet the expense of a largesse of corn to the inhabitants of Rome, which may have occurred in B.C. 89. Like P. Servilius Rullus, L. Julius did not place any mint-marks on his coins.

To this issue may be attributed the as reading L.IVLI, described, but not figured, by Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 100, no. 11). It is of the usual type, with the moneyer's name above the prow, and being of the uncial standard, belongs to the same period as the above denarii. Bahrfeldt questions the genuineness of this coin.

[1] This moneyer, who struck money in his capacity as quaestor, has been identified with C. Fundanius, the father of Fundania, wife of M. Terentius Varro, and of the tribune of the plebs of the same name in B.C. 72 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 390). Babelon (vol. i., pp. 514, 515), however, thinks that the moneyer whose quaestorship he places at B.C. 101 was the same person as the tribune of B.C. 72.

Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, pp. 87, 195) and Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 307, 308), having explained that the reverse type of the denarius relates to the triumph of Marius in B.C. 101, on his return from the expedition against the Teutones and the Cimbri, and that the youth seated on the nearest horse may be his adopted son, suggest that C. Fundanius was quaestor in that year, and that he struck these coins on that occasion; and also that the reverse type of the quinarius is a record of the defeat of Teutobodus, king of the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae, where he was taken prisoner and afterwards brought to Rome to adorn the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1682	62·2	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter B	Similar. (Nott)
1683	59·4	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar. (Nott)
1684	61·2	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar.
1685	60·3	*AR* ·8	Similar; letter Ė	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1686	61·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter E·	Similar.
1687	61·5	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter ·F	Similar.
1688	57·6	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter ·I	Similar.
1689	61·0	*AR* ·8	Similar; letter ·K	Similar.
1690	60·2	*AR* ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
1691	61·3	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter L̇	Similar. (Nott)
1692	56·5	*AR* ·7	Similar; letter R	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
1693	50·7	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter ·R	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
1694	58·2	*AR* ·75	Similar; letter V̇	Similar. (Nott)
1695	56·0	*AR* ·7	Similar; letter X	Similar.

triumph of Marius. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*), however, was of opinion that the quaestor of B.C. 101 and the tribune of the plebs of B.C. 72 could not well have been the same person, as there would have been an interval of nearly 30 years between his holding the two offices. The attribution of the coins of C. Fundanius to a somewhat later date, in accordance with the evidence of finds and on account of their similarity of fabric and obverse type to those of L. Sentius, M. Serveilius, and L. Julius, partly removes this difficulty, but at the same time it seems more probable that the quaestor and tribune were father and son. The explanation of the reverse types of the denarius and the quinarius would not necessarily be affected by this change of date, as it is possible that the moneyer himself may have taken some part in the expedition, which culminated in the triumph of Marius in B.C. 101. A similar type of reverse occurs on the aureus of Cn. Pompeius Magnus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 342, no. 6).

As C. Fundanius was a quaestor, his issue of coins was a special one like others of this year, and probably intended to meet the heavy expenses of the Social war. He also struck quinarii, but no bronze money. He is the only member of the Fundania gens of whom coins are known.

On the denarii as well as on the quinarii this moneyer uses for mint-marks letters of the Latin alphabet, usually accompanied by one or two dots, a common form at this time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
			With letter on obverse	
1696	30·0	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter C·	C·FVNDA (in field). Victory standing r., holding palm-branch in l. hand, and with r. placing wreath on trophy of Gaulish arms, at the base of which kneels a captive (Teutobodus?) on l. knee, his hands tied behind him;[1] in exergue, Q[2] (*Quinarius?*).
1697	25·1	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ḟ	Similar. **[Pl. xxxii. 8.]**
1698	25·0	Æ ·6	Similar; letter Ḥ	Similar.
1699	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar; letter ·Ḷ	Similar.
1700	25·5	Æ ·5	Similar; letter ·Ṗ	Similar.
1701	28·6	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṛ	Similar.
1702	28·9	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṣ·	Similar.
1703	29·1	Æ ·55	Similar; letter Ṭ	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			LENT . MR . F	
			(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLI FILIUS)[3]	
			Denarius	
			With same Latin letter on obverse and reverse	
			SERIES I.	
1704	51·4	Æ ·75	Bust of young Hercules r., turned from the spectator, wearing lion's skin; club over l. shoulder; behind head, shield; below bust, ROMA; behind, letter ·Ȧ·	LENT · MR · F (in exergue). Roma armed, standing facing, holding spear and resting l. hand on her hip; she is crowned with a wreath by the Genius of the Roman people, who holds a cornucopiae in l. hand; in the field, between them, letter ·Ȧ·; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Nott)

[1] This reverse type has been explained in the note to the denarii (see p. 231).

[2] On the denarii of C. Fundanius the letter Q is the initial of *Quaestor*, but on the quinarii it is probably the mark of value, as in previous instances.

[3] Possibly a son of M. Claudius Marcellus, who served in Gaul under Marius, B.C. 102, and

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1705	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ċ	Similar; letter Ċ [Pl. xxxii. 9.]
1706	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ė	Similar; letter Ė
1707	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·Ė·	Similar; letter ·Ė· (Nott)
1708	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·F·	Similar; letter ·F·
1709	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·Ḟ·	Similar; letter ·Ḟ· (Nott)
1710	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q̇	Similar; letter ·Q· (Cracherode Coll.)
1711	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ṙ	Similar; letter Ṙ
1712	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter V̇	Similar; letter V̇
			SERIES II.	
1713	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter before head, Ė	Similar; letter to l. of Roma, Ė (Nott)

took an active part in the defeat of the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae. M. Claudius Marcellus had two sons, M. Claudius Aeserninus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the latter taking the name of Cornelius Lentulus because he was adopted by a member of this branch of the Cornelia gens. He is mentioned by Cicero as an orator of considerable merit, and figures as one of the legates of Pompey in the war against the Pirates. From the evidence of finds, and also from the fact that he struck the as of the uncial standard (see p. 236), he must have filled the office of moneyer shortly before B.C. 88. It would appear also from his coins that he struck two issues of the denarius bearing the same type: one as an ordinary moneyer of the mint, the other as a special moneyer; the latter issue being distinguished by the legend Ꝑ . E . S . C (*Publice ex senatus consulto*), similar to others of this year. He would therefore rank as an ordinary moneyer with L. Cassius Caecicianus and C. Allius Bala as his colleagues, and as a special one, with L. Sentius C. f., M. Serveilius, P. Servilius, and C. Fundanius.

The bust of Hercules for obverse type occurs on other denarii of the Cornelia gens, and the reverse has been explained by Babelon (vol. i., p. 401) as illustrating the fact that the Senate authorized the issue of this special coinage. As, however, contemporary events were not at this time illustrated in the types of the coins we are unable to accept this interpretation; and whilst suggesting that, like the triquetra on the as, the type may relate to the successes of M. Claudius Marcellus in Sicily during the second Punic war, B.C. 212, perhaps it would be more discreet to follow Eckhel, who says (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., p. 188), "Typum aversae sensus perobscuri explicare non tento." We may, however, notice that the Genius of the Roman people figures on later coins struck by members of the Cornelia gens, viz., by P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, *circ.* B.C. 74 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 419, no. 58), and by Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who was quaestor in Spain *circ.* B.C. 76—72 (*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55). The former has also for the obverse type of his denarii the head of Hercules. It is evident that the Cornelia gens specially favoured the cult of the Genius of the Roman people.

The mint-marks used by the present moneyer are of two series: one with the same Latin letter on obverse and reverse; the other similar, but with Greek letters. Each series has a further subdivision in the position of the letters on either side. In both cases they are usually accompanied by one or two dots, and occasionally by three.

The reverse of the denarius of P. Cornelius Lentulus forms a hybrid with the obverse of that of Piso and Caepio (see above, p. 170, and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1714	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḟ	Similar; letter Ḟ (Blacas Coll.)
1715	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar; letter Ġ (de Salis Coll.)
1716	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar; letter Ġ (Nott)
1717	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḳ	Similar; letter Ḳ (Nott)
			With same Greek letter on obverse and reverse	
			SERIES I.	
1718	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; behind bust, Greek letter Δ	Similar; in field between Roma and the Genius, Greek letter Δ
1719	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Θ	Similar; letter Θ [Pl. xxxi. 10.]
1720	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Θ	Similar; letter Θ
1721	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Π	Similar; letter Π (Nott)
1722	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ψ	Similar; letter Ψ (Nott)
			SERIES II.	
1723	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter before head, Δ	Similar; letter to l. of Roma, Δ (Blacas Coll.)
			Denarius with Ρ · Ε · S · C	
			With same Latin letter on obverse and reverse	
1724	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; under bust, instead of ROMA, the letters Ρ·Ε·S·C[1] (*Publice ex senatus consulto*); before head, letter I	Similar; letter to l. of Roma, I [Pl. xxxii. 11.] (Nott)

[1] From this inscription it is evident that this coin belongs to a special issue. The letters on the coins with Ρ . Ε . S . C appear to vary, as Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 46, 47) describes specimens in the Paris and Copenhagen collections with Q on both sides. He also mentions others with Q and Θ, but most of these seem to be *plated*.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			As[1]	
	373·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	ROMA below Prow r.; above, LENT·MR·F; before, triquetra[2]

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 402, no. 27.]

L . CASSI . CÆICIAN[3]

(LUCIUS CASSIUS CAEICIANUS)

Denarius

With Latin letter on obverse and opposite Latin letter on reverse

1725	61·9	Æ ·75	Bust of Ceres l., slightly draped, head wreathed with corn; behind, CÆICIAN, and letter ·A	L·CASSI (in exergue). Two yoked oxen l.; above, plough, and letter ·X **[Pl. xxxii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The as is the only denomination in bronze known of this issue. It is of the uncial standard, and must therefore have been struck sometime between B.C. 91—89 (see above, p. 190). The specimen, from which the above illustration is taken, is in the D'Ailly collection. The triquetra on the reverse has been slightly altered by tooling.

[2] As the triquetra is the emblem of the Island of Sicily, it probably here records the taking of Syracuse by M. Claudius Marcellus, B.C. 212, when he had to contend with the skill and science of Archimedes, the most famous mathematician of ancient times. From this date the Syracusans placed their city under the patronage of Marcellus and his descendants, and instituted an annual festival, called the *Marcellea*, which continued to be celebrated down to the time of Verres.

[3] The cognomen Caeicianus or Caecianus in connection with the Cassia gens appears on coins only at this time. The name of L. Cassius *Kaecianus* is met with in an inscription which was not anterior to the time of Augustus (Gruter, p. 864, no. 11). The form *Caeicianus* for *Caecianus* has analogies in *Caeicilius* for *Caecilius* (Henzen, *Inscript. lat. select.*, no. 5114), *conquaeisivi* for *conquaesivi*, &c. The reverse type evidently refers to some important act of colonization carried out by an ancestor of the moneyer, and the wreathed head of Ceres to the success and fertility of the new colony. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, iv. 12) mentions two islands of the Archipelago called *Caeciae*, which, if their history was better known, may have been those colonized by a member of the Cassia gens, of which these coins are a memorial (Babelon, vol. i., p. 326). Dr. A. Vercoutre (*Ann. de la Soc. franç. de Num.*, vol. xv., 1891, pp. 21-26) suggests that the cognomen Caecianus was derived from *Caecius* or *Cacus*, and that the oxen here shown are those which Hercules stole from that shepherd; and that the head of Ceres on the obverse is only put there to correspond with the reverse type. This interpretation may be ingenious, but it is not convincing.

The mint-letters used by this moneyer show a further development of these marks. They

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1726	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; letter A	Similar; letter X
1727	61·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter B	Similar; letter V (Blacas Coll.)
1728	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḃ	Similar; letter V̇
1729	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter B	Similar; letter V
1730	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter C·	Similar; letter T· (Blacas Coll.)
1731	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·D	Similar; letter ·S
1732	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter E	Similar; letter R
1733	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ė	Similar; letter Ṙ
1734	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter E·	Similar; letter R·
1735	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; letter Q
1736	55·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Ḟ	Similar; letter Ṣ (Nott)
1737	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·G	Similar; letter ·Ꝑ
1738	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter G·	Similar; letter Ꝑ·
1739	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ġ	Similar; letter Ꝑ
1740	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter O
1741	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Ḣ	Similar; letter Ȯ

occur both on the obverse and the reverse. On the obverse the letter starts from the beginning of the Latin alphabet, whilst on the reverse it starts from the end. Thus A on the obverse corresponds to X on the reverse, B to V, C to T, &c. The letters seem to run from A to K on the obverse, and from X to M on the reverse, and they are usually accompanied by a single dot placed above, below, to r. or l.; the same order being preserved for the letters on the reverse. No. 1736 with F on the obverse and S on the reverse (it should be Q) is evidently a blunder on the part of the engraver. Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 63, no. 57) describes a denarius *cast* and *plated*, with the moneyer's name reading backwards, and with the mint-letter G on the obverse and C on the reverse. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 82) describes a similar, or perhaps the same piece in the Haeberlin collection. No bronze coins of this issue are known. L. Cassius Caecianus was probably an ordinary moneyer, i.e., one of the *triumviri monetarii*, and had as his colleagues, P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and C. Allius Bala. There is nothing on the coins to indicate their date of issue, so we can only trust to the evidence of finds (see Tables of Finds).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C . ALLI . BALA	
			(CAIUS ALLIUS [AELIUS] BALA)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1742	60·3	Æ ·7	Female head (Diana?) r., diademed and wearing necklace; hair rolled back and falling in locks down her neck; behind, **BALA**; under chin, letter **A**	**C·ALLI** (in exergue). Diana in biga of stags galloping r.; she holds torch in r. hand, and spear and reins in l.; her quiver is slung behind; beneath stags, symbol,[2] anchor; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Cracherode Coll.)
1743	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)
1744	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter **B**	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Nott)
1745	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. **[Pl. xxxii. 13.]**
1746	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter **C**	Similar; symbol, ear of corn. (Nott)
1747	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Nott)

[1] This moneyer appears to be known only from his coins, which are similar in style and work to those of Publius Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and Lucius Cassius Caeicianus, and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 381) has drawn attention to their similarity in respect of their thickness and the smallness of the *flan* to the denarii of L. Julius L. f. Caesar (see above, p. 209); but those of C. Allius Bala are probably of a little later date, as no specimens occurred in the Cazlona and Oliva hoards.

[2] This type may refer to the annual festival in honour of Diana held on the Aventine, where her temple stood, and at which torch races occurred. It is possible that an ancestor of the moneyer was instrumental either in the introduction of this festival or was otherwise connected with it. The female head on the obverse has been identified as of Diana. C. Allius Bala was apparently the first moneyer to introduce a symbol as a mint-mark in conjunction with a letter. Several symbols occur with the same letter on the obverse, and the same symbol is repeated with several letters.

The small bronze coin having on the obverse a closed hand and the legend **BALA**, and on the reverse **C·ALIO** within a wreath, which is figured by Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, Pl. li.) and by Babelon (vol. i., p. 111, no. 5), is of local fabric, probably Sicilian or Spanish, but it may have been struck by the same moneyer, C. Allius Bala, as quaestor or praetor. As, in that instance, his name is in the ablative case, some such title as *quaestore* or *praetore* seems to be understood. The only specimen known of this coin is cited as being in the "Collezione Classense," which still exists at Ravenna (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 14).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1748	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar; symbol, crayfish. (de Salis Coll.)
1749	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap. (Nott)
1750	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; symbol, dolphin. (Nott)
1751	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, duck. (Nott)
1752	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Nott)
1753	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, griffin. (Blacas Coll.)
1754	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
1755	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap.
1756	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tortoise. (Nott)
1757	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter G	Similar; symbol, dolphin.
1758	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sacrificial knife.
1759	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter H	Similar; symbol, dolphin. (Blacas Coll.)
1760	61·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.
1761	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap. (Nott)
1762	48·4	Æ ·65	Similar; letter I	Similar; symbol, caduceus. (Blacas Coll.)
1763	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K	Similar; symbol, crab.
1764	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fly.
1765	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, griffin.
1766	58·5	Æ ·65	Similar; letter M	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal- and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1767	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter N	Similar; symbol, plough.
1768	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter O	Similar; symbol, crab. (Nott)
1769	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, ear of corn.
1770	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Γ	Similar; symbol, plough. (de Salis Coll.)
1771	52·5	Æ ·6	Similar; letter S	Similar; symbol, grasshopper. (Blacas Coll.)

PERIOD IX.

Circ. B.C. 88—86; A.U.C. 666—668

In the same year that the *Lex Plautia Papiria* was passed (see above, p. 189), another one was proposed by the tribune, C. Papirius Carbo, by which the weight of the as was reduced to half an ounce (*semuncial*). This law is known as the *Lex Papiria semunciaria*.[1] It not only reduced the weight of the bronze money, but it also revived the issue of the sestertius, which had been in abeyance at least since B.C. 229. Count de Salis did not, however, consider that its provisions came into operation till the following year. The coins leave no doubt as to the origin of these reforms; since on the sestertius we meet with the legend E·L·P (*Ex lege Papiria*), and on the bronze money L·P·D·A·P (*Lege Papiria de aere publico*); thus denoting the authority which legalized these changes.

It is to this Period, B.C. 88—86, that we would assign the burials of the Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards; those of the first two occurring in B.C. 87, and those of the other two at some time during the following year (see below, pp. 242, 243, and TABLES OF FINDS).

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The denominations struck during this Period are therefore, in silver, the denarius, the quinarius and the sestertius; and in bronze, the as of the semuncial standard and its divisions down to the uncia.

The variations in the type of the denarius, as mentioned in the last Period, are still more extended, and in one instance only is the head of Roma found on the obverse. The mark of value, which has the form ✱, or ✱, also occurs only in the case of the coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, and even then only on a limited portion of that issue. From this date this sign, as the mark of value of the denarius, disappears, with the exception of the special issue of L. Rustius, struck *circ.* B.C. 76. It is not unusual for a moneyer to employ more than one type for his denarii, or several variations of the same type. Of the coins of D. Silanus there are three obverse types and three variations of that of the reverse; of those of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, four chief variations of the reverse type; of those of Q. Titius, two obverse types; of those of C. Vibius Pansa, three obverse and four reverse types; and of those of L. Titurius Sabinus, three reverse types. The quinarius occurs in four issues and the sestertius in two only, and from their rarity it would appear that few of the latter were coined. The type is varied in each instance, with one exception, that of Cnaeus Lentulus (see p. 310), who continues the former one of the head of Jupiter and of Victory crowning a trophy for his quinarius. The system of employing marks to distinguish the dies is considerably extended, especially in the case of the

[1] It is generally called the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, but perhaps without good reason, see below, pp. 250, 283, 317, 510.

coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, where symbols, numbers, letters and signs denoting the as and its fractions occur separately and in combination on the obverse and reverse. During this Period the serrating of the edge of the denarius is suspended. In the bronze series the issue of the as is continued, and its divisions down to the sextans. No specimen is recorded of the uncia bearing a moneyer's name. It is, however, probable that it was also struck. The usual obverse and reverse types of the bronze money are generally adhered to; but changes occasionally occur.

The moneyers' names do not call for any remarks, except that L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi styles himself *Nepos* (see p. 251). This is the first instance of an indication of the grandfather's name.

Classification.—For the classification of the coins of this Period our principal sources of evidence are the provisions of the *Lex Papiria*, which introduced the change in the standard of the bronze money, and the hoards of coins which were unearthed at Fiesole (near Florence), Fuscaldo (Calabria), Cingoli (Central Italy) and Romagnano Sesia (Piedmont).

The *Fiesole* hoard was discovered in 1829, and from the account given by Zannoni (*Dei denarii consolari e di famiglie Romane, disotterrati in Fiesole, nel* 1829; Firenze, 1830), it consisted of over 4000 denarii, and of these he described 2110 specimens. There do not appear to have been any quinarii. Except for the early pieces without and with symbols, it is one of the most complete hoards which have been recorded, nearly all the issues with moneyers' names to the time of its concealment being represented. It contained examples of all the coinages attributed to B.C. 90—87, whether struck inside or outside Rome, with the exception of those of C. Marcius Censorinus and L. and C. Memmius Galeria, and thus bridges over the period which witnessed the close of the issue of the bronze money of the uncial standard and the introduction of the semuncial standard. All the bronze coins of the moneyers assigned to B.C. 88—87 are of the lighter weight. Moreover, the later issues, of which only a few or a single piece was in the Oliva hoard, were much more fully represented in that of Fiesole; for of coins of L. Scipio Asiagenus the numbers were 9 and 17; of C. Coilius Caldus, 2 and 16; of L. Saturninus, 1 and 29; and of L. Thorius Balbus, 1 and 39. Of issues B.C. 88—87 not in the Oliva hoard there were in the Fiesole hoard: of D. Silanus, 125 specimens; of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, 211; of Q. Titius 439; of C. Vibius Pansa, 50; and of L. Titurius Sabinus, 28. The burial of the hoard must therefore have occurred towards the end of B.C. 87, and it is quite possible that it was connected with the military operations of Marius and Cinna, as it was in that year that the former arrived in the north of Italy previous to his march on Rome. This is also the date assigned to it by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 18).

The *Fuscaldo* hoard was discovered in 1850 in a street of that town called S. Leonardo. The find consisted of about 1030 denarii. Twenty-four years later, in 1874, the owner, Sig. Gennaro Valenza, brought 871 of these to Naples, having previously given about 50 to his friends, and retaining about 110 of the best preserved for himself. Of the 871 pieces which were brought to Naples, Prof. G. de Petra gives a description in the *Museo Italiano di antichità classica*, 1885, pp. 349-351—*Gli ultimi ripostigli di denari*. Though less extensive than the

Fiesole hoard, that of Fuscaldo corresponds to it precisely in date, the latest pieces which it contained being those of D. Silanus and L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (B.C. 88), and of Q. Titius and C. Vibius Pansa (B.C. 87). These coins and most of those of the moneyers of the two previous years are described as being "newly struck" or *à fleur de coin*. The only other issue of the same date not recorded, but many specimens of which were in the Fiesole hoard, is that of L. Titurius Sabinus. It is, however, quite possible that these coins may have been amongst those distributed by Sig. Valenza amongst his friends, or retained for himself. It is unfortunate that Prof. de Petra did not describe these also, in which case we should have had an account of the whole hoard. We have, however, no hesitation in fixing the burial of this hoard to B.C. 87, thus making it contemporaneous with that found at Fiesole.

The *Cingoli* hoard was unearthed in 1864, near the *Villa di Avenale*, about four miles from the site of the ancient town of Treia, in the Cingoli district, and was described by Sig. Raf. Garrucci (*Bull. di corrisp. arch.*, 1865, pp. 170 f.), into whose hands eventually nearly all the coins came, though some had previously been scattered. The number examined by Sig. Garrucci was 1347, and he carefully noted how many pieces there were of each issue and their condition. He, however, gives a warning that two or three pieces of later date were added by the peasant who discovered the hoard, amongst which was the denarius of Tiberius Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n. (B.C. 80). To this one we would add the single piece of P. Crepusius (B.C. 83). Besides including coins of all the moneyers of B.C. 88—87, which were represented in the Fiesole hoard, it had in addition those of C. Marcius Censorinus, and L. and C. Memmius Galeria (B.C. 87), and those of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus (B.C. 86). Its burial therefore took place a few months later than the Fiesole hoard, *circ.* B.C. 86, and about the same time as that found at Romagnano Sesia.

The *Romagnano Sesia* hoard was discovered as recently as 1895, and consisted of about 300 denarii, which represented the issues of 89 moneyers, not including 9 coins of the early period without symbol or name. An account is given of the hoard by Sig. Serafino Ricci (*Riv. Ital.*, 1896, pp. 233 f.). The earliest pieces with moneyers' names date from the first half of the second century B.C., and the latest bring us down to B.C. 86, including coins of Q. Titius, C. Vibius Pansa, L. Titurius Sabinus, C. Censorinus, and L. and C. Memmius Galeria (B.C. 87); and of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus (B.C. 86). These show that the burial of the Romagnano Sesia and the Cingoli hoards must have taken place almost within a few weeks of each other.

There was a large output of coins from the mint at Rome during this Period, which was probably due partly to the suppression of the local issues and mints and partly to events which happened at that time; as it was in B.C. 87 that the democratic revolution of Marius and Cinna occurred. To their arrival at Rome may be attributed several special issues of coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 88; A.U.C. 666 [1]	
			D . SILANVS L . F [2]	
			(DECIMUS [JUNIUS] SILANUS LUCII FILIUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With letter on obverse and number on reverse	
1772	61·7	*R* ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; the visor is in three pieces and peaked, and the neck-piece is long and angular; earring of single drop; behind, letter A	D · SILANVS · L · F / ROMA (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; above, number III

[1] The moneyers attributed to this year are two in number, viz., D. Junius Silanus L. f. and L. Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi. They appear, from the legends on some of their coins, the sestertii, to have been the first appointed after the passing of the *Lex Papiria*. From the similarity of their issues it may be concluded that they were colleagues at the mint; since they both struck denarii of several types, sestertii, and bronze coins of the semuncial standard, and also used a number of mint-marks of great variety, especially L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who also struck quinarii. These very extensive coinages may be due to the expenses incurred in the Social War, to supply the metal for which a large amount of bullion was withdrawn from the public treasury (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 407). To the coinages of these two moneyers we would add, as being struck about this time, some bronze pieces of the semuncial standard which are without moneyers' names, but some of which bear symbols, such as were employed in the early days of the Roman Republican money. Others show that they were issued under the provisions of the *Lex Papiria* (see p. 282).

[2] Decimus Junius Silanus is only known to us from his coins. He cannot be the D. Silanus who was praetor B.C. 70, and consul B.C. 62, for the name of his father was *Marcus* and not *Lucius* (Mommsen, *Hist. Mon. rom.* t. ii., p. 410). The name of L. Silanus is only met with in history at a later period. Decimus Silanus issued denarii of three different obverse types, this being the first occurrence of so much variety. In B.C. 94 the triumvirs of the mint, M. Caecilius Metellus, Q. Fabius Maximus, and C. Serveilius, had each employed two obverse types, but no moneyer hitherto had used three. The type of the head of Roma needs no explanation. The mask of Silenus, like that of Pan on the coins of C. Vibius Pansa (see below, p. 295), is an allusion to the cognomen Silanus, and the plough which sometimes occurs below it may be a *type parlant* of Bubulcus ("ploughman"), a name borne by some members of the Junia gens. Of the same nature is the torque which occurs on Types II. and III., and which refers to the first T. Manlius Torquatus, whose son was adopted by D. Junius Silanus, an ancestor of the moneyer. The head of Salus records the dedication in B.C. 302 of the temple to that divinity near the Quirinal by the dictator, C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus, in commemoration of his great victory over the Samnites near Bovianum, in consequence of which he was accorded the honour of a triumph, a circumstance which would explain the reverse type of all the silver money of this coinage.

The issue of Type I. must have been a very extensive one, as each of the letters on the obverse has an accompanying number on the reverse, which runs from I to XXX. As all the letters of the alphabet occur on the obverse, it would appear that over 700 different dies were used for this issue. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 108, no. 16) figures a variety of this type reading only D . SILANVS . ROMA, i.e., with the patronymic omitted.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 166) describes a hybrid in the Gotha collection with the obverse of Type I. of D. Silanus and the reverse of the denarius of L. Farsuleius Mensor (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 493, 494, no. 1 or 2). It has the edge serrated. There is another hybrid in the Paris collection formed of the reverse of the denarius of the above type of D. Silanus and of the reverse of that of C. Egnatius Maximus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 108).

The bronze coins struck by D. Silanus are, as already mentioned, of the semuncial standard, but only the as and semis have been described (see p. 250).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1773	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XII
1774	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIIII (Nott)
1775	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter B	Similar; number VIII
1776	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter C	Similar; number III [Pl. xxxii. 14.]
1777	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VI
1778	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VII
1779	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XV (Nott)
1780	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D	Similar; number VIIII
1781	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIX (Nott)
1782	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar; number IIII
1783	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XIII
1784	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XVI
1785	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVIIII
1786	54·6	Æ ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; number VI
1787	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VII
1788	60·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII
1789	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIII (Nott)
1790	63·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter G	Similar; number VII (Nott)
1791	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XI
1792	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XX
1793	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIII
1794	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter H	Similar; number VI
1795	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII (Nott)
1796	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XVIIII (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1797	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XX
1798	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter I	Similar; number XVI
1799	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
1800	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar; number V
1801	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XI (Blacas Coll.)
1802	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XII (Cracherode Coll.)
1803	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar; number VII (de Salis Coll.)
1804	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII
1805	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIII
1806	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter M	Similar; number IIII
1807	45·5	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; number VIII
1808	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XI
1809	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVIIII
1810	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
1811	61·3	Æ ·65	Similar; letter N	Similar; number V (Nott)
1812	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VI
1813	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXX (Nott)
1814	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letter O	Similar; number X
1815	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XI
1816	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII
1817	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XV
1818	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXII
1819	64·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVII
1820	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar; letter P	Similar; number III
1821	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number IIII

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1822	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q	Similar; number I
1823	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VIII
1824	59·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIIII
1825	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII (Nott)
1826	57·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXV
1827	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter R	Similar; number XX
1828	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIII
1829	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter S	Similar; number V
1830	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXII
1831	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXX
1832	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar; number XI (Nott)
1833	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter V	Similar; number II
1834	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXI (Nott)
1835	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIII (de Salis Coll.)
1836	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
1837	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter X	Similar; number IIII
1838	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VI
1839	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVII

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1840	59·0	Æ ·7	Mask of Silenus r., bearded and with pine-wreath; below, ROMA; behind, letter B;[1] the whole within a much ornamented torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip with loose thong in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l.; below horses, symbol, a Gaulish trumpet (*carnyx*). [Pl. xxxii. 15.] (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1841	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter behind mask; below, symbol, a plough[2] instead of the legend ROMA.	Similar; same symbol, a Gaulish trumpet. [Pl. xxxii. 16.]
			Type III.[3]	
			With letter on obverse	
1842	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Salus r., diademed and wearing necklace; hair tied behind; below, SALVS; under chin, letter A; the whole within a much ornamented torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1840; below horses, ROMA [Pl. xxxii. 17.] (Nott)
1843	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter B	Similar. (Nott)
1844	59·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar; letter C	Similar.
1845	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar. (Nott)
1846	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; reading SALVS for SALVS, and letter M	Similar. (Nott)

[1] The mint-letter varies, and is Latin or Greek (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 110).

[2] As this symbol does not appear to change, it may be part of the type. The same may be the case with the *carnyx* on the reverse.

[3] All the letters of the Latin alphabet occur with this type, and not unfrequently they are placed in a retrograde direction.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *a*	
			With symbol on reverse	
1847	61·5	Æ ·8	Head of Salus r., &c., similar to no. 1842; below, SALVS; all within torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1840; she holds palm-branch in r. hand and reins in l.; below horses, symbol, grasshopper. **[Pl. xxxii. 18.]** (Nott)
1848	47·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; symbol, stem of prow.
			Type III. var. *b*	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1849	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; under chin of Salus, letter Γ [1]	Similar; Victory holds whip with loose thong in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l.; below horses, symbol, grasshopper. **[Pl. xxxii. 19.]**
1850	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)
1851	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, wing. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type III. var. *c*	
1852	60·5	Æ ·7	Head of Salus r., &c., similar to no. 1842; no legend below; all within torque.	D · SILANVS · L · F (in exergue). Victory in biga r., &c., similar to no. 1840; below horses, ROMA; no symbol. **[Pl. xxxii. 20.]** (Nott)

[1] This letter varies, although the three specimens here described have the same one (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 109).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius[1]	
	13·5	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; behind, E · L · Γ (*Ex lege Papiria*).	D · SILANVS (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping.
			[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 110, no. 21.]	
		Æ ·5	Similar; behind head of Roma, ROMA	Similar.
			[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 110, no. 22.]	
			As[2]	
1853	257·0	Æ 1·15	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	D · SILANVS L · F above Prow r.; no mark of value. **[Pl. xxxii. 21.]** (Blacas Coll.)
1854	226·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
1855	198·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

[1] After an interval of nearly 150 years the issue of the silver sestertius was revived by the *Lex Plautia Papiria* (see pp. 189, 241). As, from the evidence of finds, this denomination had by this time probably passed out of circulation, it seems to have been considered necessary to place on the new piece some official sign showing that its currency was sanctioned by law, and for that purpose it was inscribed with the legend E . L . Γ. (*Ex lege Papiria*), so that the populace would recognize under what authority it was struck. This new coin, possibly on account of its small size, does not appear to have been received with much favour, since, after this year, there is a further interval of forty years before we meet with another issue, which was also due to special circumstances (see coins of C. Vibius Pansa, under B.C. 49). L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the colleague of D. Junius Silanus, placed the same inscription on his sestertii (see p. 280). Those of D. Junius Silanus are exceedingly rare. There was a specimen of each variety in the Borghesi collection, which were purchased by the dealer Martinetti at Rome, and a specimen with E . L . Γ . on the obverse is in the royal collection at Copenhagen (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 166; and 1900, p. 60). It is not known where the Borghesi specimens are at present.

[2] The as has no mark of value on the reverse, as figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 111, no. 23). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 167) says that in the name of the moneyer the letter A is sometimes given as Λ or A, but on the six specimens in the British Museum it is always A. Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 126, no. 101) describes the semis of this issue. Bahrfeldt says he has not seen a specimen of this coin, and therefore doubts the accuracy of Riccio's description. These appear to be the only denominations in bronze mentioned of the coinage of D. Silanus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1856	176·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
1857	154·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar.
1858	129·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.

L. PISO L. F. FRVGI
(LUCIUS CALPURNIUS PISO LUCII FILIUS FRUGI)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

With symbol on obverse and reverse

1859	60·0	AR ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets; behind, symbol, tanner's knife, περιτομεύς (no. 1); bead and reel border.	L · ΓISO · FRV · И (*Nepos*) below Naked horseman galloping l., holding lighted torch in r. hand and reins in l.; above, mark of value, ✱; below, symbol, axe, *dolabra* (no. 2). **[Pl. xxxiii. 1.]**
1860	59·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (*Blacas Coll.*)

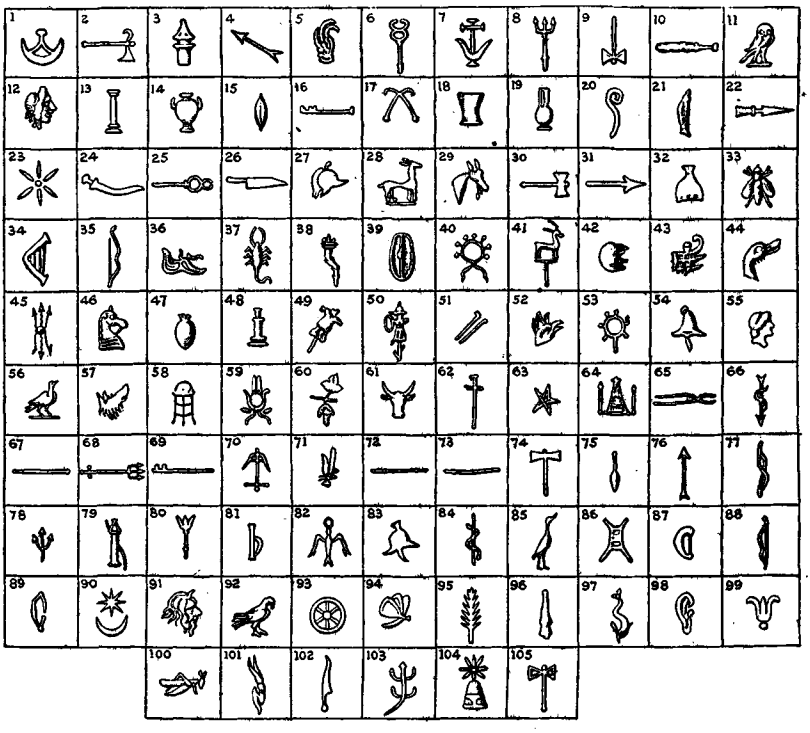
[1] This moneyer was the son of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who served with distinction in Sicily in B.C. 133, and died in Spain *circ.* B.C. 111. The grandfather of the same name would be the consul of B.C. 133, in which year he commanded in the war in Italy against the slaves. This relationship of the moneyer is confirmed by the legends on his coins, in which he signs himself as *nepos* as well as *filius*. Neither Babelon nor Mommsen mentions the coins with the legend L. ΓISO. FRV. И (*nepos*), but the specimens in the British Museum leave no doubt as to the correctness of this reading. The last letter might be mistaken for the monogram И, but the horizontal stroke on the right of the letter И is only an indication of the ground under the horse's feet, which appears not infrequently on the earlier issues of this series. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 74) mentions other examples of this variety, and would read the last letter as L·N (*Lucii nepos*). Like his father and grandfather, the moneyer was a man of honour and integrity. In B.C. 87 he accused P. Gabinius of extortion, when propraetor at Athens, and he was the colleague of Verres in the praetorship, B.C. 74, when he thwarted many of the schemes of the latter. The legend on the sestertius (see p. 280), which he struck, shows that L. Calpurnius Piso held the office of moneyer very soon after the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, and from the similarity of their issues his colleague in office appears to have been D. Junius Silanus.

The type of the head of Apollo and of the horseman refers to the *Ludi Apollinares* which were established in B.C. 212, and the annual celebration of which was proposed in the following year by the praetor, L. Calpurnius Piso, an ancestor of the moneyer. The head of Apollo, which serves as the obverse type of all the silver coins, denarii, quinarii, and sestertii, shows no change, except that on a few rare pieces of the first denomination it is turned to the left instead of to the right; but there are four chief varieties (Types I.—IV.) of the horseman-type of the reverse of the denarius, viz., (1) with rider to l. with torch; (2) with rider to l. with palm-branch; (3) with rider to r. with palm-branch; (4) with rider to r. with whip. These, no doubt, illustrate the different horse-races which took place at the games. On the earlier denarii of each variety of type we meet with the mark of value, ✱ or ✱, and the name of "Roma" in full or in monogram, and with a bead and reel border instead of a border of dots on the obverse of the first two varieties. This is almost the latest occurrence of the mark of value on the denarius (see above, p. 241). The reverse type of the sestertius, a riderless horse, probably illustrates another mode of racing at the games, and the Victory on the reverse of the quinarius and on the prow of the bronze coins records some military or naval victory, in which an ancestor of the moneyer took an active part as commander.

The numerous and varied mint-marks, consisting of symbols, numbers, letters, and signs representing the *as* and its fractions divided into twelfths, *unciae*, show that this

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*[1]	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1861	59·4	*AR* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, quiver (no. 3); bead and reel border.	L · PISO · L · F FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping l., bearing torch, &c., similar to no. 1859; above, symbol, arrow l. (no. 4). (Nott)

issue is one of the largest that occurred at the Roman mint. Besides single numbers and letters, there is a complicated arrangement and combination of symbols, numbers, letters, and fractional signs. It has not been possible to ascertain the order in which these mint-marks were used, but in the classification of this issue we have adopted as our guide principally the mark on the reverse in the case of each type, taking first the symbols, then the numbers, then the letters, and lastly the fractional signs. Besides letters of the Roman alphabet, those of the Greek one are occasionally used, and the distinctive fractions are only three in number, viz., I (= as), S (= semis), and · (= uncia). Combinations of these fractions occur; thus, I · (= $1\frac{1}{12}$), S ⁚ · (= $\frac{1}{12}$), ⁚ (= $\frac{4}{12}$), &c. All these fractions have special names,



thus, S ⁚ · (= deunx), ⁚ (= triens), ⁚ · (= quadrans). A much more extended use was made of these fractional signs by C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the son of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, when he held the office of moneyer a few years later, *circ.* B.C. 64. Illustrations of the various symbols, which occur on coins in the National Collection, are given above, and numbers referring to them accompany the descriptions of the coins. A more complete series of these symbols is given by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 293, 294).

As already mentioned, this very extensive coinage may have been due to the great expenses incurred by the Social war and the suppression of the local mints.

[1] There are hybrids formed of the obverse of this type and the reverses of the denarii of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1862	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 5).	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 6). **[Pl. xxxiii. 2.]** (Nott)
1863	61·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 7).	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8). (de Salis Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*[1] *With symbol on obverse and reverse*	
1864	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, double axe, *bipennis* (no. 9); bead and reel border.	PISO·FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping l., bearing torch, similar to no. 1859; below legend, symbol, club l. (no. 10). (Blacas Coll.)
1865	·58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; mark of value, ✱; symbol, owl (no. 11).	Similar; symbol, head of Apollo r. (no. 12), above horseman. **[Pl. xxxiii. 3.]** (Nott)
			Type I. var. *c* *With symbol on obverse and reverse*	
1866	59·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, column (no. 13); bead and reel border.	PISO FRVGI ROMA below Naked horseman galloping l., bearing torch, &c., similar to no. 1859; above, symbol, hydria (no. 14). (Nott)
1867	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, oil-jar, *lekythos* (no. 19); border of dots instead of bead and reel border.	Similar; symbol, lituus (no. 20). **[Pl. xxxiii. 4.]** (Nott)

M. Volteius M. f., with reverse a wild boar (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 565, no. 2), and of C. Postumius, with reverse a hound (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 382, no. 9).

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 291, no. 10) figures another variety of this type with the name FRVGI behind the head of Apollo on the obverse, and a symbol before; and on the reverse PISO·L·F below the horseman and a symbol above. It has a bead and reel border on the obverse. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 72-74) mentions several examples which had come under his notice, but which read L·PISO·L·F, and he suggests that the absence of the praenomen may be due to imperfect striking.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
1868	44·5	*Æ* ·75 (*plated*)	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind head, symbol, grain of corn (no. 15); bead and reel border.	L · PISO · FRVG below ROMA Naked horseman galloping l., bearing palm-branch, directed over his shoulder, and holding reins; above, symbol, flute, *tibia* (no. 16). (Nott)
1869	55·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, double hook (no. 17); border of dots instead of bead and reel border.	Similar; symbol, modius (no. 18).
1870	62·7	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, greave (no. 21).	Similar; symbol, spear-head (no. 22). **[Pl. xxxiii. 5.]**
			With symbol and fractional sign on obverse and reverse	
1871	59·3	*Æ* ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱; behind, symbol, bipennis (no. 9); above which, fraction •; bead and reel border.[1]	L · PISO · FRVGI below ROMA Naked horseman galloping l., and bearing palm-branch, similar to no. 1868; above, symbol, sacrificial knife, *culter* (no. 26); below which, fraction •• **[Pl. xxxiii. 6.]** (Nott)
			Type III.	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1872	52·4	*Æ* ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, mark of value, ✱; below chin, letter B; border of dots.	L · PISO · FRVGI below ROMA Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch over l. shoulder, and holding reins in r. hand; above, symbol, star (no. 23). (Nott)

[1] As the bead and reel border does not occur again, it is probable that it was placed only on the early pieces of this issue. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 74) figures a variety of this type, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the legend ROMA repeated on the obverse behind the head of Apollo, and with a symbol or letter below the chin instead of the mark of value.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1873	61·3	AR ·8	Similar; letter C	Similar; symbol, sword in sheath (no. 24). **[Pl. xxxiii. 7.]**
1874	55·4	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25). (Nott)
			Type III. var. *a*	
			With number on reverse	
1875	59·8	AR ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, mark of value, ✱	L · ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below, number X (Nott)
1876	58·7	AR ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱, behind head.	Similar; number XV̄ **[Pl. xxxiii. 8.]**
1877	56·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; same number.
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
1878	58·0	AR ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, mark of value, ✱; below chin, letter A	L ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter C; behind horse, •[1]
1879	58·8	AR ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱	Similar; letter F
1880	61·6	AR ·7	Similar; mark of value, ✱	Similar; letter R **[Pl. xxxiii. 9.]**
1881	60·0	AR ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱; letter H	Similar; letter D; under horse, • (Nott)

[1] A pellet, point or fractional sign is always found on the reverse of this variety, in addition to the mint-letter. It is placed in various positions in the field, sometimes near the mint-letter. Occasionally it is met with on the obverse, when it is usually on the right of the mint-letter. This is the last series of this issue on which the mark of value of the denarius occurs. It is of two forms, ✱ and ✱.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1882	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; mark of value, ✱	Similar; letter K; behind horse, • (Nott)
1883	59·1	Æ ·8	Similar; letter L	Similar; letter N; behind horseman, • (Nott)
1884	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar; mark of value, ✱; letter L	Similar; letter D; behind horseman, • (Cracherode Coll.)
1885	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F; behind horse, •
1886	53·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter G; behind horse, •
1887	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter O; behind horseman, • (Nott)
1888	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter P	Similar; letter I•
			Type III. var. *b*	
			With symbol on reverse	
1889	59·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859.	L · PISO FRVG ROMA below Naked horseman, galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, helmet (no. 27). **[Pl. xxxiii. 10.]**
			Type III. var. *c*[1]	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
1890	59·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r.,[1] &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, letter A	L · PISO FRVGI ROMA below Naked horseman, galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, stag between two pellets (no. 28).

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. iii., 62) figures a variety of this issue with the head of Apollo to l.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1891	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 29). **[Pl. xxxiii. 11.]** (Nott)
1892	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar; symbol, mallet (no. 30). (Blacas Coll.)
1893	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar; symbol, spear (no. 31). (Nott)
1894	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter K	Similar; symbol, bottle (?) (no. 32). (Nott)
			Type III. var. *d*	
			With number on obverse and reverse	
1895	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number C	L · PISO FRVGI below ROMA Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, number CXXXII (Nott)
1896	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number CIIII	Similar; number CXXVIII
1897	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number CXIII	Similar; number CXXXI **[Pl. xxxiii. 12.]**
1898	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXV	Similar; number CXXXVIIII (Nott)
1899	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVIII	Similar; legend, L · PISO FRVG · ROMA number CXXX (Nott)
			Type III. var. *e*	
			With number on obverse and reverse	
1900	60·7	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number VII [1]	L · PISO FRVGI below RA Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, number VII **[Pl. xxxiii. 13.]** (Nott)

[1] It does not seem possible to establish any order of relation between the numbers on the obverse and those on the reverse of the coins of this series. With the exception of the first

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1901	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; number X	Similar; number XI (Nott)
1902	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number XVI	Similar; number XXI (Nott)
1903	51·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XVIII	Similar; number XXXI
1904	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar; number XX	Similar; same number. (Nott)
1905	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXI	Similar; number XXXXI
1906	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXIII	Similar; number XXXXIIII
1907	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVII	Similar; number XXXXVII
1908	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVIIII	Similar; number ↓VII (Blacas Coll.)
1909	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXV	Similar; number ↓XV (Nott)
1910	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXVI	Similar; number ↓XVI (Nott)
1911	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXVIII	Similar; number ↓VIII
1912	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; same number.	Similar; number ↓XII
1913	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXVIIII	Similar; same number.
1914	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓	Similar; number ↓XIIII (Nott)
1915	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓II	Similar; number ↓XII
1916	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar; number ↓XVII (Nott)
1917	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; number ↓VIIII	Similar; number XXCVI (Nott)
1918	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XIII	Similar; number ↓XXVIII
1919	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XV	Similar; number XXCIIII (Nott)
1920	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XVIII	Similar; number XXCIII

coin described, the number on the reverse is always the higher one. Also, the numbers do not advance evenly on the two sides; thus we have XXXXVI *obv.* and ↓XVI *rev.*; XXXXVIII *obv.* and ↓VIII *rev.*; ↓II *obv.* with ↓XII and ↓XVII *rev.*, &c.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1921	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XVIIII	Similar; number XXCVII [Pl. xxxiii. 14.]
1922	60·8	Æ ·85	Similar; number ↓XXIII	Similar; number XXCVI (Nott)
1923	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XXVII	Similar; number XCV
1924	62·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number ↓XXVIII	Similar; number XCIV (Nott)
1925	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar; number XCVII
1926	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar; number ↓XXX	Similar; number C
1927	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXVII	Similar; number CV (Nott)
1928	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXVIII	Similar; number CVII
1929	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXXV	Similar; number CVIIII (Blacas Coll.)
1930	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XXXXVII	Similar; number CXV
1931	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ↓XXXXVIIII	Similar; number CVIII
1932	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number C	Similar; number CXIII (Nott)
1933	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CII	Similar; number CXX (Nott)
1934	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number CV	Similar; number CXVIII
1935	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CX	Similar; number CXXXVIII (Blacas Coll.)
1936	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number CXXIV	Similar; number CXXXXVIIII
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
1937	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, caduceus (no. 6).	L·PISO FRVGI RA below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below, number I [Pl. xxxiii. 15.] (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *f*	
			With number on reverse	
1938	61·1	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859.	L · PISO FRVGI[1] below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number ↓XXVIII **[Pl. xxxiii. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			With number on obverse and reverse	
1939	60·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number CXVII[2]	L · PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number IIII (Nott)
1940	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXIV	Similar; number VIIII (Woodhouse Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
1941	57·4	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind,[3] symbol, grain of barley (no. 15).	L · PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number III (Nott)
1942	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 33).	Similar; number V **[Pl. xxxiii. 17.]** (Nott)
1943	61·5	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 34).	Similar; number VIII (Nott)
1944	64·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bow (no. 35).	Similar; number XII
1945	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, grain of barley (no. 15).	Similar; number XVI (Nott)
1946	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 36).	Similar; number XVII (Nott)

[1] This and the following coins of the moneyer are without the name of "Roma."

[2] In this series the higher number is on the obverse.

[3] In this series the symbol is placed behind the head of Apollo, or below his chin; and the same number on the reverse occurs with more than one symbol on the obverse, and *vice versa*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1947	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scorpion (no. 37).	Similar; number XVIIII (Nott)
1948	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; number XXI (Nott)
1949	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, shield (no. 39).	Similar; number XXIII
1950	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 40).	Similar; number XXVII (Nott)
1951	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 36).	Similar; number XXVIII (Nott)
1952	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, standard surmounted by stag (no. 41).	Similar; same number. (Nott)
1953	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; number XXVIIII
1954	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; number XXXI (Nott)
1955	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wineskin (?) (no. 42).	Similar; same number. (Nott)
1956	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, prow (no. 43).	Similar; number XXXVIII (Nott)
1957	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (below chin), head of goose (no. 44).	Similar; same number. (Blacas Coll.)
1958	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (behind head), shield (no. 39).	Similar; number XXXXII (Nott)
1959	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8).	Similar; number XXXXVIII (Nott)
1960	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt (no. 45).	Similar; number ↓V (Nott)
1961	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, horse's head with bridle (no. 46).	Similar; number ↓VII (Cracherode Coll.)
1962	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), pomegranate (no. 47).	Similar; number ↓XXXI
1963	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (behind head), altar (?) (no. 48).	Similar; number ↓XXXX (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
1964	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), pomegranate (no. 47).	Similar; number XCI (Nott)
1965	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trophy (no. 49).	Similar; number XCVIII (Nott)
1966	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (behind head), altar? (no. 48).	Similar; number XCVIIII (Nott)
1967	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 5).	Similar; number CI (Nott)
1968	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trophy (no. 50).	Similar; number CIII (Nott)
1969	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (below chin), two flutes (?) (no. 51).	Similar; number CXVIII (Nott)
1970	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cock's head (no. 52).	Similar; number CXX
1971	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 53).	Similar; number CXXII (Nott)
1972	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (behind head), helmet (no. 54).	Similar; number CXXVI
1973	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), human head (no. 55).	Similar; number CXXXII (Nott)
1974	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (behind head), eagle (no. 56).	Similar; number CXXXIII (Nott)
1975	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (below chin), wolf's head (no. 57).	Similar; number CXXXIIII
1976	60·7	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol (behind head), tripod (no. 58).	Similar; number CXXXV (Blacas Coll.)
1977	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol (below chin), human head (no. 55).	Similar; number CXXXVI
1978	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol (behind head), head-dress of Isis (no. 59).	Similar; number CXXXVII (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol and number on obverse and number on reverse	
1979	61·0	*R* ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, bunch of grapes (no. 60); below chin, number X	L·ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number ↓XXXVII **[Pl. xxxiii. 18.]**
			With two letters on obverse and number on reverse	
1980	59·4	*R* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter I; below chin, letter A	L·ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number I (Nott)
1981	60·4	*R* ·75	Similar; behind head, letter D; below chin, letter C	Similar; number VII
			With same double letter on obverse and number on reverse	
1982	60·0	*R* ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter C; below chin, letter C	L ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number XXXII (Nott)
1983	61·6	*R* ·75	Similar; letters X and X	Similar; same number. (Blacas Coll.)
1984	58·7	*R* ·75	Similar; letters F and F	Similar; number XXXVII
1985	60·7	*R* ·75	Similar; letters K and K	Similar; number XXXXV (Nott)
1986	62·3	*R* ·7	Similar; letters H and H	Similar; number XXXXVII (Nott)
1987	60·2	*R* ·75	Similar; letters K and K	Similar; number XXXXVIIII
1988	59·8	*R* ·75	Similar; letters S and S	Similar; number ↓VII (Nott)
1989	60·4	*R* ·75	Similar; letters N and N	Similar; number ↓XII **[Pl. xxxiii. 19.]**

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
1990	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letters L and L	Similar; number ↓XIIII (Nott)
1991	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letters M and M	Similar; number ↓XVII
1992	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letters N and N	Similar; number ↓XX (Nott)
1993	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letters N and N	Similar; number ↓XXII
1994	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letters L and L	Similar; number ↓XXIII
1995	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letters D and D	Similar; number ↓XXX (Nott)
1996	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letters Ψ and Ψ[1]	Similar; number CXXXXIII (Nott)
1997	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letters Є and Є	Similar; number CX↓IIII
1998	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letters B̈ and B̈	Similar; number CX↓VIII (Blacas Coll.)
			With fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
1999	61·7	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction • •	L PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number XVIIII (Nott) **[Pl. xxxiii. 20.]**
2000	63·1	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction •.	Similar; number XXIIII (Nott)
2001	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ∴	Similar; number XXXVII (Nott)
2002	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction • •	Similar; number ↓
2003	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar; fraction ⁘	Similar; number ↓XXI (Nott)
2004	63·1	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction (under chin), S ⁘ •	Similar; number XCIII (de Salis Coll.)

[1] These and the letters on the two following coins are Greek. It may be that Latin letters were used down to number C (= 100) on the reverse, after which those of the Greek alphabet were adopted.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2005	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, symbol, bucranium (no. 61).	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, symbol, staff (no. 73); above horseman, letter B
2006	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol (behind head), sword in sheath (no. 62).	Similar; symbol, pentagon (no. 63); letter D
2007	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, top of meta (?) (no. 64).	Similar; symbol, pincers (no. 65); letter K **[Pl. xxxiii. 21.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2008	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, arrow entwined with serpent (no. 66).	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 67); letter Q (Nott)
			With symbol and letter on obverse and reverse[1]	
			SERIES I.	
2009	60·8	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8); below chin, letter Q (Q ?).	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, trident (no. 68); below legend, letter A
2010	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter V	Similar; same symbol and letter. **[Pl. xxxiii. 22.]** (Nott)
2011	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter A	Similar; same symbol; letter B
2012	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter И	Similar; same symbol and letter.
2013	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter B	Similar; same symbol; letter C (Nott)

[1] In this issue the mint-marks on the reverse are of two series, one with the symbol above the horseman and the letter below, the other with the letter above and the symbol below. There is a frequent repetition of the same symbols on the obverse and reverse. It seems impossible to evolve any system of connection between the symbols and letters on the obverse and those on the reverse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2014	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter E	Similar; same symbol; letter E
2015	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol and letter.	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25); same letter.
2016	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter E	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 68); letter H
2017	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter X	Similar; same symbol; letter L
2018	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol; letter Q (Q?).	Similar; same symbol; letter O
2019	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter I	Similar; symbol, flute (no. 69); letter R (Nott)
2020	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter Γ	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 68); same letter.
2021	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 70); letter A	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25); letter T (Nott)
2022	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); letter E	Similar; same symbol; letter V
2023	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter R	Similar; symbol, flute (no. 69); same letter. (Nott)
2024	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol; letter X	Similar; same symbol and letter.
			Series II.	
2025	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 71); letter A	Similar; symbol, pentagon (no. 63), below legend; letter C, above horseman.
2026	63·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 70); letter C	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 72); same letter. (Nott)
2027	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 71); letter E	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 67); same letter.
2028	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 74); letter R	Similar; same symbol; same letter.
2029	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 71); letter C	Similar; symbol, pentagon (no. 63); letter E

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2030	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol; letter C	Similar; symbol, pincers (no. 65); letter H
2031	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter B	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 73); letter M
2032	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 70); letter D	Similar; symbol, staff (no. 72); letter V
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2033	60·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number I; below chin, fraction S ⁚•	L · ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, caduceus (no. 25); below legend, letter F **[Pl. xxxiii. 23.]**
2034	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number V, below chin; fractions •I, behind head.	Similar; symbol, pincers (no. 65), below legend; letter F, above horseman.
			With symbol and fractional sign on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2035	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, fan, *flabellum* (no. 75); below chin, fraction ⁚•	L · ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, symbol, staff (no. 72); above horseman, letter C (Nott) **[Pl. xxxiv. 1.]**
2036	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol and fraction.	Similar; same symbol; letter E
2037	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, caduceus (?), below chin; fractions II, behind head.	Similar; symbol, caduceus (no. 25), above horseman; letter E, below legend.
2038	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, arrow (no. 76), behind head; fraction ••, below chin.	Similar; same symbol; letter N (Nott)
2039	57·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucranium (no. 61), below chin; fractions I•, behind head.	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 68); letter O

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol, fractional sign and letter on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2040	58·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, bow (no. 77), and fraction ⁚; below chin, letter A	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, caduceus (no. 25); below legend, letter L **[Pl. xxxiv. 2.]**
			With two letters on obverse and symbol and letter on reverse	
2041	60·4	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter N; below chin, letter G	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, symbol, caduceus (no. 25); below legend, letter C **[Pl. xxxiv. 3.]**
2042	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letters H and G	Similar; same symbol; letter E
2043	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letters V and G	Similar; same symbol; letter G (Cracherode Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse[1]	
			Series I.	
2044	61·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, fish-spear (no. 78).	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter · D · (Nott)
2045	55·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, quiver and bow (no. 79).	Similar; letter G; before horse, • (Nott)
2046	57·9	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; letter M; below horse, • **[Pl. xxxiv. 4.]** (Nott)

[1] On this issue the mint-letter is placed above the horseman or below the legend, and is sometimes accompanied by one or two dots. A fraction or pellet also occasionally occurs on the reverse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2047	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; letter N; behind horse, •
2048	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sceptre terminating in flower (no. 80).	Similar; letter X
			SERIES II.	
2049	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 5).	Similar; below legend, letter E (Nott)
2050	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 81), below chin.	Similar; letter ·F·
2051	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird with wreath in its beak (no. 82), behind head. •	Similar; letter K: (Nott)
2052	58·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar; letter ·L· (Blacas Coll.)
2053	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet (no. 54), below chin.	Similar; letter Ꝑ:
2054	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same letter.
2055	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; staff, entwined with serpent (no. 84), behind head.	Similar; letter Q·
2056	61·9	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, crane (no. 85).	Similar; letter S: (Nott)
2057	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 86), below chin.	Similar; letter V: (Blacas Coll.)
			With symbol and number on obverse and letter on reverse	
2058	56·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, hammer (no. 74); below chin, number I	L · ꝐISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above horseman, letter L [Pl. xxxiv. 5.]
2059	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); number III	Similar; letter B·, below legend.
2060	63·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; number II	Similar; letter ·E (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2061	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper (no. 100), below chin; number XI, behind head.	Similar; letter ·Q
2062	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, fibula (no. 87), behind head; number XVI, below chin.	Similar; letter ·S
2063	56·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); number II	Similar; letter T
			With symbol and letter on obverse and letter on reverse	
2064	59·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, bow (no. 88); below chin, letter N	L · ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letter ·G· [Pl. xxxiv. 6.]
2065	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol and letter.	Similar; letter ·I·
2066	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ear (?) (no. 89); letter V	Similar; letter Q:
			With letter on obverse and reverse	
2067	56·6	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter L	L ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter B; below horse, • (Nott)
2068	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter A, below chin.	Similar; letter G· [Pl. xxxiv. 7.]
2069	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; letter A	Similar; letter ·M·
			With two letters on obverse and one on reverse[1]	
			SERIES I.	
2070	58·8	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter Γ; below chin, letter S	L ΓISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., holding palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter C· (Blacas Coll.)

[1] There are two series of this issue, one with the mint-letter above the horseman on the reverse, the other with the mint-letter below the legend.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2071	56·7	AR ·7	Similar; letters Λ and B	Similar; letter Ǝ
2072	59·4	AR ·75	Similar; letters T and B	Similar; letter ⅃
2073	60·6	AR ·8	Similar; letters T and C	Similar; letter I. (Nott)
2074	59·0	AR ·75	Similar; letters F and D	Similar; letter K·
2075	60·0	AR ·75	Similar; letters И and C	Similar; letter L. [Pl. xxxiv. 8.]
2076	60·6	AR ·75	Similar; letters S and B	Similar; letter ⅂ (Nott)
2077	63·7	AR ·75	Similar; letters E and D	Similar; letter M
2078	63·5	AR ·75	Similar; letters H and G	Similar; letter N (Blacas Coll.)
2079	58·5	AR ·8	Similar; letters O and C	Similar; letter O
2080	60·2	AR ·75	Similar; letters S and C	Similar; same letter.
2081	60·0	AR ·8	Similar; letters M and C	Similar; letter Γ
2082	57·5	AR ·8	Similar; letters G and B	Similar; letter Q
2083	59·0	AR ·8	Similar; letters D and O	Similar; letter X (Nott)
2084	60·2	AR ·7	Similar; letters K and B	Similar; letter Y (Nott)
			SERIES II.	
2085	61·8	AR ·75	Similar; letters O and C	Similar; letter B, below legend.
2086	49·7	AR ·75	Similar; letters T and E	Similar; letter ·B· (Blacas Coll.)
2087	62·3	AR ·75	Similar; letters H and E	Similar; letter D [Pl. xxxiv. 9.]
2088	60·5	AR ·7	Similar; letters T and C	Similar; same letter.
2089	62·3	AR ·7	Similar; letters I and A	Similar; letter I (Blacas Coll.)
2090	60·0	AR ·75	Similar; letters M and E	Similar; letter O·
2091	60·3	AR ·75	Similar; letters T and A	Similar; letter S (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2092	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letters M and E	Similar; letter T· (Nott)
2093	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letters L and E	Similar; letter ·T· (Blacas Coll.)
2094	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letters S and L	Similar; letter V (Blacas Coll.)
			With fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
2095	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction ⁝	L·PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter B; below horse, •
2096	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝	Similar; letter E [Pl. xxxiv. 10.] (Nott)
2097	63·6	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝	Similar; letter G
2098	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝, behind head; below chin, •	Similar; letter H· (Nott)
2099	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝•, behind head.	Similar; letter I; below horse, •
2100	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝	Similar; letter L
2101	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁝, behind head; below chin, •	Similar; letter ·P·
2102	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝, behind head.	Similar; letter R (Blacas Coll.)
2103	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝•	Similar; letter T·
2104	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝	Similar; letter V (Blacas Coll.)
2105	56·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁝•, below chin.	Similar; letter X·, below legend. (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With fractional sign and symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
2106	63·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction ⁚⁚; below chin, symbol, star (no. 23).	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letter T **[Pl. xxxiv. 11.]**
			With fractional sign and letter on obverse and letter on reverse	
2107	60·7	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo, r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, fraction ⁚⁚; below chin, letter R	L · ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter G· (Nott)
2108	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction S; letter A	Similar; letter K
2109	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁚•; letter I	Similar; letter ·K· (Blacas Coll.)
2110	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction ⁚•; letter I	Similar; letter ·N· **[Pl. xxxiv. 12.]**
2111	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction ⁚; letter A	Similar; letter R
2112	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction •; letter R (?).	Similar; letter ·X·
			With double letter and fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
2113	60·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, C̈; below chin, C̈	L ΠISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letter F **[Pl. xxxiv. 13.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol and number on obverse and two letters on reverse	
2114	60·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8); below chin, number VII	L·PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, letters A D **[Pl. xxxiv. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2115	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, grasshopper (no. 100), below chin; number X, behind head.	Similar; letters A E
2116	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, arrow (no. 76), behind head; number V, below chin.	Similar; letters A L (Nott)
2117	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 8); number VII	Similar; letters A R
2118	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; number III	Similar; letters A S (Nott)
			With two letters on obverse and reverse[1]	
2119	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter K; below chin, letter F	L·PISO FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; above, letter A; below, letter B **[Pl. xxxiv. 15.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2120	61·9	Æ ·8	Similar; letters H and F	Similar; letters C and A
2121	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letters M and F	Similar; letters G and R
2122	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; letters S and F	Similar; letters I and F (Nott)

[1] In this series the letter on the obverse below the chin of Apollo does not change. It seems impossible to explain the order of the other letters, and their connection.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *g*	
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
2123	60·0	AR ·7	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, prow (no. 43).	L·ΠISO FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number ↓IIIII
2124	61·1	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, crescent and star (no. 90).	Similar; number ↓VIIIII **[Pl. xxxiv. 16.]** (Nott)
2125	61·0	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, head-dress of Isis (no. 59).	Similar; number CXXXXVI
2126	59·5	AR ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
2127	58·3	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, tripod (no. 58).	Similar; number CXXXXVII (Nott)
			With symbol and number on obverse and number on reverse	
2128	58·7	AR ·8	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8); below chin, number VI	L·ΠISO FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number CII **[Pl. xxxiv. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			With double Greek letter on obverse and number on reverse	
2129	61·3	AR ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, letter Є; below chin, letter Є	L·ΠISO FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., bearing palm-branch, &c., similar to no. 1872; below legend, number CX↓IIIII **[Pl. xxxiv. 18.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.[1]	
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
2130	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r.,[2] &c., similar to no. 1859; below chin, letter F	L · PISO · FRVGI ROMA below Naked horseman galloping r.; he holds whip in r. hand and reins in l.; behind, symbol, head of Satyr (no. 91). (Blacas Coll.)
2131	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Q (Q)	Similar; symbol, owl (no. 11).
2132	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter R	Similar; symbol, eagle (no. 92). **[Pl. xxxiv. 19.]**
2133	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; letter S	Similar; symbol, head of Satyr (no. 91). (Nott)
2134	55·4	Æ ·7	Similar; letter T	Similar; symbol, wheel (no. 93).
2135	49·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same letter.	Similar; same symbol. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type IV. var.	
			With number on obverse and reverse	
2136	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 1859; behind, number XIIII	L · PISO FRVGI RA below Naked horseman galloping r., holding whip, &c., similar to no. 2130; above, number XXV **[Pl. xxxiv. 20.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2137	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXII	Similar; number XXVIIII (Nott)

[1] The issue of this type, the horseman bearing a whip, appears to have been small. As all the coins bear the name of "Roma," either in full or in monogram, they probably formed part of the earlier series of this coinage.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. iii. 61) figures a variety of this issue in the Haeberlin collection with the head of Apollo to l. instead of to r.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius[1]	
			Type I.	
			With symbol on obverse[2]	
2138	30·3	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair in ringlets; behind, symbol, butterfly (no. 94).	Victory[3] walking r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch before her in l.; before her, L·PISO; behind, FRVGI **[Pl. xxxiv. 21.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2139	30·0	Æ ·55	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
2140	31·4	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 95).	Similar; palm-branch directed over l. shoulder.[4] (Nott)
			Type I. var. *a*.	
			With symbol on obverse	
2141	33·4	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 2138; behind, symbol, bipennis (no. 105).	Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm-branch, similar to no. 2140, dividing legend, L·PI SO; in exergue, FRVGI **[Pl. xxxiv. 22.]** (Nott)
2142	29·0	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, club (no. 96).	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2143	30·8	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 38).	Similar. (Nott)
2144	30·0	Æ ·55	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
2145	34·2	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, dolphin (no. 97).	Similar. (Nott)
2146	30·5	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, ear (no. 98).	Similar. (Nott)
2147	31·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, flower (no. 99).	Similar.

[1] There are four varieties of the reverse type of the quinarius, the moneyer's name being variously written and placed in different positions.

[2] In the case of the quinarius the mint-mark, symbol, number, letter, or fractional sign always occurs on the obverse.

[3] The Victory may refer to the successes of the moneyer's grandfather, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, in the war against the slaves during his consulship B.C. 133. The moneyer's father also commanded in this war.

[4] Babelon (vol. i., p. 296, no. 14) wrongly describes and figures this variety as Victory "bearing in her left hand a reversed spear and a parazonium."

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2148	30·8	Æ ·6	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 101).	Similar.
2149	30·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, sacrificial knife (no. 102).	Similar.
2150	34·6	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, tanner's knife (no. 1).	Similar. (Nott)
2151	33·7	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, lizard (no. 103).	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2152	27·9	Æ ·55	Similar; symbol, pileus surmounted by star (no. 104).	Similar. (Nott)
			With number on obverse	
2153	33·5	Æ ·55	Similar; behind head of Apollo, number II	Similar. [Pl. xxxiv. 23.]
			With symbol and number on obverse	
2154	26·0	Æ ·55	Similar; behind head of Apollo, symbol, arrow (no. 76); below chin, number IIII	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on obverse[1]	
			Series I.	
2155	30·0	Æ ·6	Similar; behind head of Apollo, letter A	Similar.
2156	33·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter C	Similar. [Pl. xxxv. 1.] (Nott)
2157	29·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter E	Similar. (Nott)
2158	33·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter H	Similar. (Nott)
2159	31·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter M	Similar.

[1] There are two series of this variety: one with the mint-letter behind the head of Apollo; the other with the mint-letter below his chin.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2160	33·6	Æ ·65	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2161	30·4	Æ ·55	Similar; letter S	Similar. (Nott)
2162	31·6	Æ ·55	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Nott)
			SERIES II.	
2163	33·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter A, below chin of Apollo.	Similar. [Pl. xxxv. 2.] (Nott)
2164	32·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter I	Similar. (Nott)
2165	32·8	Æ ·6	Similar; letter K	Similar.
2166	29·9	Æ ·55	Similar; letter O	Similar. (Nott)
2167	29·7	Æ ·55	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Nott)
2168	36·6	Æ ·55	Similar; letter V	Similar.
2169	28·0	Æ ·55	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
2170	34·0	Æ ·55	Similar; letter X	Similar. (Nott)
			With fractional sign on obverse	
2171	32·5	Æ ·55	Similar; behind head of Apollo, fraction ƨ•[1]	Similar. [Pl. xxxv. 3.]
2172	31·0	Æ ·65	Similar; same fraction.	Similar.
2173	33·4	Æ ·6	Similar; fraction S:, below chin.	Similar.
2174	30·6	Æ ·6	Similar; same fraction.	Similar.

[1] This sign, ƨ, when used as a fraction of the as represents the sextula (i.e., $\frac{1}{6}$ of the uncia), but as it is in this instance accompanied by the sign for the uncia it is probably intended to indicate the semis.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *b*	
			With fractional sign on obverse[1]	
2175	28·3	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 2138; behind, fraction ⁝	Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm-branch, similar to no. 2140; behind her, L·ΓISO; in exergue, FRVGI
			Type I. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse	
2176	30·5	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to no. 2138; behind, symbol, trident (no. 8).	Victory walking r., holding wreath and palm-branch, similar to no. 2140; around, L·ΓISO **[Pl. xxxv. 4.]** (Nott)
			Sestertius[2]	
			Type I.	
2177	14·7	Æ ·45	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets; behind, ΓISO	Bridled horse galloping r., without rider; below, FRVGI; above, E·L·Γ (*Ex lege Papiria*). **[Pl. xxxv. 5.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type I. var.	
2178	14·9	Æ ·4	Similar; no moneyer's name.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxv. 6.]**
			As	
2179	207·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow r., on which stands Victory r., holding palm-branch;[3] above, L·ΓISO; below, FRVGI

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 295, no. 13) figures this variety with a symbol, caduceus, on the obverse.

[2] L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, like his colleague, D. Silanus, issued the sestertius with the legend E.L.Γ. (see p. 250). The riderless horse refers to the *Ludi Apollinares*. It is a mode of racing still practised in Italy.

Babelon (vol. i., p. 297, no. 17) figures from Borghesi (*Oeuvres compl.*, t. i., pl. i. fig. 4) a variety of no. 2177, which is without any legend on the reverse. The non-appearance of the legend may have been due to the condition of the coin, as Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 75) has already suggested.

[3] The Victory on the prow and the type of the quadrans point distinctly to some naval victory in which a member of the Calpurnia gens took an active part.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2180	196·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2181	188·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
2182	161·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxv. 7.]**
2183	160·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2184	157·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
2185	150·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

Semis

2186	107·0	Æ ·85	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar; no Victory on prow.[1] **[Pl. xxxv. 8.]**

Quadrans

Type I.

	48·0	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair in ringlets; behind, ⁘	Prow r.; above, L·PISO

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 76.[2]]

Type II.

2187	37·0	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., &c., similar to the preceding.	An anchor and a rudder in saltire; on l., L·PISO **[Pl. xxxv. 9.]**

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 76) figures a specimen of the semis in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, without the legend FRVGI under the prow. Other examples are in the Bahrfeldt collection, and in those at Copenhagen and Cortona.

[2] This illustration is copied by Bahrfeldt from the *Zeit. f. Münzkunde*, vol. ii., pl. v, no. 4. The moneyer's name is not quite accurately given, but should read as on the other bronze coins, L·PISO. There are specimens in the Paris and Berlin cabinets, and also in the Capitoline Museum.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE	
			SERIES I.	
			Inscribed semuncial bronze coins without moneyer's name or symbol	
			L . Γ . D . A . Γ.[1]	
			(Lege Papiria De Aere Publico)	
			As	
2188	197·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	Prow r.; above L·Γ·D·A·Γ (*Lege Papiria de aere publico*).
			Semis	
2189	110·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	Similar.
2190	95·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxv. 10.]**
2191	94·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Triens	
2192	68·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, ••••	Similar; below prow, •••• (Gnecchi)
2193	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Various suggestions have been made as to the interpretation of these initials. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 379) proposed to read them as *L. Plautius Decianus Aedilis Plebis*, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 420) remarks that the plebeian aediles never struck bronze coins. Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1844, p. 187) suggests that the inscription in full may be *Lege Papiria Diminutum Assis Pondus*, and Dr. H. Gaebler (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1902, p. 174, note), *Lege Papiria de Assis Pondere*; but we prefer to accept Mommsen's reading (*loc. cit.*), which is *Lege Papiria de Aere Publico*, as it would convey to the Roman people an intimation of the authority under which this bronze money of the semuncial standard was issued. This interpretation of Mommsen seems to be confirmed by the previous inscriptions on silver coins, *Ex Argento Publico* and *Argento Publico*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
	52·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind ⋮	Similar to no. 2188; below legend, marks of value, •••

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 76, no. 225.]

SERIES II.

Semuncial bronze coins without moneyer's name or symbol[2]

As[3]

2194	180·0	Æ 1·0	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	ROMA above Prow r. **[Pl. xxxv. 11.]**
2195	176·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.

Semis

2196	134·0	Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S
2197	111·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
2198	99·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
2199	85·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
2200	103·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA[4] **[Pl. xxxv. 12.]**

[1] Varieties of the quadrans have the marks of value above the legend or below the prow.

[2] These bronze coins without a moneyer's name or symbol, and without the legend L.P.D.A.P., being of the semuncial standard, must have been struck after the passing of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, B.C. 89, and before B.C. 81, from which date the issue of bronze money at Rome was in abeyance for a considerable period. Though some of these coins may have been struck during or immediately after B.C. 88, yet as others so closely resemble in fabric those with moneyers' names of a few years later, it is possible that their issue may have extended over some time, for there are denarii of *circ.* B.C. 84 (see below, p. 335), which likewise do not bear a moneyer's name. It is therefore not improbable that these anepigraphous issues were simultaneous.

[3] Varieties of the as have also the mark of value I on the reverse, above or before the prow (D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, pl. lvi., nos. 7, 8).

[4] The old forms Λ, Ⱥ, and Ⱥ for A are mere variations of no chronological importance.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2201	123·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; ROMA; S before prow. (Blacas Coll.)
2202	106·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
2203	96·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2204	63·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2205	112·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; prow l.; above, ROMA; before, S
2206	115·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar; below prow, AMOЯ; above, ƨ
			Triens	
2207	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, ⁝	ROMA above Prow l.; before, ⁝ [Pl. xxxv. 13.]
			Quadrans	
2208	53·0	Æ ·65	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	ROMA above Prow r.; below, ••• [Pl. xxxv. 14.] (Blacas Coll.)
2209	48·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
2210	36·0	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
2211	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
2212	62·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; ROMA
2213	49·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; prow l.; above, ROMA; before, ⁝
			Sextans	
2214	48·0	Æ ·65	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus and chlamys; above, ••	ROMA above Prow r.; below, •• [Pl. xxxv. 15.]
2215	40·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2216	22·0	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; ROMA

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Uncia	
	12·0	Æ ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with visor.	Prow r.; below, •

[D'Ailly, *Mon. rom.*, Pl. lxiv., no. 12.]

SERIES III.

Semuncial bronze coins with moneyers' symbols[1]

HUMAN FOOT

Semis[2]

2217	104·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	ROMA below Prow r.; above, symbol, human foot.[3] **[Pl. xxxv. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)

PROW

Semis

2218	128·0	Æ ·95	Similar.	Prow r., before, S; above, symbol, prow l.[4] **[Pl. xxxv. 17.]**

VICTORY

Semis

2219	72·0	Æ ·9	Similar.	ROMA below Prow r.; above, S and symbol, Victory flying r.[5] **[Pl. xxxv. 18.]**

[1] It is probable that these coins with moneyers' symbols belong to the early period after the introduction of the semuncial standard, but, on the other hand, it is not impossible that they may be pieces of the uncial standard of irregular weights.

[2] This semis came from the Blacas Collection, and weighs 104 grs. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. ii., pt. 2, p. 541) gives its weight as 12 gram. 50 cent. 23 mm. (= 193·0 grs.), and, in consequence, has classed it to the uncial standard. He, however, describes a specimen in his own collection as weighing 8 gram. 65 cent. 24 mm. (= 134·0 grs.), which, like the Blacas coin, would belong to the semuncial standard.

[3] This may be a symbol of a member of the Furia gens, a cognomen of which was *Crassipes* (Babelon, vol. i., p. 526, no. 19).

[4] This is a somewhat common symbol on the early coins of the republic.

[5] This is also a common symbol on earlier bronze coins, some of which are of the sextantal standard. These last are classed by Count de Salis to a local issue, and are described under ITALY (*circ.* B.C. 268—217). D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, vol. ii., pt. 2, p. 595) describes four specimens of the semis weighing from 114 to 75 grs., and classes them with coins of the uncial standard.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 87; A.U.C. 667[1]	
			Q. TITI	
			(QUINTUS TITIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
2220	61·5	Æ ·7	Male head (Mutinus Titinus?) r., with pointed beard, and bound with winged diadem; lock of hair falling down the neck.[3]	Q · TITI on tablet, from which springs Pegasus r. **[Pl. xxxvi. 1.]**

[1] Count de Salis has assigned the coinages of six moneyers to this year, three of whom, Quintus Titius, Caius Vibius Pansa, and Lucius Titurius Sabinus, may have formed a triumvirate of the mint, whilst the other three, Caius Marcius Censorinus and the brothers Lucius and Caius Memmius may have been extraordinary officers of the mint. It was in B.C. 87 that the Cinnan revolution took place. Early in that year Sulla quitted Italy for Greece to prosecute the war against Mithradates VI., king of Pontus, leaving as consuls Lucius Cornelius Cinna and Cnaeus Octavius. In consequence of party strife Cinna fled from Rome to Campania, where he was joined by Marius, who had landed in Etruria from Africa. Towards the end of the year their combined forces marched on Rome, and after a short siege the city capitulated, this capitulation being followed by the so-called "Marian reign of terror." These events appear to be reflected in the coinage attributed to this year. The ordinary moneyers, who would have been appointed before Sulla quitted Rome, were Q. Titius, C. Vibius Pansa, and L. Titurius Sabinus. They remained in office till the arrival of Marius and Cinna, when they were probably deposed, their places being taken by C. Censorinus and L. and C. Memmius, who issued special coinages to provide money for the troops and for largesse amongst the Marian party. This view seems to be confirmed by the evidence of the Fiesole hoard, which contained coins of all three ordinary moneyers, but none of those of the special ones. Owing to this circumstance it would also appear that the concealment of this hoard may have been connected with the military movements of Marius and Cinna, as it is only in this way that the absence of the coins of the special issues can be accounted for. With the exception of a few quinarii struck by Q. Titius, all the silver coins of this year are denarii, and all the moneyers, except L. and C. Memmius, issued bronze money which is of the semuncial standard. Many of the bronze coins bear special types. Mint-marks, consisting of symbols, numbers, letters, and fractional signs, as on the coinage of the previous year, were freely used in each issue, except in that of Q. Titius.

[2] Nothing certain appears to be known of the moneyer Quintus Titius beyond what we learn from his coins. It is, however, not impossible that he was the Q. Titius who occupied himself with commerce, and joined Sulla after the battle of Chaeroneia, in B.C. 86. He was certainly a moneyer when Sulla was in Rome, and the types of his bronze money show that he was a colleague of C. Vibius Pansa at the mint. He is the only member of the Titia gens of whom coins are known.

[3] The identification of this head is somewhat uncertain. D'Ailly and Betti (*Rev. Num.*, t. iv., pp. 21-26) would identify it with Somnus, and so connect it with a certain Titus, the supposed founder of the Titia gens, to whom Jupiter is said to have appeared in a dream. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 5-7) supposes it to be the head of the Gaulish Mercury, the type occurring on Gaulish copper coins with the name of TATINOS. Ch. Lenormant and Ad. de Longpérier (*Rev. Num.*, t. iii., pp. 11-14, and t. iv., pp. 178-184) suggest that it is the head of Mutinus Titinus, a surname of Priapus, who had a temple at Rome, and who was specially worshipped by young married women. The pegasus on the reverse appears also to be connected with this divinity. It may be noted that it is the chief type of the coins of Lampsacus, where the cult of Priapus was specially honoured. In further support of this identification there may be quoted a janiform bust in marble, in the *Cabinet des Médailles* at Paris, one face being that of the beardless Bacchus crowned with ivy: the other that of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2221	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
2222	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2223	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2224	55·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type II.	
2225	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of young Bacchus r., beardless; bound with ivy-wreath; lock of hair falling down the neck.	Similar. [Pl. xxxvi. 2.]
2226	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2227	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2228	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Quinarius	
2229	27·5	Æ ·55	Bust of Victory r.,[1] draped, hair drawn back, and collected into a knot behind.	Pegasus springing to r.; below, Q · TITI [Pl. xxxvi. 3.]
2230	25·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
2231	241·0	Æ 1·25	Head of Janus with long[2] pointed beard.	Q · TITI above Prow r. [Pl. xxxvi. 4 rev.]
2232	166·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
2233	146·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

priapic god, Mutinus Titinus, with a pointed beard, and wearing a winged diadem (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 490). The association of these two heads shows the relationship between the cults of Bacchus and the Roman Priapus, and would account for the head of the former on other denarii of Q. Titius (see Type II.). The denarius with the head of Mutinus Titinus was one of the coins restored by Trajan.

[1] The bust of Victory probably refers to some military exploit of an ancestor of the moneyer. Q. Titius appears to have been the only moneyer of B.C. 87 who struck quinarii.

[2] In the arrangement of the beard the head of Janus on these coins resembles very closely that of Mutinus Titinus on the denarii (see no. 2220).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2234	133·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2235	102·5	Æ 1·05	Similar; head of Janus laureate; beard not pointed; above, I	Similar.
			With symbol on reverse	
2236	142·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus with long pointed beard; similar to no. 2231.	Similar; before prow, cornucopiae.[1]
			Semis[2]	
	92·0	Æ ·85	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, S	Q · TITI (in exergue). Minerva helmeted, and holding reins and sceptre, in quadriga r., horses galloping.

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 491, no. 5.[3]]

Triens

2237	63·0	Æ ·75	Mask of Pan r., bearded, bound with ivy-wreath; behind, ⋮	ITIT · Ω behind Ceres (Demeter) diademed and wearing long double tunic, walking r., and bearing in each hand a lighted torch; before her, a pig; all within laurel-wreath.[4] **[Pl. xxxvi. 5.]**

[1] Other symbols on the reverse, above, before, or below the prow, are a crescent, a star, a palm-branch, a caduceus, the caps of the Dioscuri, a dolphin, &c. (see Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 412; Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 83-85, and 1900, p. 83). Some of these *asses* have the head of Janus laureate, &c., as on no. 2235.

[2] The semis, triens, and quadrans struck by Q. Titius all bear types copied from the denarii of C. Vibius Pansa, which make it all the more probable that these moneyers were colleagues at the mint. Thus the semis is similar to Type II. of the denarius of C. Vibius Pansa, the triens to Type I., and the quadrans to Type IV. All these bronze coins are extremely rare, and Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) enumerates those which he has met with.

[3] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 338) says there was a specimen of this semis in his collection as well as one in the Museo Verità, Verona, and Bahrfeldt mentions that others are in the Paris, Copenhagen, and University of Kief collections.

[4] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 492, no. 6) figures the triens with the moneyer's name in the exergue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans	
	60·0	Æ ·75	Mask of Pan r., &c., as on the preceding; behind, ⋮	Q · TITI below Mask of Silenus r., bearded.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xi., no. 264.[1]]

C. VIBIVS C. F. ΓANSA

(CAIUS VIBIUS CAII FILIUS PANSA)[2]

Denarius

Type I.

With symbol on obverse

2238	59·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, ΓANSA; below chin, symbol, cornucopiae.	C·VIBIVS·C·F behind Ceres (Demeter), diademed and wearing long double tunic, walking r., and bearing in each hand a lighted torch; before her, a pig.
2239	63·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flower.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 6.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2240	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 86) mentions two specimens of this rare quadrans, one in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, the other in the Vienna collection.

[2] This moneyer was probably the father of C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa, who was consul B.C. 43, and who himself struck coins in B.C. 49, adopting for some of them the types used by his father. Of C. Vibius Pansa, the moneyer of B.C. 87, not much is known beyond what we can gather from his coins. He was proscribed by Sulla in B.C. 82, which may have caused his son to espouse the side of Julius Cæsar, of whom he was always a faithful adherent. On account of the interchange of types on their coins Quintus Titius and C. Vibius Pansa were evidently colleagues at the mint.

The types of the coins of C. Vibius Pansa both in silver and bronze are somewhat varied. Of the silver there are four, each one showing some variation. Thus on Type I. the design on the reverse is sometimes within a laurel-wreath; on Type II. the quadriga of Minerva is to r. or l., and the head of Apollo on the obverse is varied; on Type III. the quadriga of Minerva is sometimes in the same direction on both the obverse and reverse; and on Type III. the masks of Pan and Silenus are interchanged. In the case of the bronze coins the as has on the reverse a triple instead of a single prow, and the obverse type of the quadrans is copied from the quinarius of Q. Titius.

As so little is known of the early members of the Vibia family, it is almost impossible to

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With fractional sign on obverse	
2241	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, fraction, S•	Similar.
			Type I. var.	
			With symbol on obverse	
2242	58·2	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c., similar to no. 2238; below chin, symbol, goat's head.	C·VIBIVS·C·F behind Ceres (Demeter) walking r., and bearing in each hand a lighted torch, &c., similar to no. 2238; all within laurel-wreath.
2243	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 7.]**
			Type II.[1]	
			With symbol on obverse	
2244	61·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, ΓANSA; below chin, symbol, arrowhead.	C·VIBIVS·C·F (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds trophy in r. hand, and spear and reins in l.

connect the types of these coins with their history. Vibius Accuaeus, apparently so called from the town of Accua, in Apulia, was a commander of a Pelignian cohort in the Roman army in B.C. 212; Vibius, one of the Bruttii, came with his brother Paccius to the consul, Q. Fabius, in B.C. 209, to obtain pardon from the Romans; and Vibius Virrius, a citizen of Capua, induced his countrymen to revolt from the Romans and to espouse the cause of Hannibal after the battle of Cannae, B.C. 216. It is evident that the family did not settle at Rome till a somewhat late date.

The type of Ceres or Demeter appears to illustrate the goddess seeking the path by which her daughter Persephone was taken down to Hades. She is accompanied by a pig, the animal which was specially sacrificed to her at her festivals, but which in this instance can scarcely refer to that part of the legend which relates that pigs turned over the soil in order to conceal the route by which Persephone had travelled.

The cult of Demeter and Persephone was of the greatest importance in South Italy, at Metapontum, amongst the Bruttii, at Croton, Locri, Rhegium, &c. We have noted that the Vibia gens was apparently of Bruttian origin.

The head of Apollo and Minerva (or Roma) in a chariot do not convey any suggestion as to their special significance, but the masks of Pan and Silenus are no doubt *types parlants* of the cognomen *Pansa*. For his mint-marks this moneyer used symbols, numbers, letters (Greek and Roman), and fractional signs, all of which, with one exception (see Type IV. var., p. 295), are placed on the obverse only. It is only on Type II. that all these mint-marks occur.

There can be no hesitation in attributing all the bronze coins with the name of C. Vibius Pansa to this moneyer, and not to his son, since long before B.C. 49 the issue of bronze money had ceased at the Roman mint, and was not revived for some years later. They are of the semuncial standard.

[1] The head of Apollo on the obverse is of two forms. One shows it well modelled

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2245	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2246	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, two arrow-heads.	Similar.
2247	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2248	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar.
2249	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, caduceus.	Similar.
2250	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, caduceus and trident in saltire.	Similar.
2251	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 8.]**
2252	53·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar; two caps of the Dioscuri.	Similar.
2253	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar.
2254	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, human eye.	Similar.
2255	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head of goose.	Similar.
2256	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.	Similar.
2257	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lion running to r.	Similar.
2258	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lituus.	Similar.
2259	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 9.]**
2260	50·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lyre.	Similar.
2261	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, owl	Similar.
2262	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar. (Nott)
2263	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

in somewhat high relief, and with thin locks of hair; the other has the head wide-spread, in low relief, and the locks of hair heavy and scattered (see Pl. xxxvi., nos. 8, 9). Though issued simultaneously, these varieties point to the work of different *officinae*, separate engravers being employed at each. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xii. 273) figures a variety of this type with a Victory above the quadriga. The coin seems to be of rather coarse work.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2264	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, prow.	Similar.
2265	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, stem of prow.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
2266	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, finger-ring.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2267	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre with double fillet.	Similar.
2268	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, serpent.	Similar.
2269	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2270	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, simpulum.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2271	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.
2272	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.	Similar.
2273	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, trident.	Similar.
2274	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, trophy.	Similar.
2275	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles.	Similar.
2276	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
2277	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with strap (*ampulla*).	Similar.
2278	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar.
2279	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			With number on obverse	
2280	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar; below chin of Apollo, number II	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2281	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number III	Similar.
2282	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number XI	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With Latin letter on obverse	
2283	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter A	Similar.
2284	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar.
2285	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter I	Similar.
2286	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 10.]**
2287	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter N	Similar.
2288	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter И	Similar.
2289	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2290	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar.
2291	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter V	Similar.
			With Greek letter on obverse	
2292	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter Π	Similar.
2293	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter Φ	Similar.
			With fractional sign on obverse	
2294	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, fraction S:	Similar. (Nott)
2295	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; fractions S: Ɛ:·	Similar.
2296	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; fractions Ɛ I·	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 11.]**
			With letter and fractional sign on obverse	
2297	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter and fraction O:·	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2298	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter and fraction R·	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var. *a*[1]	
			With symbol on obverse	
2299	61·5	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 2244; below chin, symbol, caduceus.	C · VIBIVS · C · F (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga, similar to no. 2244; but it is to l. instead of to r.; she holds spear and reins in r. hand, and trophy in l. **[Pl. xxxvi. 13.]**
2300	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flower.	Similar.
2301	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, crested helmet.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2302	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.
2303	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, uncertain,	Similar.
			With number on obverse	
2304	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, number II	Similar.
2305	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number III	Similar.
2306	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; same number.	Similar.
			Type II. var. *b*[2]	
			With symbol on obverse	
2307	61·3	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down the neck; behind, ΓANSA; below chin, uncertain symbol.	C · VIBIVS · C · F (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2244. **[Pl. xxxvi. 14.]**

[1] Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1889, p. 180) mentions a variety of this type in his collection with a Victory above the quadriga.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xii., no. 272) figures a similar coin to this, on which the symbol is also uncertain. Babelon does not appear to have noticed this variety.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
2308	59·3	Æ ·7	ΓANSA (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga l., horses galloping; she holds spear and reins in r. hand, and trophy in l. (same as no. 2299 rev.).	C·VIBIVS·C·F; (in exergue). Minerva in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds trophy in r. hand, and spear and reins in l. (same as no. 2244). **[Pl. xxxvi. 15.]**
			Type IV.	
2309	58·2	Æ ·8	Mask of Pan r., bearded, and with goat's ears; below, ΓANSA	Mask of Silenus r., bearded, and wearing ivy-wreath, tied with fillet; below, C·VBIVS·C·F **[Pl. xxxvi. 16.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type IV. var. *With symbol on obverse and reverse*	
2310	61·0	Æ ·75	Mask of Silenus r., bearded, and wearing ivy-wreath, tied with fillet; behind, ΓANSA; below chin, symbol, two bells.	Mask of Pan r., bearded, and with goat's ears; below, C·VBIVS·C·F.; before, symbol, sistrum. **[Pl. xxxvi. 17.]**
2311	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, torque.	Similar; symbol, flute.
			As	
2312	143·0 (*pierced*)	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; no mark of value above.[2]	C·ΓANSA below Triple prow r.; above, ROMA and palm-branch; before, caps of the Dioscuri.
2313	130·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 18.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pl. xii., no. 274) figures a variety of this type with the quadriga to l. on both sides of the coin.

[2] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 542, no. 10) describes this type of the *as* as having a pointed beard, but his illustration shows a curling one, as do also the specimens in the British Museum. On some of these coins we have the closed P for Γ. This is the earliest occurrence of this form, but it may be due to the unskilfulness of the engraver.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 99, 100) mentions other varieties of the *as*; one as no. 2312 with C·VIBIVS·C·F above, and ROMA below the triple prow, and others similar with C·VIBI or C·VIBIVS below the triple prow. He questions the description of the *as* with a single prow and mark of value and the legend C·VIBIVS, as given by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 543, no. 12).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2314	214·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C·VIBI·ΓS (= ΓANSA) below prow; no caps of the Dioscuri before, and no palm-branch above.[1]
2315	156·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 19.]**
2316	195·0	Æ 1·15	Similar; mark of value, I, above head of Janus.	Similar, mark of value before prow.
2317	153·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; without ROMA and mark of value.
2318	233·0	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C·VIBI·ΛIS[2]; ROMA above prow, and mark of value before.
2319	177·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C·VIBI·Λ; without ROMA; mark of value before prow.
2320	171·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvi. 20.]**

Semis

	110·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S·	C·VIBI·Λ above Prow r.; below, ROMA; before, S

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 543, no. 13.]

Quadrans

2321	45·0	Æ ·65	Bust of Victory r., draped; hair drawn back, and collected into a knot behind.[3]	C·VIBI above Prow r. below, ••• **[Pl. xxxvi. 21.]**

[1] Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1896, p. 18, no. 9) describes a variety of this type with ROMA and a palm-branch above the triple prow, and C·VIBI PASA below; before, caps of the Dioscuri.

[2] Varieties of this monogram are ΓΛS and ΓΛ/S (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 99).

[3] This bust of Victory is similar to that on the quinarius of Q. Titius (see above, p. 287, no. 2229), which shows that C. Vibius Pansa adopted for his bronze coins a type of the silver of Q. Titius, in the same way as the latter copied the types of the former.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . TITVRI . L . F . SABIN	
			(LUCIUS TITURIUS LUCII FILIUS SABINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[2]	
2322	62·0	Ar ·75	Bearded head r. of the Sabine king, Tatius; before, Ā (*Tatius*); behind, SABIN	L . TITVRI (in exergue). Two soldiers facing each other, and each bearing a Sabine woman in his arms. **[Pl. xxxvii. 1.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2323	52·0	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2324	57·1	Ar ·75	Similar; before head of Tatius, A · ΓV (*Argento publico*), and below chin, palm-branch; Ā omitted.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 2.]**
2325	60·1	Ar ·7	Similar; the inscription, A · ΓV, before head of Tatius, omitted.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 3.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Nothing certain is known of this moneyer beyond what we learn from his coins. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 413) would identify him with a certain Titurius, who, as lieutenant of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, commanded in Spain against Sertorius (Sallust, *Hist.*, ii. 28, ed. de Dietsch), and who was the father of Q. Titurius Sabinus, the lieutenant of Julius Caesar in the war against the Gauls (B.C. 57—54). He is the only member of the Tituria gens of whom coins are known. The family, from its cognomen, evidently traced its descent from the Sabines, and, perhaps, from King Tatius himself, whose portrait is given on the denarii. The coins of L. Titurius Sabinus are amongst the latest in point of date that occurred in the Fiesole hoard (see Tables of Finds). There were eighteen specimens of Type I., ten of Type II., but none of Type III., which are the most common.

[2] Like other moneyers whose coins are attributed to this period, L. Titurius strikes denarii with several reverse types, and generally accompanied by mint-marks, symbols, numbers, or letters. The reverse designs of Types I. and II. refer to the surname of the moneyer's family, the rape of the Sabines, and the death of Tarpeia. The crescent moon with star above Tarpeia evidently records the introduction of the worship of Luna into Rome by the Sabine king, Tatius. Besides the temple dedicated to her on the Aventine, she had a second sanctuary in the Capitol, probably on or near the spot where Tarpeia met her death. Propertius (iv. 4, 23) also connects Luna with the history of Tarpeia.

Saepe illa immeritae causata est omina lunae,
Et sibi tinguendas dixit in amne comas.

P. Petronius Turpilianus, who was a triumvir of the mint under Augustus (*circ.* B.C. 14), figures on his coins the death of Tarpeia, and the crescent moon and star, as separate types (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 301, nos. 19, 20).

The type of Victory in a chariot relates to some success of a member of the Tituria gens, of which we do not appear to have any documentary record.

It is difficult to explain why on some of the coins of Types I. and II. the legend A . ΓV . (*Argento publico*) should have been added. There may have been a special issue of bullion for the coins of these types.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
2326	60·1	Æ ·75	Bearded head r. of the Sabine king, Tatius; behind, SABIN; before, A·ΓV (*Argento publico*), and below chin, palm-branch.	L·TITVRI (in exergue). Tarpeia, her hair dishevelled, facing and buried to the waist in shields; with raised hands she thrusts off two soldiers, who, on either side, are about to cast their shields on her; above, crescent moon and star.[1] **[Pl. xxxvii. 4.]**
2327	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2328	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; the inscription, A·ΓV, before head of Tatius, omitted.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 5.]**
2329	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III. *With symbol on reverse*	
2330	61·2	Æ ·7	Bearded head r. of the Sabine king, Tatius; behind, SABIN	L·TITVRI below Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l.; in exergue, symbol, two arrows. **[Pl. xxxvii. 6.]**
2331	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, branch.
2332	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, caduceus.
2333	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, cuirass.
2334	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fish to r. (de Salis Coll.)
2335	63·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fish to l.

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 88) describes a denarius of this type in the Haeberlin collection with the monogram Ⱥ on the obverse, and a hybrid in the Vienna collection with this reverse and with the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value ✳ on the obverse. In the Haeberlin collection there is also a denarius with the head of Tatius on the reverse as well as on the obverse. It is not a hybrid.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2336	64·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, palm-branch. (Cracherode Coll.)
2337	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder.
2338	64·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sceptre.
2339	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, scorpion.
2340	56·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, spear with narrow head.
2341	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, spear with broad head. (Blacas Coll.)
2342	56·2 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.
2343	52·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, trident.
			With number on reverse	
2344	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; in exergue, number III
2345	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVII
2346	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CIII
2347	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CV (de Salis Coll.)
2348	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number M I[1]
			With Greek letter on reverse	
2349	64·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in exergue, letter A
2350	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter B
2351	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter H
2352	62·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Θ [Pl. xxxvii. 7.]
2353	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter I
2354	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter T.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 499) says that the numbers run on to CXXI, and that the monogram M is followed by figures to MXXII at least. He also mentions that there is a series with Latin as well as Greek letters, and gives a list of symbols hitherto found on these coins.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As[1]	
2355	232·0	Æ 1·2	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	L·TITVRI·L·F above Prow r.; below, SABNVS
2356	159·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; before prow, Victory[2] with wreath. (Blacas Coll.)
2357	151·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2358	142·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxxvii. 8.]
2359	191·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; below prow, SABNS
2360	170·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; below prow, SABIN
2361	140·0	Æ 1·05	Similar; no mark of value.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2362	132·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2363	147·0	Æ 1·15	Similar.	Similar; before prow, I
			Semis	
2364	96·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	[illegible] above Prow r., below, (?) BAS [Pl. xxxvii. 9.]
2365	94·0	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar;[3] moneyer's name, [illegible] (Boyd)
			Quadrans[4]	
2366	66·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, ⁝	Similar; moneyer's name, [illegible]; below prow, BAS

[1] Like C. Vibius Pansa, L. Titurius varies a good deal the spelling of his cognomen on his bronze coins.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 89) describes a variety reading SABINVS in his own collection; and another, similar to no. 2355, in the Capitoline Museum with the same legend. He mentions two other *asses* also in the Capitoline Museum reading L.TITVRI without L.F.

[3] Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 504, 505, nos. 1, 3) figures a variety of the semis with the legend on the reverse, L·VR; and a triens with helmeted head of Roma on the obverse, and a prow with TVR and ROMA on the reverse. He has ascribed all the coins with this monogram to the Turillia gens, but as some are evidently accompanied by the cognomen SABINVS, in a more or less abbreviated form, they probably belong to the Tituria gens, and may therefore be attributed to L. Titurius Sabinus.

[4] Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 91) describes a sextans now in the Capitoline Museum with the monogram VR only.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. MARCI. CENSO OR CENSORI	
			(CAIUS MARCIUS CENSORINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
2367	61·2	Æ ·7	Heads of Numa Pompilius, bearded, and of Ancus Marcius, not bearded, jugate r., and diademed.[2]	C · CENSO (in exergue). Two horses galloping r.; on the near one is seated a rider (*desultor*), naked but for a conical cap, holding whip in r. hand, and reins in l. **[Pl. xxxvii. 10.]**
			With symbol on reverse	
2368	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, symbol, arrow. (de Salis Coll.)
2369	58·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; symbol, arrow-head.
2370	63·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, two birds (doves) pecking each other. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is probably C. Marcius Censorinus, one of the leading men of the Marian party, and the accuser of Sulla for malversation on his return from Asia in B.C. 91. He entered Rome with Marius and Cinna in B.C. 87, and took a leading part in the massacres which ensued. He served with the Marian party in the campaign of B.C. 82 against Sulla, but being taken prisoner in the battle fought near the Colline Gate, he was put to death. It is possible that he acted as a special moneyer for Marius and Cinna, who, on their entry into Rome in B.C. 87, seized upon the bullion in the treasury and turned it into money. None of the coins of C. Censorinus, nor of those of L. and C. Memmius, were present in the Fiesole hoard. Their absence has been accounted for (see pp. 242, 286). Specimens of each issue were, however, met with in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards, which, since they were buried *circ.* B.C. 86, fixes the date very approximately of these special issues (see p. 243).

[2] The Marcia gens claimed descent from the ancient kings of Rome, Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, hence the representation of their heads on the coins of C. Marcius Censorinus. The reverse types of all the denarii, and the obverse type with the head of Apollo, commemorate the foundation of the *Ludi Apollinares*, which were instituted in B.C. 212, in virtue of a prophecy of the soothsayer Marcius. The horse-races which took place at those games have already been referred to in describing the coinage of L. Calpurnius Piso (see above, p. 251). Type I. represents the race in which a rider (*desultor*) was provided with two horses, from one to the other of which he sprang during the race. The riderless horse, as shown in Type II., occurs on previous coins of L. Calpurnius Piso (see p. 280, note 2). C. Censorinus used a variety of mint-marks, consisting, as usual, of symbols, numbers, letters, and fractional signs.

The types of his bronze coins, which are of the semuncial standard, are referred to with their descriptions (see pp. 305, 306).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2371	64·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, dolphin.
2372	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder. [Pl. xxxvii. 11.]
2373	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sceptre with double fillet and wings.
2374	55·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, serpent.[1]
			With letter on reverse	
2375	63·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; below horses, letter H (Cracherode Coll.)
2376	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
2377	57·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter T (Nott)
2378	58·5	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter · V [2] (Nott)
			With number on reverse	
2379	66·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, number I
2380	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same number.
2381	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number II (Nott)
2382	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number III
2383	51·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VII (Blacas Coll.)
2384	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number X (Blacas Coll.)
2385	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII [3]

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 191) gives a list of the known symbols on this issue.

[2] All the letters of the alphabet occur with this issue, sometimes accompanied by a dot.

[3] The highest number recorded appears to be XXXIII.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
2386	59·4	Æ ·8	Similar; below heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, letter B	Similar; below horses, symbol, wreath.
			With letter on obverse and number on reverse	
2387	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; behind heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, letter Γ	Similar; below horses, number IIII [Pl. xxxvii. 12.] (Nott)
2388	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter M	Similar; number XVIII
2389	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter N below heads,	Similar; same number.
			With fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
2390	55·6	Æ ·75	Similar; behind heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, fraction ⁝	Similar; below horses, number V
2391	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; same fraction.	Similar; number VII
2392	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction •	Similar; number XXV (Nott)
2393	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; fractions •I	Similar; number XXXII (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II.	
			With two symbols on reverse	
2394	61·8	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., bound with fillet; hair in ringlets.	C · CENSOR below Free horse with loose rein, galloping r.; above, symbol, knife; in exergue, symbol, boar. [Pl. xxxvii. 13.]
2395	53·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CENSORI; symbols, sceptre between two cornucopiae and crescent.
2396	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbols, sceptre between two cornucopiae and prow.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2397	65·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbols, prow and rudder. (Nott)
2398	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbols, shoe and two arrows.
2399	65·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbols, spear and shield.
2400	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbols. (Nott)
2401	67·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbols, winged spear and comb (?) (Nott)
2402	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbols, thyrsus and running hare.[1] (Nott)
2403	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same symbols.
			With number and two symbols on reverse	
2404	61·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; above horse, number I, and symbol, a flying duck; in exergue, symbol, two ducks facing each other.
2405	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same number and symbols.
			With symbol and number on reverse	
2406	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above horse, symbol, fly; in exergue, number I (Nott)
2407	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CENSOR; symbol, trident with fillet; number III (Nott)
2408	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CENSORI; symbol, laurel-wreath; number IIII (Nott)

[1] For further list of these double symbols, and also of combinations of symbols, numbers, and letters, see Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 192, 193.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2409	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above horse, number CX[1]; in exergue, symbol, staff of Aesculapius. (Nott)
			With letter and number on reverse	
2410	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above horse, letter N·; in exergue, number I (Nott)
2411	57·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter Y; same number.
2412	54·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; letter K; number III
2413	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above horse, number XI; in exergue, letter B
			Type II. var.	
			With two symbols on reverse	
2414	62·7	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., similar to no. 2394; behind, lyre.	C·CENSORI below Free horse, similar to no. 2394; above, symbol, Victory with wreath; in exergue, symbol, palm-branch. **[Pl. xxxvii. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			As	
			Type I.	
2415	183·0	Æ 1·1	Heads of Numa Pompilius, bearded, and of Ancus Marcius, not bearded, jugate r., and diademed; behind head of Numa, NVMA·POMPILI; before face of Ancus Marcius, ANCVS MARCI[2]	C·CENSO ROMA above Prow r., beyond which is seen the stern[3] of another vessel, with oars, rudder, and aplustre, and above it a spiral column, on which is a figure of Victory holding wreath and palm-branch.

[1] These numbers run to CXXV at least, and in the next series all the letters of the Latin alphabet occur, and some Greek.

[2] The names of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius on this type of the *as* are sometimes given in the genitive, NVMAE POMPILI ANCI MARCI, and the moneyer's name reads C. MARCI CENSO (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 15).

[3] The prow and stern of the two vessels evidently refer to some naval victory or victories gained by the moneyer's ancestors, and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. ro n.*, t. ii., p. 438) suggests that the column with the Victory may be a pharos or some similar edifice.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2416	170·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 15 obv.]**
2417	168·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar.
2418	147·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 16 rev.]**

Type II.

2419	162·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.[1]	C·CENSO above Two arches;[2] within the left one is a spiral column surmounted by a figure of Victory holding wreath and palm-branch; through the right arch passes a prow; above which is a crescent; below arches, ROMA
2420	146·0 (*broken*)	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxvii. 17.]**

Semis

	119·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	C·CENSORI[3] above Prow r.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 16.]

[1] On this type also the names of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius occur in the genitive (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 15).

[2] The two arches probably represent the aqueduct, the construction of which was attributed to Ancus Marcius.

[3] A variety appears to read C·CENSORIN (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 16).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. C. MEMIES L. F. GAL	
			(LUCIUS [AND] CAIUS MEMMIUS LUCII FILII GALERIA?)[1]	
			Denarius[2]	
			With letter on obverse	
2421	62·3	Æ ·7	Head of Saturn r., bearded, and laureate; behind, harpa and EX·S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*); below chin, letter ∴A	L·C·MEMIES·L·F GAL (in exergue). Venus, naked, in biga r., horses walking; she holds reins with both hands and sceptre with l.; above, Cupid with wreath. (Nott)

[1] These moneyers, who were brothers, were probably the sons of Lucius Memmius, the orator, who supported the party of Marius. Of the elder brother, Lucius, some particulars have already been given, as he filled the office of moneyer a few years previously (see above, p. 204). Little appears to be recorded of the early life of Caius Memmius. He is stated to have married a sister of Cn. Pompey, was his propraetor in Sicily, and his quaestor in Spain during the Sertorian war, B.C. 76, and was slain in battle with Sertorius, near Saguntum. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) says that L. Memmius was the brother-in-law of Cn. Pompey, but this seems not to have been the case. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 216) appears to have confused this C. Memmius Galeria with C. Memmius Gemellus, who was tribune of the plebs, B.C. 66; praetor, B.C. 58; propraetor in the following year in Bithynia, and a candidate for the consulship. That member of the Memmia gens, and the C. Memmius who struck coins in B.C. 87, could not possibly have been the same person. Of the son of C. Memmius Gemellus there are coins struck some years later (*circ.* B.C. 51).

Owing to the occurrence of the joint-names of the two brothers on these coins, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 427) has inferred that they were quaestors together in Spain, and that they issued the coins in virtue of that office. Cicero (*pro Balbo*, ii. 5), however, only states that C. Memmius was quaestor, and makes no mention of L. Memmius as holding a similar office, and, moreover, the evidence of finds (see Tables of Finds) proves conclusively that these coins must have been struck some years before the date of the quaestorship, as they occurred in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards, buried about B.C. 86. They were, however, absent in that of Fiesole, which was buried in the previous year. Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 428) adds a note to the same effect on the remarks of Mommsen on this issue. It is therefore not improbable that as the father, L. Memmius, favoured the Marian party, his sons were also on the same side, and that in B.C. 87, when Marius was in Rome, they filled together some public office which empowered them to strike this special coinage, since the legend EX.S.C shows that the issue was not an ordinary one. That C. Memmius afterwards joined Cn. Pompey can only be explained by the supposition that at a later date he changed sides, and attached himself to the party which had been opposed to Marius. This may have occurred after Marius's death.

[2] The type of the denarius of this joint-issue was copied from the earlier coinage of L. Memmius (see above, p. 204), and similar mint-marks were used, viz., letters of the Roman alphabet; but with this difference, that on the earlier coinage the letters are often accompanied by a single dot, whilst in the later one the letters usually have several dots, and occur only on the obverse. They are often reversed. Another difference is that the edges of the later coins are not serrated. Their fabric, too, is slightly different, and in this respect they more resemble the issues classed to B.C. 87. It is unfortunate that no bronze coins are known of this joint-issue, as they would have been of material help in fixing its date. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 20) mentions a variety in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, without the harpa behind the head of Saturn.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2422	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ∴B	Similar.
2423	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ⁘D	Similar. [Pl. xxxvii. 18.]
2424	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·D	Similar.
2425	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⁙D	Similar. (Nott)
2426	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⁝F	Similar.
2427	64·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2428	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·I	Similar. [Pl. xxxvii. 19.]
2429	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ⁝I	Similar.
2430	58·0	Æ ·85	Similar; letter ··M	Similar. (Nott)
2431	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ⁙M	Similar. (Nott)
2432	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ⁙T	Similar. (Nott)
2433	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2434	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
2435	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar.
2436	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar.
2437	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; letter ·T	Similar.
2438	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ∴V	Similar.
2439	63·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter ·X	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 86; A.U.C. 668[1]	
			CN. LENTVL[2]	
			(CNAEUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS)	
			Denarius	
2440	61·2	Æ ·7	Bust of Mars r., seen from behind, wearing crested helmet, and armed with spear and parazonium, the strap of which passes over his r. shoulder.	CN · LENTVL (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand and reins in l.[3] **[Pl. xxxvii. 20.]** (Nott)
2441	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2442	50·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] For this year we have two ordinary moneyers, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus, and two extraordinary ones, M. Fannius and L. Critonius, who issued a joint-coinage in their capacity as aediles. Of both the ordinary moneyers there are denarii and quinarii, and bronze coins of the semuncial standard, but the extraordinary moneyers only issued denarii and no bronze money. No mint-marks occur on any of the coins attributed to this year, but both Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Rubrius Dossenus give their names in varied forms. It was at some time in B.C. 86 that the burials of the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards took place. They contained silver coins of the two ordinary moneyers, but none of the aediles; for this reason it is possible that their special issue occurred a little later, but at all events not after B.C. 82, to which date is assigned the deposit of the Monte Codruzzo hoard (see Tables of Finds).

[2] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 435) identifies this moneyer with Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, who was quaestor in Spain *circ.* B.C. 76—72; served in the war against the pirates, B.C. 67; was praetor, B.C. 59, and in the following year repaired to Syria, and administered that province for two years, during which time he was engaged in repressing the incursions of the Arabs. In B.C. 56 he was consul with L. Marcius Philippus, and during his consulate supported the recall of Cicero from exile, and attempted to restrain the power of Pompey. Nothing appears to be known of Lentulus after his consulship. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 305) would identify this moneyer with Cnaeus Lentulus Clodianus, who was consul B.C. 72, but against this attribution we find on some of his bronze coins the triquetra, which was the symbol of the Marcelli. The approximate date of the appointment of Lentulus as moneyer can be ascertained, as already mentioned, from the evidence of finds. He also struck coins at a later date, *circ.* B.C. 76—72, as quaestor, but these are given to Spain, and with them is classed, on account of its fabric, the extremely rare aureus figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 418, no. 57).

[3] This type of Mars and Victory is probably commemorative of the victories of M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus over Hannibal in the second Punic war in Italy and Sicily, which culminated in the capture of Syracuse in B.C. 212. He was the most celebrated of the Marcelli, and was five times consul.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 100) mentions a variety of the denarius in the Gotha cabinet reading CN. LENTV; and he also states (*Zeit. f. Num.* 1876, p. 364) that these denarii were countermarked by Vespasian.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Quinarius	
2443	32·0	Æ ·6	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	CN · LENT (in exergue). Victory standing r., and placing wreath on trophy.[1] (de Salis Coll.)
2444	28·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, CN · LENT **[Pl. xxxvii. 21.]** (Nott)
			As	
2445	195·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; no mark of value.	CN · LENTV[2] above Prow r.; no mark of value.
2446	156·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2447	203·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, CN · LENT **[Pl. xxxvii. 22 rev.]**
			Semis	
	84·0	Æ ·9	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	CN · LEN[3] above Prow r.; no mark of value.

[Cf. Babelon, vol. i., p. 416, no. 53.]

[1] This type of the victoriatus was first adopted for the quinarius *circ.* B.C. 101 after the passing of the *Lex Clodia* (see above, p. 167). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 100) says that he has only met with quinarii reading CN . LEN, but one of the specimens in the British Museum has certainly CN . LENT. The dot or pellet before Victory is probably connected with the manufacture of the die, and may have been caused by the point of a compass to mark the centre. It occurs occasionally on later issues.

[2] A variety reads CN . LENTVL, and some have on the reverse a triquetra, the symbol of the Marcelli, referring to the capture of Syracuse by the moneyer's ancestor. It is therefore eviden tthat this moneyer belonged to that branch of the Cornelia gens which bore the surname Marcellinus.

[3] A variety in the Capitoline Museum has a trident under the prow (Bahrfeldt *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 100).

L. RVBRI. DOSSEN

(LUCIUS RUBRIUS DOSSENUS[1])

Denarius

Type I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2448	59·2	Æ ·7	Head of Jupiter[2] r., laureate; behind, sceptre and legend, DOSSEN	L·RVBRI (in exergue). Triumphal chariot r., drawn by four horses, walking; on it stands Victory holding a wreath, and its side is ornamented with a thunderbolt. (Cracherode Coll.)
2449	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxxviii. 1.]
2450	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
2451	54·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

Type II.

2452	62·8	Æ ·75	Head of Juno r., diademed and veiled, wearing earring of single drop and necklace; behind, sceptre and legend, DOS	Similar; the chariot is ornamented on its side with an eagle standing on a thunderbolt. (Blacas Coll.)
2453	51·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xxxviii. 2.]
2454	62·4	Æ ·8	Similar; double-struck with reverse type.	Similar; double-struck with obverse type. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer may be the senator, L. Rubrius Dossenus, who was taken prisoner by Julius Caesar at Corfinium in B.C. 49, but was afterwards released. The Rubria gens never attained much importance during the Republic, and this is the only member of whom we have coins. The date of his holding the office of moneyer may be ascertained from the evidence of finds, as his coins appear to be the latest pieces present in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards (see Tables of Finds), and besides, his bronze coins are of the semuncial standard. Denarii of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus were also in the Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia hoards, and the circumstance that both he and L. Rubrius Dossenus struck the quinarius, and varied similarly their names on their coins, would point to their being colleagues at the mint.

[2] The obverse types of the denarii give representations of the three chief divinities of the Capitol, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, and the triumphal chariot on the reverse recalls the solemn entry of their chariots on the occurrence of the public games. Cavedoni (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1849, p. 205) was of opinion that the types may refer to the *Lex Acilia-Rubria* relating to the sacrifices offered in the Capitol by foreign ambassadors, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 434) doubts if any such reference was intended.

There is a restoration of each type by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
2455	65·4	Æ ·7	Bust of Minerva r., wearing crested helmet and aegis, and earring of single drop; behind, DOS	Similar to no. 2452; the chariot is surmounted by Victory in a fast biga, instead of Victory holding a wreath.[1] (Blacas Coll.)
2456	63·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
2457	62·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2458	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Quinarius[2]	
2459	30·5	Æ ·65	Head of Neptune r., laureate; behind, trident dividing legend, DOS SEN	Victory, naked to the hips, walking r.; she holds wreath and palm-branch in l. hand, and raises r.; before her a circular altar, around which is entwined a serpent with head erect; behind, Victory, L · RVBRI (Cracherode Coll.)
2460	30·5	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 4.]**
			As	
			Type I.[3]	
2461	163·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus laureate; between the heads a circular altar entwined with serpent with head erect.	L · RVBRI DOSSEN above Prow r.; before, I **[Pl. xxxviii. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2462	150·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This reverse forms a hybrid with the obverse of a denarius having the young helmeted head of Mars (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

[2] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 405) has given the following explanation of the type of the quinarius. The Victory refers to the public games alluded to on the denarii; the altar is that of Aesculapius, which was placed on the island in the Tiber; and the head of Neptune, taken in conjunction with the types of the bronze coins, recalls the episode of the expedition which was sent to Epidaurus in B.C. 293 to seek the god, and in which an ancestor of the moneyer may have taken a prominent part.

[3] Varieties of this type of the as read, DOSSE, DOSSI, and DOSSENI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 76).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
	207·0	Æ 1·1	Jugate heads of Hercules l., wearing lion's skin, and of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; before the head of Hercules, club; before that of Mercury, caduceus.	L · RVBRI DOSSE below and at side of Prow r.; the back part of which is concealed by a distyle temple, within which is seen a circular altar entwined with serpent.[1]

[cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 408, no. 6.]

Semis

		Æ ·95	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S	DOS above Prow r.; before, S

[Riccio, *Mon. fam. rom.*, Tav. xli., no. 6.[2]]

[1] This type appears to confirm the identification of that of the quinarius. The prow of the ship distinctly refers to a naval expedition, and the serpent-entwined altar would connect it with that to Epidaurus.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 65) said that he had never seen a specimen of this semis, so was unable to express an opinion about its authenticity. He now thinks it must be a forgery. It is not impossible that the figure was drawn from an imperfect specimen. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 409, no. 9) figures a sextans with the head of Mercury and a caduceus on the obverse, and with the reverse type similar to that of the *as* of Type II., and with the legend L . RVBRI in the exergue. The illustration is copied from Riccio, *Monn. fam. rom.*, tav. lxiii. 4. Bahrfeldt (*loc. cit.*) remarks that the coin does not exist; the figure being drawn from a badly preserved *as*. He, however, figures a small bronze coin (uncia?) with helmeted head of Roma on the obverse, and prow and temple on the reverse, similar to Type II. of the as, but without the moneyer's name. This coin was found in Rome, and is now in the Capitoline Museum. The small bronze coins with the legend RVB, which have been attributed to the Rubria gens, but which are not of Roman types, were probably struck in Southern Italy (see Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. grec.*, p. 13).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quadrans[1]	
	37·0	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⋮	L·RVBRI above Prow r.; before, ⋮

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 409, no. 8.]

M·FAN: L·CRT

(MARCUS FANNIUS; LUCIUS CRITONIUS)[2]

Denarius

2463	62·7	Æ ·75	Head of Ceres r., bound with wreath of corn, and wearing earring of triple drop; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; behind, AED·PL (*Aediles plebei*).	M·FAN·L·CRT (in exergue). The aediles, Marcus Fannius and Lucius Critonius, togate, seated r. on the *subsellium*; before them, ear of corn; behind, P·A (*Publico argento*). [Pl. xxxviii. 6.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The weight here given of the quadrans is that of the specimen in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum. It seems to be the only one noted by Bahrfeldt of this rare denomination.

Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 178, no. 27) mentions a quadrans with DOS, and without the name of "Roma."

[2] The date of the aedileship of Marcus Fannius and Lucius Critonius is not recorded, and little is known of their history. M. Fannius appears a few years later, in B.C. 80, to have acted as one of the *judices quaestionis* in the trial of Sextus Roscius, who was accused of having murdered his father, and who was defended by Cicero (*pro Sext. Rosc.*, 4). This office was generally given to those who had previously held that of aedile. Of L. Critonius we know even less, but it is not improbable that he was the father of the *aedilis cerealis* of the same name, who held office in B.C. 44, when the *Cerealia* were celebrated shortly after the murder of Julius Caesar (Appian, *Bel. Civ.*, iii. 28).

The above coins were formerly attributed to the *aediles cereales* of B.C. 44, but the evidence of finds shows very conclusively that they must have been issued at a considerably earlier date. As specimens occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, the burial of which took place some time in B.C. 82, and as none were met with in those discovered at Cingoli and Romagnano Sesia, the concealment of which may be fixed some time during the year B.C. 86, we have thus a period of only about four years during which we can account for this issue. The types show that they were struck on the occasion of a public largesse, and that the bullion to provide for this coinage was supplied by the public treasury (*Publico argento*). Failing any direct record, it may be conjectured that this largesse took place some time in B.C. 86, and probably soon after the death of Marius, when Cinna, who was then at the head of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2464	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
2465	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, M·FAN·L·CRT [Pl. xxxviii. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)
2466	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

affairs at Rome, being desirous of ingratiating himself with the populace, amongst other acts, ordered that the restrictions on the largesses of corn, introduced on the outbreak of the Social war, should be removed. It was on some such occasion that this coinage was issued.

The reverse type closely resembles that of the denarius of L. Calpurnius Piso and Q. Servilius Caepio, the quaestors, who, in B.C. 100, issued money under similar circumstances (see above, p. 170). The aediles of B.C. 86 did not strike any bronze coins.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 447) describes a variety of the denarius in the Berlin Museum, on which the legend AED . PL is omitted on the obverse, and the old form ⅂ is used for L on the reverse.

PERIOD X.

Circ. B.C. 85—82; A.U.C. 669—672

NONE of the coins which are attributed to this Period were met with in the Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli, and Romagnano Sesia hoards, but examples of nearly every issue were included in that discovered at Monte Codruzzo, near St. Marino, in the Romagna, the burial of which occurred *circ.* B.C. 82. Though the latest coins of the Roman mint which were included in the Carrara and San Miniato hoards cannot be placed later than B.C. 82, yet others struck outside Italy, *i.e.* in Spain, which were present in both, prove that their burial must have taken place a few years later (see below, p. 361). The coins referred to are those of the proconsul C. Annius Luscus issued in the names of the quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius, B.C. 82—80, and of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius as *Imperator*, B.C. 79—77 (see Tables of Finds). During the years B.C. 85—82 Rome witnessed the despotic government of Cinna and the victory of Sulla at the Colline Gate (B.C. 82), which brought with it the overthrow of the Marian party in Italy, and the subjugation of the Italian communities, including the rebellious Samnites. The stirring events of these years are reflected to a certain degree in the coinage.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The denominations are the same as in the previous Period, with the exception that the issue of the sestertius is again in abeyance. The variations and changes in the types of the silver coins continue; the head of Roma for that of the obverse of the denarius, and the mark of value, having quite disappeared. In some cases, both in the silver and bronze money, the moneyers' names are omitted, but as the types of most of these coins are the same as those with the moneyers' names, their classification raises no difficulties. Some of these coins, however, bear the legend EX A. Ꝑ. (*Ex argento publico*) or EX S. C. (*Ex senatus consulto*), showing that they were issued under special authority. In one instance, the denarius which usually bears the names of the triumvirs of the mint, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, is without any legend (see p. 335). It is possible that some of the bronze coins without moneyers' names already described (see pp. 283-285) were issued at this time. The quinarius occurs of two issues only, and is of such extreme rarity that no specimens are to be found in the National Collection. Though quinarii of an earlier date are met with in considerable numbers in some of the hoards concealed about this date, yet, for some unaccountable reason, their issue at this time was very limited. Mint-marks on the denarii in the form of symbols, numbers, and letters, occur frequently, and the serration of the edge of this denomination is resumed, but only intermittently. Mint-letters are also occasionally placed on the bronze coins.

The bronze coins are of the semuncial standard, but their issue is, as before, somewhat irregular. Their types, both obverse and reverse, show

variations, and some, as already mentioned, are without moneyers' names but bear the legend EX S.C., proving that these also were issued under special authority. In one instance we meet with two moneyers, C. Cassius and L. Julius Salinator, who strike bronze coins only, but the legend D.S.S. (*De senatus sententia*) denotes that they were exceptional (see p. 321). After B.C. 82 there is a complete cessation of the bronze coinage at the Roman mint, and it is practically not resumed for a period of about sixty-five years, by which time the Roman constitution had passed from a Republic to an Empire, and Octavius had been for some years at the head of the State with the title of Augustus. It is most difficult to assign any reasons or circumstances which could account for this suspension of the money of the baser metal, especially as for a long time previously its coinage had been very irregular, and from this date the intercourse with Spain, whence the supply of copper was mostly obtained, became more intimate. It is one of those curious features of a national currency for which a satisfactory explanation has not been found.

According to Count de Salis's classification the appointment of the moneyers in B.C. 85 and 82 appears to have been somewhat irregular, but in B.C. 84 and 83 there was a triumvirate of the mint. In the first instance the three moneyers, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, used only one type for the denarius, and struck only the *as* in bronze, but in each case changed the order of their names (see pp. 333-335). In the second instance, L. Marcius Censorinus, P. Crepusius, and C. Mamilius Limetanus struck joint as well as separate coinages, each using for the latter a distinct type (see pp. 336-344). Denarii only were issued by them. It is possible to account for the apparent disorganization of the mint in B.C. 82 in the troubled state of Italy during that year, owing chiefly to the contest between the Sullan and Marian parties, which ended in the triumph of the former.

The same irregularity continues in the forms of the moneyers' names. During this Period the praenomen usually accompanies the nomen or cognomen, and in several instances all three, praenomen, nomen, and cognomen, are met with. To these are sometimes added the patronymic initial, and in one case that of the grandfather (see coins of A. Postumius Albinus, p. 351). An exception, however, occurs in the joint-issue of the triumvirs Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, when only the initial letters of the nomen of each one are given. On some of the bronze coins there is considerable variation in the reading of the moneyers' names (see p. 321 note).

CLASSIFICATION.—For the classification of the coins of this Period, the evidence is similar to that of the previous one: viz., the provisions of the *Lex Papiria*, more especially in the institution of the bronze money of the semuncial standard, and the deductions to be drawn from hoards, of which, however, the burial of only one can be assigned to these years, that of Monte Codruzzo. So little is known of the history of most of the moneyers, that few, if any, data are supplied from this source. It has been shown that one of the effects of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* was the suppression of all the local issues and mints in Italy, which at that time were in operation, and were producing even more money than proceeded from the mint in the Capitol (see p. 189). The result was that the burden of the production of the coinage of the State fell on the mint at

Rome, and its effect was soon apparent, not only in the increase in the number of moneyers, but also of special issues. In the various provinces of Spain, Gaul, and the East, where there was but a very scanty supply of money of any kind, especially of silver, the want of a currency was soon felt, particularly when required for the payment of the soldiers. To obviate this difficulty, the central authority at Rome, i.e., the Senate, appears to have delegated its functions to its generals, whether as consul, proconsul, or imperator, who were empowered to issue coins of the Roman standard, mostly in silver. This authority the general in turn could delegate to his quaestor or proquaestor, or to some other officer in authority, who had the control of the finances of the army in which he served. These coinages must not be confused with the numerous issues of the quaestors and others who struck money of local standards, such as we meet with at this time, and even earlier, in Sicily, Spain, Macedon, and Asia. On most of the earlier coinages issued under these conditions, the authority of the Senate was noted by the legend EX S. C. (*Ex senatus consulto*), but at a later date, as the general-in-chief was acting within the acknowledged limit of his functions, the use of this formula became no longer a necessity. The earliest of these military coinages, *nummi castrenses*, made their appearance about B.C. 82, and were struck in the East, in Gaul, and in Spain. In the East there are the gold and silver coins issued by Sulla in his own name only, or in those of his proquaestor, L. Manlius, and quaestor, A. Manlius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 406, nos. 28, 29; pp. 410-413, nos. 38-43, 46, 47). Another coinage, also in gold and silver, is without a moneyer's name, and has only the initial Q., showing that it was issued by a quaestor (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 408, 409, nos. 32, 33). These coins were struck during B.C. 82—80. In Gaul the only coinage of this period is that of the propraetor, C. Valerius Flaccus as *Imperator*, B.C. 82 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 513, no. 12), and in Spain we have the silver coinages of the proconsul, C. Annius Luscus, bearing also the names of his quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius, B.C. 82—80 (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 139-142, nos. 1-5); of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius as *Imperator*, B.C. 79—77 (*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 275, nos. 43, 44), and of Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus, who probably acted as quaestor to Pompey, B.C. 76—72 (*Ib.*, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55). The number of issues in Spain at this time was due to the prolonged war with Sertorius, which lasted from B.C. 82—72, the period over which they extended. From that time these military coinages were not continued, and the first general to resuscitate them was Julius Caesar, who, in B.C. 50—49, struck denarii in Gaul, having on the obverse an elephant and his name, CAESAR, and on the reverse the emblems of the pontificate (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). From that date military coins were general, and are met with, in gold, silver, and bronze, in all the chief provinces, Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa, and Cyrenaïca. As these issues usually bear the names of the imperators, proconsuls, &c., who struck them, or ordered them to be struck, their precise dates can be determined. When they occur in finds they are, on that account, invaluable evidence for ascertaining the sequence of the issues of the Roman mint, as most of the moneyers there are only known from their coins. The first occurrence of these military issues in the hoards, which have been analysed, was in that of Monte Codruzzo, the date of the burial of which was *circ.* B.C. 82. The coins there present were

those of the proconsul, C. Annius Luscus, and of the propraetor, C. Valerius Flaccus, which are attributed to that date. Those issued in the East by Sulla and his proquaestor, L. Manlius, had evidently not yet found their way into Italy. In the account of later hoards it will be seen that correspondingly later military coins are met with. They are, therefore, criteria which are very material in ascertaining the chronology of the coinage of this and later times.

The *Monte Codruzzo* hoard consisted of some 5,000 pieces, of which 4,734 were examined by Borghesi, and described by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, pp. 19 f.). This find is one of the most complete ever unearthed, as in it were represented nearly all the issues bearing moneyers' names from the earliest time to the date of its burial. It appears to have consisted of denarii only, and of the early issues there were ninety-seven pieces, but Cavedoni does not mention whether any bore moneyers' symbols. As it included the coins of many issues not present in the Fiesole, Fuscaldo, Cingoli, and Romagnano Sesia hoards, its burial must have happened some years afterwards. Of the later moneyers represented the following may be mentioned with the number of examples and probable dates of their coinages:—C. Licinius L. F. Macer (15); Manius Fonteius (41); L. Julius Bursio (167), and P. Furius Crassipes (31), B.C. 85; the joint-moneyers, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius (4 with their names, and 194 without), B.C. 84; L. Marcius Censorinus and his colleagues, P. Crepusius, and C. Mamilius Limetanus (32), B.C. 83; and Q. Antonius Balbus (13), and C. Norbanus (12), B.C. 82. All these coins were well preserved, and some are described as being *à fleur de coin*. In addition there were coins of C. Annius Luscus, proconsul in Spain B.C. 82—80, and of C. Valerius Flaccus, propraetor in Gaul B.C. 82. The date of the burial of this hoard may therefore be fixed at some time during B.C. 82, and as it did not contain coins of the later issues of that year, which are supposed to have been struck after Sulla's arrival in Rome, its concealment probably occurred during the struggle between the Sullan and Marian party which was decided by the battle at the Colline Gate (2 Nov., B.C. 82).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 85; A.U.C. 669[1]	
			C. LICINIVS L. F. MACER	
			(CAIUS LICINIUS LUCII FILIUS MACER[2])	
			Denarius	
2467	62·7	Æ ·85	Youthful bust of Veiovis, turned from the spectator; head looking l., and diademed; cloak over l. shoulder; with r. hand he hurls thunderbolt.[3]	C · LICINIVS · L · F · MACER (in exergue). Minerva armed with spear and shield in quadriga r., horses galloping. **[Pl. xxxviii. 8.]** (de Salis Coll.)
2468	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2469	39·4	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
2470	228·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I; on l., C · LICI NI · L · F	Prow r.; above, warrior standing facing, leaning on spear, and dividing legend, EX S·C; below warrior, MACER **[Pl. xxxviii. 9.]**

[1] The coinage attributed to this year seems to have been mostly of an exceptional character. The legends EX S.C (*Ex senatus consulto*) on the bronze coins of C. Licinius Macer and D.S.S (*De senatus sententia*) on those of C. Cassius and L. Salinator, that of EX A·P (*Ex argento publico*) on the silver coins of Manius Fonteius and L. Julius Bursio, and the issue by the curule aedile, P. Furius Crassipes, all point to special circumstances. These issues show no traces of a mint-triumvirate, unless it may have been between C. Licinius Macer, C. Cassius, and L. Salinator; but the last two apparently struck no silver coins, and only issued a joint one in bronze. As we shall show, Mn. Fonteius and L. Julius Bursio may have struck their coins in virtue of their office as quaestors. It is possible that events similar to those which affected the coinage in the previous year (see p. 314) continued into B.C. 85, and occasioned further special issues of money.

[2] This moneyer is generally identified with C. Licinius Macer, the historian and orator, who was quaestor *circ.* B.C. 78; tribune of the plebs B.C. 73, and subsequently praetor, and governor of a province. He was impeached by Cicero, B.C. 66, under the *Lex de Repetundis*, and, to avoid an adverse verdict, committed suicide. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 452) was of opinion that Macer filled the office of moneyer during the dictatorship of Sulla, but the evidence of finds shows that the issue took place a few years previously.

[3] The obverse type of Veiovis is evidently copied from the coins of L. Caesius (Babelon, vol. i., p. 281) which were struck at a slightly earlier date, and which Count de Salis has attributed to a local mint (see ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 91). Veiovis, "the little Jupiter," appears to have been a Latin divinity of a destructive nature, whose lightnings produced deafness. His cult was peculiar to Rome and Bovillae, and his temples at the former place were between the Capitol and the Tarpeian rock, and on the island in the Tiber. He was represented as a youthful god armed with arrows (thunderbolt?), and accompanied by a goat (see below, p. 322), on account of which characteristics he has been identified with Apollo. The association of this divinity in various forms with the Caesia, Fonteia, Julia, and Licinia families may be intended to refer to their Latin origin.

The reverse type of Minerva on the denarius relates, doubtless, to some special military success of an ancestor of the moneyer, and the figure on the reverse of the *as* to a naval victory.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyer's name	
			With letter on reverse	
2471	221·0	Æ 1·1	Similar; without moneyer's name.	Similar; legend above prow, EX · S · C only[1]; on prow, letter, C (?)
2472	206·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; letter G **[Pl. xxxviii. 10.]**
			C . CASSI : L . SALIN	
			(CAIUS CASSIUS: LUCIUS [JULIUS?] SALINATOR)[2]	
			As	
2473	205·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus laureate; above, crescent.	C · CASSI / L · SALIN above Prow r., inscribed D . S . S (*De senatus sententia*); before, I **[Pl. xxxix. 7.]**
2474	181·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
2475	170·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; legend above Prow, L · ALIN (*sic*) / C . C . ASSI **[Pl. xxxix. 8.]**

[1] D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, p. 536) describes specimens of the as of this type without the moneyer's name bearing the mint-letters B, C, I, to which Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 99, and 1900, p. 43) adds K and O; the former on a coin in his collection, the latter on pieces at Copenhagen and Bologna. Some are without a mint-letter. The use of letters as mint-marks on bronze coins appears to be limited to this issue, and to the joint coinage of Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius (see below, p. 335). Babelon (vol. i., p. 412, no. 45) has classed this *as* with the coinage of Sulla, but it evidently belongs to the issue of C. Licinius L. f. Macer. No other bronze coins of this moneyer are known.

[2] These moneyers are somewhat uncertain. C. Cassius may have been C. Cassius Longinus Varus, the consul of B.C. 73, who had as his colleague M. Terentius Varro Lucullus. It was these two consuls who brought forward the *Lex Terentia Cassia*, by which corn was to be purchased and then sold in Rome at a low price. In the following year Varus commanded as proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul, and was defeated by Spartacus near Mutina. His name was included in the proscription of B.C. 43, and he was killed at Minturnae. Lucius Salinator is unknown except from his coins, unless he was the Julius Salinator, an officer in the army of Sertorius, who was killed in B.C. 81 (Plutarch, *Sertorius*, vii.).

It is difficult to account for the circumstances under which these coins were struck. Cassius and Salinator may have been ordinary moneyers, but the presence of the letters D . S . S (*De senatus sententia*) shows that the issue was probably a special one. The *as* is the only denomination in bronze which has been met with, and no silver coins are known. No difficulty exists in determining the approximate date of this coinage, as the *as* is of the semuncial standard. Varieties read:—C . CASSIVS C . ASSI L . SALIN L . SALIN L . SALI / L . SALINA L . SALIN C . CASSIVS C . CASSI C . CASSI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 37).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MV.FONTEI.C.F	
			(MANIUS FONTEIUS CAII FILIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
2476	58·8	AR ·8	Young male head, Veiovis, r., laureate, hair in ringlets; below, thunderbolt; behind, MV·FONTEI·C·F; under chin, monogram, ⁂ (= ROMA).[2]	Infant winged Genius, seated on goat r.; above, the caps of the Dioscuri; below, thyrsus, with fillet; all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. xxxviii. 11.]

[1] This member of the Fonteia gens has been identified with the moneyer whose coins are attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 91 (see above, p. 192). He was quaestor *circ.* B.C. 85; legate, B.C. 83, of Sulla, with the title of proquaestor in Further Spain, and afterwards in Macedonia; and praetor in Narbonese Gaul between B.C. 76—73. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 369) and Babelon (vol. i., p. 502) having assigned the earlier coins with the name of Mn. Fonteius to *circ.* B.C. 104, were of opinion that the two issues were struck by different members of the family; the former, however, would connect the above coins with the quaestor of *circ.* B.C. 85. Count de Salis appears to have held the same opinion as Mommsen in identifying the moneyer of B.C. 85 with the quaestor, but he also seems to have associated him with the moneyer of B.C. 91, although the types of the coins of the two issues do not show any connection. Babelon (vol. i., p. 504) ascribes the coinage of Mn. Fonteius C. f. to *circ.* B.C. 88, and supposes that it was struck a year or two before he filled the office of quaestor. Though no reference is made on the coins to the quaestorship of Mn. Fonteius, yet the legend EX.A.Γ (*Ex argento publico*) and the absence of the moneyer's name on some of them certainly suggest a special issue. The similarity in these respects of the coins of L. Julius Bursio would lead us to suppose that he was the colleague of Fonteius in the quaestorship. Mommsen (*op. cit.*, t. ii., p. 446) held the same view. The attribution of the coins of Fonteius and Bursio to B.C. 85 is confirmed by the evidence of finds. Coins commemorating the military expeditions of Mn. Fonteius in Gaul during his governorship were struck some years later, *circ.* B.C. 60, by P. Fonteius Capito (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 509).

[2] The identification of this head with that of Veiovis (Babelon, vol. i., p. 505) is confirmed by the reverse type; for in the temple of that divinity at Rome there stood near his statue a goat bearing a winged genius on its back, a representation of which recalls the infancy of Jupiter, who was suckled by the goat Amaltheia on Mount Ida. Aulus Gellius (v. 12) relates that at the festival of the god on the nones of March the usual victim was a goat, which was sacrificed *ritu humano*. The caps of the Dioscuri refer to the worship of those divinities at Tusculum, the original birth-place of the Fonteia gens. The head of Veiovis varies somewhat in form. On some denarii the hair is arranged in thick formal ringlets, but on others it is somewhat loose and straggling. These differences may be due to the circumstance that the coins were struck in more than one *officina*, at which separate sets of engravers were employed to execute the dies. A similar variation in the form of the head of Apollo has been noticed on earlier coins of C. Vibius Pansa (see above, p. 290).

The monogram ⁂ has been variously explained. This is not its earliest occurrence, as it is found on the coins of L. Caesius with the bust of Veiovis already referred to (see p. 320), which are classed to Italy (*circ.* B.C. 91). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 370) and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., pp. 157, 219) both interpret it as consisting of the letters AP, and the former considered them to be the initials of Apollo, but the latter to be possibly the initials of *Argentum Publicum*. We are unable to accept either of these interpretations from the fact that at this period the letter A rarely occurs as A, and P is always given as Γ or Ρ, and consequently we prefer to see in this monogram the name of ROMA. There is a distinct R, the upper part of which would form O, and the peculiar shape of A furnishes the combination of MA (*Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 162). Similar monogrammatic forms of the name of ROMA are met with about this time as RA (see above, p. 257), and ⁂ on coins of L. Marcius Philippus (Babelon, vol ii., p. 187).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2477	64·7	Æ ·8	Similar; hair in loose locks.	Similar.
2478	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar to no. 2476; the head of Veiovis with hair in ringlets; behind, VV · FONTEI; below chin, C · F; no monogram.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2479	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; hair in loose locks, as on no. 2477.	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2480	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2481	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; hair in ringlets, as on no. 2476.	Similar; the caps of the Dioscuri are placed, one before, the other behind the goat, and not above.
2482	67·0	Æ ·75	Similar; hair in loose locks, as on no. 2477.	Similar.
			Without moneyer's name	
2483	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; hair in ringlets, as on no. 2476; moneyer's name omitted, and behind head, EX · A · Γ[1] (*Ex argento publico*).	Similar. **[Pl. xxxviii. 14.]**
			Quinarius	
		Æ ·6	Similar to the preceding coin.	Similar to the preceding coin.

[Riccio, *Mon. fam. rom.*, tav. xx., no. 5.[2]]

[1] This formula shows that this coin, and also the following quinarius, were struck from the reserve bullion in the public treasury, not improbably under the provisions of the *Lex Papiria*. It has been noticed that this legend and the omission of the moneyer's name occur also on some of the denarii of L. Julius Bursio.

[2] Riccio (*op. cit.*, p. 93) says that the quinarius which he figures was in the possession of D. Filippo Teti in Santa Maria Maggiore. Bahrfeldt does not appear to have met with a specimen.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			As[1]	
2484	207·0	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow l.; above, MV · FONT, surmounted by the caps of the Dioscuri. **[Pl. xxxviii. 15.]**
			L . IVLI . BVRSIO	
			(LUCIUS JULIUS BURSIO[2])	
			Denarius	
			With symbol on obverse	
2485	61·6	℞ ·8	Bust of Genius r., slightly draped; head laureate and with wing; hair in ringlets;[3] behind, trident and symbol, anchor.	L · IVLI · BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory holding wreath in r. hand, and reins in l., in quadriga r., horses galloping. **[Pl. xxxviii. 16.]**

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 508, no. 14) describes and figures the as of this type with ROMA below the prow. On this point Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 122) quotes from a letter which he had received from Sig. Bignami, who says that the as of this issue in his collection, and another which he had presented to the Museum at Turin, forming part of a small find of about twenty *asses*, which consisted mainly of contemporary pieces of the mint triumvirate, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, are both without the name of ROMA, and that coins with this legend are false. In fact, Sig. Bignami adds that he had seen such a piece in the possession of Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent at Paris, which was false. The coins of the triumvirate, Gargilius, Ogulnius, and Vergilius, are attributed to the following year, B.C. 84.

Of this issue, Babelon (*loc. cit.*) also describes the semis from Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 92, no. 51), with MV . FONTEI above the prow, and ROMA below, and the uncia from Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 140, no. 9), reading MV . FONT, and also with ROMA below the prow. The uncia appears to be without the caps of the Dioscuri on the reverse.

As these bronze coins are of the semuncial standard they could not have been struck by Manius Fonteius in B.C. 91 (see above, p. 192).

[2] This moneyer appears to be only known to us from his coins. The similarity of fabric of his coins, the occurrence of the formula EX A . P . (*Ex argento publico*) only, without his name, on some of the denarii, and also the issue of the quinarius, render it fairly certain that L. Julius Bursio was the colleague of Manius Fonteius in the quaestorship. Moreover, no less than 167 of his coins in good condition were met with in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, together with 41 well preserved of Manius Fonteius. The variety and extent of the mint-marks show that this issue of Bursio was a very large one.

[3] No satisfactory explanation has been suggested of this pantheistic head in connection with the Julia *gens*. It unites the attributes of Apollo, Mercury, and Neptune. The association of the last two divinities was not unusual in early Roman mythology, and at the first *lectisternium* held at Rome in B.C. 399, Neptune was specially coupled with Mercury (Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Antiq. grec. et rom.*, s.v. *Lectisternium*). In consequence of the interest taken by the Julia gens in the cult of Veiovis, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 6) would see in the head a representation of that divinity, and he refers to an archaic inscription found in 1845 on the Appian Way, near the sacrarium of the Julia gens: VEDIOVEI . PATREI / GENTILES . IVLIEI (Ern. Desjardins,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2486	57·3	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, bird flying.	Similar. (Nott)
2487	58·9	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, bird standing (eagle).	Similar. (Nott)
2488	58·1	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, bow and arrow crossed.	Similar. (Nott)
2489	60·0	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, bow and arrow side by side.	Similar.
2490	57·6	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, bowl with grapes.	Similar. (Nott)
2491	60·3	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, cap with pedum.	Similar.
2492	55·5	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, curule chair.	Similar. (Nott)
2493	55·8	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar.
2494	55·3	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.	Similar.
2495	60·7	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, running hare.	Similar.
2496	61·3	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, head of Silenus.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2497	59·6	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, knife.	Similar.
2498	58·7	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2499	59·7	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

Topographie du Latium, pp. 120, 249). This identification is, however, open to question from more than one point of view, chiefly on account of the absence of the thunderbolt, the main attribute of Veiovis. The similar treatment of the head on the coins of Bursio to that on the coins of Fonteius may be due to contemporary design rather than to similarity of type. The type of the reverse is of so general a character that it cannot be specially applied to any particular member of the moneyer's family. Bursio uses a variety of mint-marks consisting of symbols, numbers, and letters. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 7) gives illustrations of the symbols which occur on the obverse behind the bust of the Genius. Sometimes the letters are accompanied by one or two pellets, and, on a large series, two letters are placed in juxtaposition on the reverse. There exists a hybrid formed of the obverse of the denarius of L. Julius Bursio, and the reverse of that of M. Durmius, who was a triumvir of the mint under Augustus at a much later date, *circ.* B.C. 14 (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

There are no bronze coins known of Bursio.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2500	59·8	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, stag.	Similar.
2501	59·3	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar.
2502	55·8	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, syrinx.	Similar.
2503	60·8	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, voting tablet.	Similar.
2504	59·7	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles and cover.	Similar. (Nott)
2505	56·1	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar.
2506	56·5	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar.
2507	62·5	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar.

With symbol on obverse and number on reverse

SERIES I.

2508	60·2	AR ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c.; similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, human foot.	L · IVLI · BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; below, number I [Pl. xxxviii. 17.] (Nott)
2509	55·8	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar; number II
2510	57·0	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, head of prow.	Similar; number V
2511	54·0	AR ·85	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; number VI [1]

[1] At this point the numbers appear to have been placed above the quadriga, instead of below it.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			SERIES II.	
2512	62·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, head of prow.	Similar; above quadriga, number VI
2513	61·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, fish.	Similar; number XV
2514	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number. **[Pl. xxxix. 1.]**
2515	51·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar; number XVI (Nott)
2516	55·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, rat.	Similar; number XVII
2517	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, poppy-head.	Similar; number XX
2518	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar; number XXII
2519	66·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (?).	Similar; number XXVIII (Nott)
2520	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar; number XXVIIII
2521	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bow.	Similar; number XXXI
2522	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lyre-key.	Similar; number XXXI[1]
2523	55·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor.	Similar; number XXXII (Nott)
2524	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stilus.	Similar; number ⊥II (Nott)
2525	63·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bird with extended wings.	Similar; number ⊥VI (?) (Nott)
2526	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; number ⊥VIII (Nott)
2527	53·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar; number ⊥VIIII
2528	61·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.	Similar; number ⊥XI (Nott)

[1] This coin shows that the same number occurs with different symbols on the obverse; also symbols are repeated with different numbers. The latter run to CL at least.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2529	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bow.	Similar; number ⊥X̄I̅I̅
2530	63·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, cup with two handles (?).	Similar; number ⊥X̄I̅I̅I̅
2531	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lotus flower.	Similar; number ⊥X̄I̅I̅I̅I̅ (Nott)
2532	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, two-handled vase with cover.	Similar; number ⊥X̄V̄I̅I̅ (Blacas Coll.)
2533	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; number ⊥X̄V̄I̅I̅I̅I̅ (Nott)
2534	57·8	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄I̅ (Blacas Coll.)
2535	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, staff.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄V̄I̅ (de Salis Coll.)
2536	53·3	Æ ·9	Similar; symbol, boat.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄V̄I̅I̅I̅I̅
2537	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, staff.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄X̄V̄
2538	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident entwined with serpent.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄X̄X̄ (Nott)
2539	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number. (Nott)
2540	60·2	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, goat's head.	Similar; number ⊥X̄X̄X̄X̄V̄
2541	59·3	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; number CI
2542	58·3	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, winged thunderbolt.	Similar; number CV
2543	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, laureate head.	Similar; number CX̄V̄I̅
2544	64·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, fire-stove (?).	Similar; number CX̄X̄I̅I̅I̅
2545	55·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, harpa.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄I̅ (Nott)
2546	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, city walls with gate.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄V̄I̅
2547	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bow and quiver.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄X̄I̅I̅
2548	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, Cupid.	Similar; number CX̄X̄X̄X̄V̄I̅

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse[1]	
2549	65·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, club.	L·IVLI·BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; above, letter B· **[Pl. xxxix. 2.]**
2550	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, anchor.	Similar; letter C·
2551	52·5	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, toothed harpa.	Similar; letter :H
2552	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head of prow.	Similar; letter I: (Nott)
2553	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, open hand.	Similar; letter :L
2554	55·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, strigil.	Similar; letter Γ·
2555	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, two wings.	Similar; letter :Q
			With symbol on obverse and two letters on reverse[2]	
			SERIES I.	
2556	59·7	Æ ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, strung bow with arrow, fixed.	L·IVLI·BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; below horses, letters BV
2557	60·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, strigil.	Similar; letters CO (Nott)
2558	62·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; letters DV
2559	43·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stilus (?).	Similar; same letters. **[Pl. xxxix. 3.]**
2560	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sceptre.	Similar; letters FI
2561	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, shield and spear.	Similar; letters GE
2562	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, crescent.	Similar; letters NA
2563	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, fish.	Similar; letters ΓO

[1] The letters on this series are generally accompanied by one or two dots. A dot sometimes occurs on the obverse below the bust.

[2] Of this variety there are two series: one with letters below the quadriga; the other with letters above. This double letter seems to run from BA, BE, BI, BO, BV, CA, CE, &c., and similarly through the alphabet to ZV, the second letter being always a vowel (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 8).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2564	64·5	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, pincers.	Similar; letters ΓV
2565	57·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; letters QA (Nott)
2566	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, fish.	Similar; letters QE (Nott)
2567	61·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, spear.	Similar; letters QO (Nott)
2568	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cista.	Similar; letters RE
			SERIES II.	
2569	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, crocodile.	Similar; letters above quadriga, BV (Nott)
2570	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar; letters CA (Nott)
2571	60·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, poppy-head.	Similar; letters CO (Nott)
2572	55·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, caduceus.	Similar; letters DE
2573	57·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, pedum.	Similar; same letters. [Pl. xxxix. 4.]
2574	56·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, syrinx.	Similar; letters DV
2575	61·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; letters GO (Nott)
2576	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, branch.	Similar; letters HE
2577	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, horse's head.	Similar; letters IA (Nott)
2578	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sceptre.	Similar; letters IO
2579	55·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar; letters KA
2580	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, mallet.	Similar; letters KV
2581	58·0	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; letters LA

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2582	57·8	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, head-dress of Isis.	Similar; letters LV
2583	59·8	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, bucra-nium.	Similar; letters MA (Nott)
2584	61·0	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, cista.	Similar; letters NE (Nott)
2585	60·4	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, pedum.	Similar; same letters. (Nott)
2586	61·2	AR ·85	Similar; symbol, tortoise.	Similar; letters PV
2587	56·8	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, bipennis.	Similar; letters QA
2588	59·0	AR ·85	Similar; symbol, scorpion.	Similar; letters QE
2589	59·5	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles and cover.	Similar; letters QI
2590	58·1	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, caduceus.	Similar; letters RO (Cracherode Coll.)
2591	57·3	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; same letters.
2592	55·5	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, stilus (?).	Similar; letters RV
2593	59·7	AR ·85	Similar; symbol, rudder.	Similar; letters SI
2594	52·5	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, shield and spear.	Similar; letters TE
2595	61·8	AR ·85	Similar; symbol, shield.	Similar; letters TI
2596	60·7	AR ·85	Similar; symbol, carpenter's brace.	Similar; letters TO
			With number on obverse and two letters on reverse	
2597	57·3	AR ·8	Bust of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, number XVII	L·IVLI·BVRSIO (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485; below horses, letters CE
2598	60·3	AR ·8	Similar; number LXXII	Similar; letters CO [Pl. xxxix. 5.] (Nott)
2599	61·3	AR ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar; letters GO (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyer's name	
			With symbol on obverse	
2600	59·6	Æ ·7	Head of Genius r., &c., similar to no. 2485; behind, symbol, bow.	EX · A · Γ (*Ex argento publico*)[1] (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., &c., similar to no. 2485.
2601	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pruning knife (?)	Similar. **[Pl. xxxix. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2602	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scorpion.	Similar.
2603	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar.
			Quinarius	
	18·2	Æ ·55	Bust of Genius r., slightly draped; head laureate and with wing; hair in ringlets.	Cupid winged, naked, standing r., and attempting to break thunderbolt with his l. knee.[2]

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 8, no. 7.]

Γ . FOVRIVS CRASSIPES[3]
(PUBLIUS FOURIUS CRASSIPES)

Denarius

2604	64·3	Æ ·8	Turreted head of the City r., hair falling in two locks down the neck; wearing earring and necklace; behind, AED · CVR (*Aedilis Curulis*), and a deformed foot turned upwards.	A curule chair with embroidered seat, and inscribed, Γ · FOVRIVS; in exergue, CRASSIPES **[Pl. xxxix. 9.]**
2605	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar; foot turned downwards.	Similar.

[1] For other coins with this legend struck by Manius Fonteius, the colleague of L. Julius Bursio, see above, p. 323.

[2] This reverse type appears to refer to the origin of the Julia gens, which claimed its descent from Iulus, the son of Venus and Anchises. Bahrfeldt states that the only specimen of this coin which he has met with is in the D'Ailly collection. From its weight he thinks it is a sestertius, not a quinarius.

[3] P. Fourius Crassipes is only known from his coins. It is, however, not improbable that he was the father of Fourius Crassipes, who, in B.C. 56, married Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, and was at a later date proquaestor in Sicily, as there are bronze coins, as and quadrans, bearing the name of CRASSIPES, which are attributed to Panormus (see *B.M. Cat., Gr. Coins, Sicily*, p. 127). The above coins were struck by P. Fourius Crassipes

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 84; A.U.C. 670	
			GAR : OCV : VER	
			(GARGILIUS : OGULNIUS : VERGILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on reverse	
2606	59·7	Ar ·75	Head of young Jupiter r., wearing oak-wreath; hair arranged in small ringlets; below, thunderbolt.[2]	Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping; he holds thunderbolt in r. hand, and reins in l.; below horses, GAR; in exergue, OCV · VER; above quadriga, letter H **[Pl. xxxix. 10.]** (Nott)
2607	60·6	Ar ·75	Similar; countermark on cheek, circle.	Similar; CAR (for GAR), and letter T **[Pl. xxxix. 11.]**

in virtue of his office of curule aedile, and they are therefore a special issue, probably to meet some extraordinary expenditure connected with a largesse of corn.

The curule chair is one of the symbols of office of the curule aedile as distinguished from the *subsellium*, which was the official seat of the plebeian aedile. The head of the City (Roma) on the obverse refers, no doubt, to the urban duties of the curule aedile, which included the superintendence of the public baths, fountains, aqueducts, &c., and the deformed foot is a *type parlant* of the name of Crassipes. These coins were found in considerable number (thirty-one) in the Monte Codruzzo hoard. A variety reads CRASSVPES. This moneyer does not seem to have struck any bronze money.

[1] In this issue we have absolute evidence of a monetary triumvirate, since each name represents a separate individual. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 451) would recognise in the inscription, not the gentile names (*gentilicia*) but the surnames (*cognomina*); for at this time, he says, the nomen only does not occur on coins. He would therefore erase from the list of moneyers any member of the Gargilia, Ogulnia, or Vergilia gens, but he adds:—"Mais il faut avouer que les légendes ainsi rétablies n'en sont peut-être plus difficiles à compléter." If, on the other hand, the names are gentile names, there is no difficulty in explaining them, though at the time when the coins were struck, there are no other records of any member either of the Gargilia, Ogulnia, or Vergilia gens.

In the inscriptions the letters G and C are sometimes interchanged, so that GAR becomes CAR; but, on the coins in the National Collection, OCVL, and not OGVL, only occurs. A is also given as Λ or Λ. Varieties of the denarius and of the as were produced by permutation of the respective places of the names, so that each moneyer could claim a separate issue as his own particular coinage. The only mint-mark used is a letter of the alphabet, which is met with on most of the bronze coins and on all those of silver. The mint-marks in the form of letters on the bronze coins are exceptional, and the only other instance which we have noticed is on those of C. Licinius Macer (see above, p. 321).

There is a series of denarii of this issue without the moneyers' names (see nos. 2622-4, p. 335). They resemble in this respect the coins of the previous year of Mn. Fonteius and L. Julius Bursio (see above, pp. 323, 332); but they do not bear the legend EX . A . P.

[2] The head on the obverse being very similar in treatment and style to that on the coins of Mn. Fonteius, Babelon (vol. i., p. 532) has identified it with Apollo Veiovis, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 452) describes it as the head of the young Jupiter, which, taken in conjunction with the type of the reverse, seems the more probable identification. Any further explanation of this type seems impossible, but Dr. H. Willers (*Num. Anzeig.*, 1899, p. 402) would find a clue in the passage of Livy (l. x., 23), who says that in B.C. 296 the curule aediles, Cn. and Q. Ogulnius, prosecuted several persons for violating the usury laws, and with the money accruing from fines executed many public works and statues, amongst which was Jupiter in a quadriga, which was placed in the temple of the god on the Capitol.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2608	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; below horses, GAR; in exergue, VER. OCV; above quadriga, letter A [Pl. xxxix. 12.]
2609	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I (Blacas Coll.)
2610	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; countermark on cheek, six-rayed star.	Similar; letter R; and GAR for GAR
2611	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; below horses, OCV; in exergue, GAR. VER; above quadriga, letter L [Pl. xxxix. 13.] (Blacas Coll.)
2612	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2613	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q (Nott)
2614	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter V
2615	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; below horses, VER; in exergue, GAR. OCV;[1] above quadriga, letter B
2616	50·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C; and GAR for GAR (Blacas Coll.)
2617	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E; and reading GAR
2618	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter N
2619	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter O
2620	51·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter R [Pl. xxxix. 14.] (Cracherode Coll.)
2621	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S (Nott)

[1] Varieties read OCV. VER. GAR, and VER. OCV. GAR. These denarii are found with the countermark of Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 364).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyers' names[1]	
2622	64·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; no moneyers' names, and no mint-letter. **[Pl. xxxix. 15.]**
2623	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
2624	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			As	
			With letter on reverse	
2625	203·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus laureate; above, I	GAR · OCV · VER above Prow I. **[Pl. xxxix. 16.]**
2626	207·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, GAR · VER · OCV. (Blacas Coll.)
2627	159·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, OCV · GAR · VER; before prow, letter I
2628	210·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; above prow, letter M
2629	232·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, OCV · VER · GAR; below prow, letter H.
2630	177·0	Æ 1·0	Similar.	Similar; above prow, letter H
2631	197·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; below prow, letter O
2632	200·0	Æ 1·1	Similar.	Similar; before prow, letter X **[Pl. xxxix. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
2633	191·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar; moneyers' names, VER · OCV · GAR; no letter before prow.[2] **[Pl. xxxix. 18 rev.]**

[1] From the evidence of finds it would appear that these coins without legends were struck in much greater number than those with the moneyers' names; for in the Monte Codruzzo hoard there were 194 specimens of the former as against 4 of the latter (*all well preserved*), and in the Santa Anna find the numbers were 29 to 1. It is not impossible that with these anepigraphous coins some of the bronze pieces of the semuncial standard without moneyers' names were issued (see above, p. 283). Their fabric is not unlike that of the bronze coins of Gargilius and his associates.

[2] Another variety of the as reads VER . GAR . OCV. The as is the only denomination in bronze known of these moneyers. On some specimens the mint-letter does not occur.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 83; A.U.C. 671	
			L. CENSORIN: P. CREPVSI: C. LIMETAN[1] (LUCIUS [MARCIUS] CENSORINUS: PUBLIUS CREPUSIUS: CAIUS [MAMILIUS] LIMETANUS)	
			Denarius	
			With number on reverse	
2634	60·8	AR ·7	Bust of Venus[2] r., diademed and veiled, and wearing earring and necklace; behind, L · CENSORIN	Venus, naked, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands and goad in r.; below horses, P·CREPVS; in exergue, C·LIMETAN; above biga, number II[3] (Blacas Coll.)
2635	52·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; same number. **[Pl. xl. 1.]**
2636	61·3	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; below horses, C · LIMETA; in exergue, P·CREPVSI; above biga, number VIII (Blacas Coll.)
2637	60·8	AR ·65	Similar.	Similar; number XVII

[1] This is another instance of an undoubted triumvirate of the mint, the members of which issued a separate as well as a joint-coinage. Little appears to be known of all three moneyers beyond what we learn from their coins, so that in fixing the approximate date of their tenure of office we have to depend mainly on the evidence of finds.

Lucius Marcius Censorinus may have been a younger brother of C. Marcius Censorinus, who filled the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 87 (see above, p. 301), and he is generally considered to be the father of L. Marcius L. f. Censorinus, one of the most ardent supporters of Mark Antony, who was praetor B.C. 43, and consul B.C. 39. As the name of L. Censorinus always occurs on the obverse, when given in conjunction with those of his colleagues, it may be presumed that he was considered the chief member of the triumvirate.

Of Publius Crepusius nothing appears to be known beyond what information can be gathered from his coins. The Crepusia gens figures but little in Roman history, and this is the only member who held the office of moneyer.

Caius Mamilius Limetanus is also only known to us as a moneyer. He may, however, have been the son of the tribune of the plebs of the same name, who, in B.C. 110, carried a law to inquire into the cases of those who had assisted Jugurtha in his opposition to the senate.

The coins (denarii) of all these moneyers are very similar in style and fabric, being in somewhat higher relief than those of the immediately preceding years, and being struck on smaller *flans*. From the variety of their mint-marks it would appear that the separate issues of these moneyers, especially that of P. Crepusius, were much more extensive than their joint-issue. This triumvirate did not strike any bronze coins, either collectively or separately, bearing their names.

[2] As in their separate issues each moneyer used a type which referred to his own family history, it is probable that this one of Venus does not relate to any member individually, but that it only records generally the festival of Venus, which was held on the 1st April in each year.

[3] The issue of this particular variety of the denarius was a small one, as the highest mint-number recorded is IIII.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2638	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; moneyer's name, L·CENSORI[1]	Similar; number XXIIII
2639	58·0	Æ ·65	Similar; L·CENSORIN	Similar; number XXXII (Blacas Coll.)
2640	55·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXVIII
2641	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXII
2642	53·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXIIII (de Salis Coll.)
2643	55·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥X
2644	58·7	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXVII [Pl. xl. 2.]
2645	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CI (Cracherode Coll.)
2646	60·0	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CV
2647	57·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CVI
2648	55·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CVII
2649	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXIII
2650	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVII
2651	59·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVIII
2652	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXIII
2653	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXIIII
2654	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXXIIII
2655	53·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXXVI
2656	62·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXXVIIII[2]

[1] Another variety reads L·CENSOR.

[2] Babelon (vol. i., p. 442) notes that these numbers run at least to CLI. There is a hybrid with the obverse type of this issue and the reverse type of a denarius of Q. Pomponius Musa (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. CENSOR	
			(LUCIUS [MARCIUS] CENSORINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
2657	63·0	AR ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair long.	The Satyr,[2] Marsyas, walking l., and carrying wine-skin on his shoulder; his r. arm is raised, the hand being extended; he is naked except for buskins on his feet; behind him, column surmounted by draped figure (Minerva?); on l., L · CENSOR [Pl. xl. 3.] (Nott)
2658	62·9	AR ·65	Similar.	Similar.
2659	59·2	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			With number on reverse	
2660	61·3	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; on r. of column, number VI[3] (Nott)

[1] It has been mentioned above that this moneyer was one of a triumvirate of the mint, his colleagues being Publius Crepusius and Caius Mamilius Limetanus (see p. 336), and some particulars of his history have been given.

[2] The type of the coins of Censorinus evidently refers to the musical contest between Apollo and Marsyas, which was attended with such disastrous consequences to the latter. It is difficult to account for the selection of this type by the moneyer except, as Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 54) remarks, that some relation may have existed between the name of Marsyas and that of Marcia, to which gens the moneyer belonged, but this suggestion is perhaps too ingenious. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. iv., p. 493) has identified this figure of Marsyas as similar to the statue which stood in the Forum at Rome near the *rostra*, the tribune, and the *Puteal Libonis*. Statues of Marsyas, with one hand raised, were frequently placed in the fora of ancient cities, which had been accorded the *jus italicum*, in token, according to Servius (*in Aeneid*, iv. 58) of the freedom of the state, since he was a minister of Bacchus, the god of liberty. Martial (ii. 64, 7) thus refers to him in this capacity:—

. . . . *Fora litibus omnia fervent:*
Ipse potes fieri, Marsya, causidicus.

It seems not improbable, however, that the statue, standing in the place where justice was administered, was intended to relate to the contest between Marsyas and Apollo, and to demonstrate the severe punishment of arrogant presumption. The figure on the column behind Marsyas is uncertain. It is draped, and appears to hold a spear and a shield, and as such, may be of Minerva or Athene, whose flute Marsyas stole; but others (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 105) would recognize in it that of a comedian, which was erected on the Vulcanal, and is mentioned by Festus (*s. v. Statua*).

Judging from the mint-marks the separate coinage of Censorinus was not a large one. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 195) says that the letters used as mint-marks are placed upright or sideways. The few specimens in the British Museum have, apparently, the letters sideways only.

[3] This appears to be the highest number recorded (Babelon, *loc. cit.*).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
2661	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar; before head of Apollo, symbol, trident.	Similar; on right of column, letter ≺
2662	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head, symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar; letter —
2663	60·2	Æ ·65	Similar; before head, symbol, spear-head.[1]	Similar; letter O **[Pl. xl. 4.]** (Nott)

P. CREPVSI

(PUBLIUS CREPUSIUS[2])

Denarius

			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
2664	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, sceptre; below chin, symbol, ear of corn.	P · CREPVSI (in exergue). Horseman galloping r., hurling spear; behind, number XXVIII
2665	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same smybol.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIII **[Pl. xl. 5.]**
2666	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper.	Similar; number ⊥XXXI (Blacas Coll.)
2667	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVIII
2668	54·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ear of corn.	Similar; number CV

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 195) mentions several other symbols.

[2] Our very limited information about the Crepusia gens (see notice of the moneyer above, p. 336) renders any explanation of the types of the coins of P. Crepusius a matter of conjecture. He is the only member of his family who appears to have held the office of moneyer. The head of Apollo would suggest some special cult of that divinity by the family, and the warrior on the reverse probably refers to some act of bravery on the part of an ancestor of the moneyer.

This coinage was a very large one, as three different series of mint-marks were used, consisting of symbols, letters, and numbers; the last only being found on the reverse. When a symbol occurs on the obverse, the number on the reverse reaches at least to CV; when a letter is placed on the obverse, the number on the reverse reaches to XXXVII at least, but when we have both a symbol and a letter on the obverse the number extends to BVI. As each numeral in each series represents a fresh die, the number of dies was very large, and the activity at the mint must have been extraordinary, especially when it is taken into consideration that all these dies, as well as those of the two other moneyers and their joint-issue, were made in one year.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter on obverse and number on reverse[1]	
2669	62·1	AR .·75	Similar; below chin of Apollo, letter E	Similar; behind horseman number III
2670	60·8	AR ·7	Similar; letter F	Similar; number VIIII [Pl. xl. 6.]
2671	63·5	AR ·7	Similar; letter B	Similar; number XV
2672	54·4	AR ·7	Similar; letter I	Similar; number XXVI
			With symbol and letter on obverse and number on reverse[2]	
2673	60·0	AR ·7	Similar; below chin of Apollo, symbol, thunderbolt; behind head, letter A	Similar; behind horseman, number III
2674	57·0	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, flabellum; letter A	Similar; number VI
2675	62·1	AR ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter N	Similar; number XXV
2676	60·5	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt; letter B	Similar; number $\overline{\text{XXXV}}$
2677	56·8	AR ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter H	Similar; number ⊥
2678	61·5	AR ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter O	Similar; number ⊥XV
2679	56·2	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, flabellum (?); letter K	Similar; number ⊥XVII (Cracherode Coll.)
2680	60·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, grasshopper; letter L	Similar; number ⊥XXIIII [Pl. xl. 7.]
2681	64·9	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt; letter S	Similar; number ⊥XXVI

[1] There does not seem to be any consecutive relation between the letters on the obverse and the numbers on the reverse of this series. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 103) mentions that in the catalogue of the collection of Sen. Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramon, at Barcelona, a denarius is described with XXXXXI on the reverse and the letter A on the obverse, and also one with CCCC⊥XXXVII on the reverse and no symbol or letter on the obverse.

[2] In this series there appears also not to be any consecutive relation between the numbers on the reverse and the letters on the obverse. The same symbols appear occasionally to have been used with certain sets of numbers. The letter on the obverse is usually placed in a horizontal position.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2682	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, scorpion (?); letter O	Similar; number V
2683	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf; letter M	Similar; number VII
2684	62·1	Æ ·65	Similar; same symbol; letter K	Similar; number XVII
2685	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter X	Similar; number XXXII
2686	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre; letter C	Similar; number ⊥V
2687	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol; letter D	Similar; number ⊥VII
2688	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, flower; letter O	Similar; number ⊥IX
2689	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird (crow); letter B	Similar; number ⊥XXVIII
2690	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre; letter D	Similar; number ⊥XXXII (Blacas Coll.)
2691	63·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, poppy-head; letter Γ	Similar; number ⊥XXXVII (Blacas Coll.)
2692	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird (crow); letter H	Similar; number ⊥XXXXV (de Salis Coll.)
2693	48·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, poppy-head; letter S	Similar; number CX (Blacas Coll.)
2694	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bird (crow); letter X	Similar; number CXVIIII
2695	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, lizard; letter E	Similar; number CXXXII
2696	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter T	Similar; same number CXXXX
2697	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, rake; letter A	Similar; number C⊥XVII
2698	64·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, lizard; letter X	Similar; number C⊥XXIII
2699	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, human ear; letter C	Similar; number C⊥XXXII

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2700	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, rake; letter I	Similar; number CCC
2701	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, key; letter O	Similar; number CCCVIIII (Blacas Coll.)
2702	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, branch; letter T	Similar; number CCCXVIII
2703	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt; letter E	Similar; number CCCXXV
2704	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, branch; letter D	Similar; number CCCXXVII
2705	54·1	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter, uncertain.	Similar; number CCCXXXXV
2706	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, star; letter P	Similar; number CCCIXIII [Pl. xl. 8.]
2707	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter S	Similar; number CCCIXX
2708	54·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, key; letter R	Similar; number CCCIXXXXII
2709	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, altar; letter G	Similar; number CCCCXXVIIII
2710	63·3	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, wing; letter C	Similar; number CCCCIV
2711	56·8	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol and letter.	Similar; number CCCCIVII
2712	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tortoise; letter P	Similar; number CCCCIVIII
2713	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter R	Similar; number CCCCIXX
2714	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch; letter D	Similar; number CCCCIXXXXVIII
2715	57·6	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol; letter N	Similar; number DVI

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . MAMIL . LIMETAN .	
			(CAIUS MAMILIUS LIMETANUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse	
2716	57·5	Æ ·8	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus and chlamys; behind, caduceus and letter A	C·MAMIL LIMETAN behind and before Ulysses walking r., and leaning on his staff; he wears mariner's dress and pileus, and extends his r. hand towards his dog, Argos, who advances to him; *edge serrated.* (Nott)
2717	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar; letter C	Similar.
2718	54·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter C·	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2719	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter E; countermark, circle.	Similar. (Nott)
2720	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F; no countermark.	Similar. [Pl. xl. 9.] (Payne Knight Coll.)
2721	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar.
2722	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter I	Similar.

[1] The few particulars that we possess of this moneyer have been given above (see p. 336). The Mamilia gens claimed descent from Mamilia, the daughter of Telegonus, who was the reputed son of Ulysses and Circe. Mercury or Hermes was the ancestor of Ulysses, and the bust of that divinity is therefore used for the obverse type of the coins. The reverse type shows Ulysses, after an absence of many years, returning in a mean and humble dress to the island of Ithaca, where he was at once recognized by his old dog, Argos, who died of joy at seeing its former master. The figure of Ulysses leaning on a staff is found on earlier bronze coins of another member of the Mamilia family, L. Mamilius, who held the office of moneyer at some time between the years B.C. 172—151 (see above, p. 97).

A somewhat remarkable feature of the denarii of C. Mamilius Limetanus is the serrated edge. Neither of his colleagues adopted this peculiarity of striking, but it seems to have been much in use during the next and following years. The mint-marks used by this moneyer are limited to single letters of the alphabet placed only on the obverse. His issue was not so extensive as that of his colleague, P. Crepusius.

Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 27, 39) mentions hybrids consisting of the reverse of the denarius of C. Mamilius Limetanus, and of the obverses of those of Ti. Claudius Nero (see below, p. 381) and of C. Norbanus (see below, p. 347). The denarius of Mamilius was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2723	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2724	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2725	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; letter M	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2726	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter N	Similar.
2727	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; countermark, crescent.
2728	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar; letter S	Similar; no countermark.
2729	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter T	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 82; A.U.C. 672[1]

Q . ATO . BALB

(QUINTUS ANTONIUS BALBUS)

Denarius

With letter on obverse

SERIES I.

2730	59·7	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); beneath, letter A	Q·ATO·BALB PR (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l.; *edge serrated.* (de Salis Coll.)

[1] During this year there was a special as well as an ordinary coinage. The special issues consisted in silver of denarii struck by Q. Antonius Balbus, as praetor, and C. Marius Capito, and those without a moneyer's name, but with the legend EX S.C (see p. 357); and in bronze of the as which bears the name of Sulla, and of pieces of lesser denominations with a double cornucopiae on the reverse either alone, or as an adjunct to the main type (see pp. 358, 359). The ordinary issues comprise denarii only struck by C. Norbanus and A. Postumius Albinus. There does not seem to have been an ordinary triumvirate of the mint. These somewhat irregular issues were, no doubt, due to the condition of affairs at Rome during B.C. 82, in which year the city witnessed the expulsion of the Marian party and the triumph of Sulla. In classifying the coins of this year by style we should be inclined to group together the denarii of Q. Antonius Balbus, A. Postumius Albinus, and C. Marius Capito, all of which have the types in low relief and the edges serrated, whilst the coins of C. Norbanus are similar in style to those without a moneyer's name, and bearing the legend EX S.C *only*. These have the edge of the denarius not serrated. This classification, however, does not quite accord with the evidence of finds; for in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, only coins of Q. Antonius Balbus and C. Norbanus occurred, whilst in those

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2731	50·0	*R* ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar.
2732	56·7	*R* ·8	Similar; letter M	Similar. **[Pl. xl. 10.]** (Blacas Coll.)
2733	51·5	*R* ·7	Similar; letter N	Similar.
2734	46·7	*R* ·75	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2735	58·8	*R* ·75	Similar; letter Ρ	Similar.
2736	61·8	*R* ·7	Similar; letter T	Similar. (Nott)
			SERIES II.	
2737	46·4	*R* ·75	Similar; before head of Jupiter, letter B·	Similar.
2738	51·0	*R* ·7	Similar; letter E	Similar.
2739	53·3	*R* ·75	Similar; letter I·	Similar.

unearthed at Carrara and San Miniato (see p. 361) we meet with examples of the coinages of all four moneyers attributed to this year, and, in that of Carrara, in addition, with the denarii with EX S. C only. It would therefore appear that Q. Antonius Balbus and C. Norbanus issued their money early in B.C. 82, and that the coinages of A. Postumius Albinus and C. Marius Capito may have followed a few months later. It is from this circumstance, and also on account of the difference in fabric, that we do not think that an ordinary triumvirate of the mint was appointed during this year, but it would rather seem that the early coinages were issued by the Marian party, and the later ones by that which favoured Sulla. It should be noticed that the majority of the coins of C. Marius Capito bear the legend EX S.C, which shows that his issue was at least in part a special one. None of the moneyers struck bronze coins, and the only pieces in that metal which can be attributed to B.C. 82 are such as either bear the name of Sulla, or, at least, show that they may have been struck under his influence. After this year the issue of bronze coins at the Roman mint ceases, and was not again generally adopted till *circ.* B.C. 15 (see above, p. 317).

Q. Antonius Balbus was a member of the Marian party, and in B.C. 82 was appointed praetor in Sardinia, from whence he was driven by L. Philippus, the legate of Sulla, and slain (Livy, *Epit.* 86). From their style and fabric it is evident that the coins bearing his name were struck by Balbus before he quitted Rome for the seat of his government, and in his capacity as praetor. They are certainly not of local fabric, and we are therefore unable to accept Babelon's view that they were struck in Sardinia (vol. i., p. 158). Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 32) was not only the first to fix the date of the striking of these coins, but he accounted for their issue in the circumstance that in B.C. 82 the Senate, dominated by the Marian party, took the treasures from the temples, and used them for the payment of the army (Val. Max., vii. 6, 4: *Senatus consulto aurea atque argentea templorum ornamenta, ne militibus stipendia deessent conflata sunt*). This also accounts for the legend S.C on the obverse. It is therefore most probable that Balbus was permitted to strike these coins in a great measure to provide for the expenses of his army in Sardinia.

The type of the denarius is of so general a character that its application to any particular member of the Antonia gens would be a matter of conjecture only.

The mint-marks which occur in this issue consist of letters only, and they show three series. When placed on the obverse they are found either beneath the head of Jupiter, or before, i.e. under his chin; in the latter case the letter is often accompanied by a pellet or stop; when the letter occurs on the reverse it is always placed below the quadriga, and is not accompanied by a stop.

Q. Antonius Balbus does not appear to have struck any bronze coins.

There are several hybrids of this coinage (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 38, 39; *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 27; Babelon, vol. i., p. 148). The reverse type is found with the obverse (1) head of Roma; (2) head of Augustus; (3) with the obverse of the denarius of L. Scipio Asiagenus (see above, p. 206); (4) and with that of C. Hosidius Geta (Babelon, vol. i., p. 547, no. 1), whilst the obverse occurs with the reverse of the denarius of L. Antestius (see p. 142) and of C. Naevius Balbus (see p. 366).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2740	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar. (Nott)
2741	52·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter M	Similar.
2742	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter ·M	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2743	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter P·	Similar.
2744	52·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Q·	Similar.
2745	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter R	Similar. (Nott)
2746	50·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar.
2747	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter T·	Similar. (Nott)
2748	54·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter V	Similar.
2749	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter X·	Similar. (Nott)
			With letter on reverse	
2750	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; no letter.	Similar; below quadriga letter A **[Pl. xl. 11.]** (Nott)
2751	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2752	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter B (Nott)
2753	65·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Nott)
2754	53·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D (Nott)
2755	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter E (de Salis Coll.)
2756	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter F (Cracherode Coll.)
2757	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter H
2758	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter I
2759	50·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter K

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2760	58·1	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Nott)
2761	59·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter N (Nott)
2762	60·1	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O (Blacas Coll.)
2763	61·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Ꝑ
2764	61·6	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter Q (Nott)
2765	60·7	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter R (Nott)
2766	58·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter S (Nott)
2767	60·6	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter T (Nott)
2768	62·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter V (Nott)
2769	60·4	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter X (Nott)

C. NORBANVS
(CAIUS NORBANUS)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

With number on obverse

2770	67·0	AR ·8	C·NORBANVS below Head of Venus r., diademed and wearing earring and necklace; behind, number VI	Fasces between ear of corn on l., and caduceus on r.

[1] Norbanus as a gentile name is irregular in form, the usual termination in such cases being *ius* and not *us*, and in consequence some modern writers suppose it to have been a cognomen of the Junia gens. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 514) and Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 141) considered it to be a cognomen of the Vibia gens, but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 453, note 2) and Hübner (*Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. ii., p. 43; *Bulletin Épigraphique de la Gaule*, 1883, pp. 111-113) have shown that Norbanus is a gentile name derived from the town of Norba in Latium. Hübner mentions other gentile names formed in the same manner, as *Albanus, Baebianus, Bovianus, Faesulanus, Neapolitanus*, &c. Borghesi and Cavedoni based their opinion on a silver coin, formerly in the possession of Padre Antonio Benedetti, having on the obverse the head of Apollo and NORBANVS, and on the reverse Hercules seated, at his feet a lion, and the legend VIBIVS. This coin was probably one of the imitations of the first century B.C. struck in Spain, of which there are numerous examples in the British Museum.

C. Norbanus is only known to us from his coins. He may have been a son of C. Norbanus who was praetor in Sicily B.C. 90—89, and consul B.C. 83, and father of C. Norbanus Flaccus,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2771	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXI	Similar.
2772	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXIIII	Similar.
2773	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXVI	Similar. [Pl. xl. 12.] (Nott)
2774	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVII	Similar. (Nott)
2775	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXIIII	Similar.
2776	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXVI	Similar. (Nott)
2777	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥X	Similar.
2778	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XIII	Similar.
2779	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XVI	Similar.
2780	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XVIIII	Similar. (Nott)
2781	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar.
2782	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXIII	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2783	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXV	Similar.
2784	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXX	Similar.
2785	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXXI	Similar. (Nott)

who with L. Cestius as his colleague struck aurei in B.C. 44 in his capacity as praefect (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 261). His date of office as moneyer is ascertainable from the evidence of finds (see above, pp. 344, 345).

The reverse type of his denarii is usually considered to be an allusion to the life of his father, and the part which he played in Sicily during the Social war, when he raised troops, organized a fleet, and provisioned the town of Rhegium, by which means it was able to resist the attacks of the insurgents. The emblems which form the type appear to warrant some such interpretation (Mommsen, *Hist. nom. rom.*, t. ii., p. 453, note 2).

The cult of Venus was specially honoured in Sicily, hence the obverse type, which resembles in style very closely the head on the obverse of the denarii without a moneyer's name, but with the legend EX S.C also classed to this year (see below, p. 357). The mint-marks of this issue consist only of numbers placed on the obverse. On Type I. they extend to CCXX at least, but on Type II. they appear to be more limited.

The denarius of Type I. was restored by Trajan. A hybrid exists of the obverse of the denarius of C. Norbanus and the reverse of that of C. Mamilius Limetanus (see p. 343); and others, with the reverse of the denarius of C. Norbanus (Type I.), and the obverses of those of L. Julius Caesar (see p. 230) and of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (see p. 151); see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 259.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2786	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVI	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2787	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXVII; countermarks, two crescents.	Similar.
2788	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIIII; no countermarks.	Similar.
2789	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥XXXXV	Similar. (Nott)
2790	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVI	Similar.
2791	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVII	Similar. (Nott)
2792	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number CVIIII	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2793	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXII	Similar.
2794	62·8	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXIIII	Similar.
2795	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar.
2796	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXX	Similar.
2797	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXI	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
2798	57·1	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXV	Similar.
2799	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXVI	Similar. (Nott)
2800	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXVII	Similar.
2801	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXVIII	Similar.
2802	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXIIII	Similar. **[Pl. xl. 13.]**
2803	52·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXX	Similar.
2804	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXII	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2805	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number CXXXXIIII	Similar. (Nott)
2806	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXV	Similar.
2807	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXVI	Similar.
2808	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥IIII	Similar.
2809	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥V	Similar. (Nott)
2810	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥VII	Similar. (Nott)
2811	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥VIIII	Similar (Blacas Coll.)
2812	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; same number.	Similar. (Nott)
2813	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥X	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2814	65·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥XII	Similar.
2815	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XV	Similar.
2816	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XVIII	Similar.
2817	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number C⊥XVIIII	Similar.
2818	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number C⊥XX	Similar.
2819	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XXII	Similar.
2820	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number C⊥XXV	Similar.
2821	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XXVII	Similar. (Nott)
2822	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number C⊥XXXXVII	Similar.
2823	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number CCIII	Similar.
2824	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; number CCVII	Incuse of obv. type. (Blacas Coll.)
2825	53·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number CCXIIII	Similar to no. 2823.
2826	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CCXX	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With number on obverse	
2827	60·0	Æ ·75	C. NORBANVS below Head of Venus r., similar to no. 2770; behind, number VIIII	Prow-stem, fasces, caduceus and ear of corn. [Pl. xl. 14.]
2828	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number X	Similar. (Nott)
2829	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number XIII	Similar. (Nott)
2830	59·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number XIIII	Similar.
2831	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVI	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2832	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVIII	Similar.
2833	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XX	Similar.
2834	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXII	Similar.
2835	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXV	Similar. (Nott)

A . POST . A . F . S . N . ALBIN

(AULUS POSTUMIUS AULI FILIUS SPURII NEPOS ALBINUS)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

2836	60·8	Æ ·8	Bust of Diana r., draped and wearing earring and necklace; hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind; at her shoulders, quiver and bow, the end of which is in the form of a stag's head; above, bucranium.	On a rock or hill a togate figure stands l. near a lighted altar, and sprinkles with a branch an ox destined for the sacrifice; around, A · POST · A · F · S · N · ALBIN; *edge serrated.* [Pl. xl. 15.]

[1] There seems little doubt that this moneyer was a son of Aulus Postumius Albinus, who had filled the same office some years previously, but whose coins were struck outside Rome (see

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2837	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
2838	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.	
2839	61·1	Æ ·8	Female head, Hispania, r., veiled, in attitude of distress with dishevelled hair; behind, HISPAN	Togate figure standing l. between fasces with axe and standard surmounted by eagle; he extends his r. hand towards the latter; in the field and exergue, A·POST A·F·S·N·ALBIN; *edge serrated.* (Cracherode Coll.)
2840	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xl. 16.]**
2841	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
2842	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2843	52·7	Æ ·75	Similar; of barbarous work.	Similar; of barbarous work. the legend being blundered and partly retrograde.

ITALY, B.C. 89, and Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 378-380, nos. 2-6), and a grandson of Spurius Postumius Albinus, who was consul B.C. 110. He has also been identified with A. Postumius Albinus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 380), who was placed by Julius Caesar over Sicily in B.C. 49, but this identification is uncertain, seeing that a long period would have elapsed between the two appointments. This is the second occurrence of the praenomen of the grandfather of the moneyer on coins. As no coins of A. Postumius Albinus and C. Marius C. F. Capito occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, but were present in those of Carrara and San Miniato, it has been suggested that they struck money under the orders of Sulla (see p. 345).

The denarii of A. Postumius Albinus are of two types. That with the bust of Diana on the obverse and a sacrificial scene on the reverse (Type I.) may, as in the case of his father's coins, relate to the sacrifice which was specially offered by A. Postumius Albus to Diana in her temple on the Aventine on the eve of the battle of Lake Regillus. Borghesi (*Fast.* ii., p. 43) would recognize in this scene a reference to the early dedication of the temple of Diana, and to the special sacrifice in her honour of the ox (*taurobolium*), at which the augurs foretold the domination of Rome over the neighbouring cities of Latium, a prophecy which was fulfilled by the subsequent victory of A. Postumius Albus. The *bucranium* above the head of Diana represents also the skull and horns of the ox, which were placed in front of her temple.

Type II. has not been satisfactorily explained. In the dishevelled head of Hispania we may, however, recognize a reference to the praetorship of L. Postumius Albinus over Spain, and to his successful expeditions against the Vaccaei and Lusitani (B.C. 180-179), for which he received a triumph. The scene on the reverse may relate to the levying of troops for his Spanish campaign, or to his mission to Masinissa and the Carthaginians in B.C. 171, to raise forces for the war against Perseus (Livy, xlii. 35).

This moneyer did not use any mint-marks, nor did he issue any bronze coins.

C. MARI. C. F. CAPIT

(CAIUS MARIUS CAII FILIUS CAPITO)[1]

Denarius

SERIES I.

With same number on obverse and reverse

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2844	63·5	Æ ·75	C·MARI·C·F·CAPIT· around Bust of Ceres r.,[2] draped, wearing earring; head bound with corn-wreath; hair falling down her neck; after legend, number VI	Husbandman l., ploughing with yoke of oxen; in r. hand he holds staff; above, number VI; *edge serrated.*
2845	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar; number VIIII	Similar; number VIIII (Nott)
2846	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; same number.	Similar; same number. (Woodhouse Coll.)
2847	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; number XII	Similar; number XII
2848	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number XIII	Similar; number XIII
2849	55·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVII	Similar; number XVII

[1] This moneyer is uncertain. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 201) has identified him as the adopted son of the great Marius. Born in 109, the young Marius was with his father in Africa, and on the latter's death was also distinguished by his severity towards his enemies. He was elected consul B.C. 82, at the early age of twenty-seven, and being defeated in that year by Sulla, near Sacriportus, took refuge in Praeneste, from which place he escaped, but shortly afterwards perished. Babelon has placed the date of the issue of the above coins at B.C. 84, and adds that Marius filled the office of moneyer during his father's lifetime, and under his authority, forgetting, however, the fact that the elder Marius died early in B.C. 86. On account of the absence of any of these coins in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, and their presence in very fine condition in those of Carrara and San Miniato, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 460) considered that they were struck after B.C. 80 or 79; but Count de Salis, who placed the burial of the Monte Codruzzo hoard to a slightly earlier date, attributes the coins to B.C. 82. In either case the moneyer Marius would have held office under Sulla. His identification, therefore, with the adopted son of the great Marius does not seem possible; at the same time the occurrence of two members of the Maria gens, with the same praenomen and patronymic, holding office, one as consul, the other as moneyer, in the same year would be an unusual coincidence, especially under the then existing circumstances. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) thinks that C. Marius Capito, A. Postumius Albinus, and L. Rutilius Flaccus formed a triumvirate of the mint, but the coinage of the last moneyer is assigned to a slightly later date (see below, p. 395).

[2] The type of the head of Ceres and the husbandman refers to the foundation of a colony, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 202) suggests that it may be the colony of Eporedia, which was founded by Marius in Cisalpine Gaul *circ.* B.C. 100; but if the moneyer be no longer identified as the adopted son of Marius this explanation seems scarcely admissible.

The numbers and symbols on the obverse and reverse, used as mint-marks in this issue, form three successive series. In Series I. the numbers run from I—XXIIII; in Series II. from XXV—XXXII, and in Series III. from XXXIII—CLI. The exceptions mentioned by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 65) may be hybrids. In each case the number is the same on the obverse and reverse; but in Series II. a symbol is added on the reverse, and in Series III. the symbol is on the obverse. There is a slight variation in the type of the coins of the last series, the moneyer's name being partly on the obverse and partly on the reverse. The letters S. C, which occur on Series II. and III., show that this coinage was of a special nature.

There are no bronze coins of this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2850	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XVIIII	Similar; number XVIIII **[Pl. xl. 17.]**
2851	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXIII	Similar; number XXIII
2852	59·1	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXIIII	Similar; number XXIIII (Nott)
			SERIES II. *With number on obverse and same number and symbol on reverse*	
2853	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; number after legend, XXVIII	Husbandman l., ploughing with yoke of oxen, &c., similar to no. 2844; above, number XXVIII; in exergue, S·C (*Senatus consulto*) and symbol, grasshopper; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xl. 18.]**
2854	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXVIIII; countermarks on face, two crescents.	Similar; number XXVIIII; symbol, mouse.
			SERIES III. *With number and symbol on obverse and same number on reverse*[1]	
2855	61·3	Æ ·75	CAPIT behind Bust of Ceres r., draped, head bound with corn-wreath, &c., similar to no. 2844; after legend, number XXXVI; under her chin, symbol, fly.	C·MARI·C·F S·C (in exergue). Husbandman l., ploughing with yoke of oxen, &c., similar to no. 2844; above, number XXXVI; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xl. 19.]**
2856	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXI; symbol, crab.	Similar; number XXXXI (Nott)
2857	50·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXXIIII; symbol, ear of corn.	Similar; number XXXXIIII
2858	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXV; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; number XXXXV
2859	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXVIII; symbol, trident.	Similar; number XXXXVIII (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This variety of type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2860	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥I; symbol, thyrsus.	Similar; number ⊥I
2861	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥II; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar; number ⊥II
2862	54·9	Æ ·8	Similar; number ⊥IIII; symbol, prow.	Similar; number ⊥IIII
2863	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥V; symbol, star.	Similar; number ⊥V
2864	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XII; symbol, helmet.	Similar; number ⊥XII
2865	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XVIIII; symbol, bipennis.	Similar; number ⊥XVIIII (Blacas Coll.)
2866	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXII; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; number ⊥XXII (Nott)
2867	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXVIIII; symbol, sceptre.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIIII
2868	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXX; symbol, head of goose.	Similar; number ⊥XXX (Nott)
2869	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXVIIII; symbol, flower.	Similar; number ⊥XXXVIIII
2870	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXXXI; symbol, *effaced*.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXI
2871	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVII; symbol, strigil.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVII (Nott)
2872	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number C; symbol, animal's head.	Similar; number C
2873	60·0 (*pierced*)	Æ ·75	Similar; number CI; symbol, distaff (?).	Similar; number CI (Nott)
2874	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CII; symbol, lyre.	Similar; number CII
2875	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CIIII; symbol, torque.	Similar; number CIIII
2876	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CVIII; symbol, lyre.	Similar; number CVIII (Nott)
2877	55·9	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXI; symbol, sandal.	Similar; number CXI

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2878	61·3	Æ ·57	Similar; number CXII; symbol, sword (*gladius*).	Similar; number CXII (Cracherode Coll.)
2879	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXV; symbol, fibula.	Similar; number CXV
2880	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXVIIII; symbol, fly.	Similar; number CXVIIII
2881	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXX; symbol, vase with two handles.	Similar; number CXX
2882	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXI; symbol, running stag.	Similar; number CXXXI
2883	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXXII; symbol, shield.	Similar; number CXXXII
2884	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXV; symbol, running hound.	Similar; number CXXXV
2885	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXVI; symbol, sword with square handle.	Similar; number CXXXVI (Nott)
2886	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXVIII; symbol, shoe.	Similar; number CXXXVIII
2887	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXVIIII; symbol, bird (ibis).	Similar; number CXXXVIIII (Nott)
2888	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number CXXXXVI; symbol, Phrygian cap.	Similar; number CXXXXVI (Nott)
2889	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number CXXXXVIII; symbol, vase with two handles.	Similar; number CXXXXVIII
2890	56·5 (*pierced*)	Æ ·8	Similar; number CⅠ; symbol, *effaced*.	Similar; number CⅠ (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Without moneyer's name[1]	
			SILVER	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse[2]	
2891	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Venus r., diademed, and wearing necklace; behind, letter C; before head, countermarks, crescent and E	Cornucopiae filled with fruit, and bound with fillet; at sides EX S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*); all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. xl. 20.]
2892	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter D; no countermarks.	Similar. (Nott)
2893	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar. (Nott)
2894	52·8	Æ ·7	Similar; letter I	Similar.

[1] These silver and the following bronze coins without moneyer's name were probably struck at the time of Sulla's arrival in Rome, B.C. 82, after the defeat of the Marian party. The attribution of the denarii to this date is confirmed by the evidence of finds, as no specimens occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, but a few were met with in that unearthed at Carrara. The issue was probably not a large one, as it is rarely met with in later hoards. In style and fabric, and in the obverse type, these coins so closely resemble those of C. Norbanus, struck earlier in the year, that it might be supposed that the dies for the two issues were executed by the same engravers. The legend EX S.C shows that the issue was a special one, and that it was authorized by the Senate, and the type of the reverse, a cornucopiae, suggests that it was intended to defray the expense of some special largesse of corn, as the inhabitants of Rome, after the recent struggle between Sulla and the Marian party, must have been in need of some such assistance. The head of Venus was, no doubt, selected for the obverse type, out of compliment to Sulla, who considered himself the favourite of Aphrodite or Venus, for in writing to the Greeks, and in answer to their applications, he took the additional name of *Epaphroditus*, and the inscription on the trophies at the time of his triumph was *Lucius Cornelius Sulla Epaphroditus* (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 34). Babelon (vol. i., p. 411) is of opinion that these denarii were struck in B.C. 80, on the occasion of the triumph of Sulla. Similar types, but with a double cornucopiae on the reverse, were also used about this time for gold and silver coins struck by a quaestor of Sulla, which Count de Salis has attributed to the East (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 408, 409, nos. 32, 33).

Babelon (vol. i., p. 412, no. 45) has classed with these denarii the *as* with the reverse type of a warrior standing on the prow, but this piece belongs to the earlier coinage of C. Licinius L. f. Macer, whose name in this instance had been omitted (see above, p. 321).

[2] All the letters of the alphabet occur on this issue.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BRONZE[1]	
			Quadrans	
	34·0	Æ ·7	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, ⁝	Prow r.; below, ROMA; above, double cornucopiae with fruit.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 409, no. 35.]

Sextans (?)

	35·0	Æ ·7	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus.	Double cornucopiae with fruit, and bound with fillet; on r., ROMA

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 409, no. 36.]

Uncia

	57·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet and necklace; behind, •	Double cornucopiae with fruit; on l., ROMA

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 410, no. 37.]

[1] These bronze coins are attributed to Sulla on account of their resemblance in the reverse type or symbol to the preceding denarii, and to the gold and silver coins mentioned on p. 357, which are assigned to the East. Babelon (vol. i., pp. 408-410) has classed together all the gold, silver, and bronze coins with reverse type a double cornucopiae, and suggests that they were copied from the coins of Valentia in Bruttium, and that Sulla established for a short time a mint in that city under the control of a quaestor. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 98) doubts the connection of the bronze with the gold and silver coins with the double cornucopiae, as he would attribute the first to an earlier date. He also thinks that the sextans (?) figured above may be a semuncia, as it is without the marks of value. D'Ailly (*Mon. rom.*, pp. 353, 354, pl. lxxvii., nos. 7-9), on account of their weights, assigns the quadrans to the semuncial series, and the uncia to the sextantal, and would identify the sextans as the semuncia. As, however, these bronze coins are rare, and sometimes of uncertain values, and of differing fabric, he adds that any attempt to classify them chronologically would be very conjectural. The double cornucopiae only for the type of reverse would be an unusual occurrence in the case of a sextantal issue. D'Ailly also figures a variety of the sextans (?) with the reverse type similar to the uncia, but the petasus of Mercury is not winged; and also an uncertain piece with male head on the obverse and a double cornucopiae on the reverse, but without any legend (*op. cit.*, pl. lxxvii., nos. 10, 11).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . SV	
			(LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA)[1]	
			As	
2895	240·0	Æ 1·4	Head of Janus, laureate; above, I	Prow r.; above, L·SV; below [IMΓE] [Pl. xl. 21.]

[1] The bronze coins with this legend, of which the only denomination known is the as, were probably issued by Sulla immediately on his arrival in Rome. Such a proceeding would appear to be very irregular, but about this time gold and silver coins were being struck in the East in his name, and in that of his proquaestor, L. Manlius (see coins of the EAST, B.C. 82). The coins themselves do not supply us with any evidence that they were issued with the sanction of the Senate. Babelon (vol. i., p. 408) supposed that, like the gold and silver coins with the reverse type a double cornucopiae, these were also issued at Valentia, but as the local mints had been long closed it seems preferable to ascribe them to the mint of the Capitol. Their somewhat rude fabric and careless striking is at this time, in the case of bronze money, no criterion of local issue. The as is of the semuncial standard, so that its issue belongs to a date between B.C. 88—82.

Besides the fact that this *as* is the only coin bearing the name of Sulla which can be assigned to the mint at Rome, it has a further interest, inasmuch as it is among the latest, if not actually the last issue in that metal for a considerable period. In B.C. 82, as already mentioned (see above, p. 317), there was a sudden cessation of bronze money at Rome, and it was practically not resumed till nearly the end of the century, by which time the political condition of the country had completely changed, and the government had passed from a republic to a monarchy.

PERIOD XI.

Circ. B.C. 81—73; A.U.C. 673—681

THE coinages assigned to these years are those which were not present in the Monte Codruzzo hoard, but which occurred in those unearthed at Carrara (Tuscany), San Miniato (Tuscany), Hev-Szamos (Transylvania), Roncofreddo (Romagna), Frascarolo (Prov. di Modena), Rignano (Tuscany), Licodia (Catania, Sicily), Palestrina (Prov. di Roma), and Ossero (Istria). The burials of these nine hoards occurred at intervals between B.C. 79—73.

The chief events in Roman history during the years B.C. 81—73 were: the dictatorship of Sulla, B.C. 81—78; the insurrection of Lepidus in Northern Italy, B.C. 78—77; and the Sertorian war in Spain, B.C. 80—72. It is probably due, as we shall see, to the second event, that some of the earlier hoards were concealed. The war of Sertorius gave rise to special issues in Spain, which are important in determining the classification of the coins struck at the Roman mint (see above, p. 318).

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The only denomination struck during this Period is the denarius; the issue of the quinarius and the sestertius being in abeyance from this time for many years, and that of the bronze coinage being completely suspended (see above, p. 317). This last circumstance is also of importance in classifying the coinage after B.C. 82.

The types of the denarius vary with each moneyer, most of whom use only one, but some employ two, and others three. Mint-marks in the form of symbols, letters, and numbers (Roman and Greek) are frequent, and in the extensive issue of L. Papius (see p. 370) the symbol on the obverse and that on the reverse bear some relation to each other in their character. The serration of the edge of the denarius which was resumed in the later years of the previous Period is continued; but it soon became infrequent. In the case of two issues, those of L. Procilius (see p. 386) and C. Egnatius (see p. 399), both serrated and non-serrated denarii were struck.

During this Period there is no instance of a mint-triumvirate such as occurred in B.C. 84 and 83, but there are a number of special issues, which were necessary to meet the expenses of the largesses of corn to the Roman people, and also those of the war in Spain. These special issues appear to have been almost of yearly occurrence, and Count de Salis has attributed, as a rule, only one ordinary moneyer to each year.

There are no changes to be noticed in the forms of the moneyers' names, except that the *nomen* alone never occurs. The initial of the moneyer's grandfather is given in three instances.

CLASSIFICATION.—For the chronology of the coins of this Period, we must first take into account the cessation of the bronze money at Rome; then the dates of those issues which occurred outside Italy at this time, in Spain, Gaul,

and the East (see Tables of Finds); and lastly, the evidence of hoards, of which, as mentioned above, there are no less than nine. The burial of these hoards happened at various times during B.C. 81—73. The following summary of their contents will show their chronological order.

The *Carrara* hoard, discovered in 1860, consisted of about 3,000 denarii and 505 quinarii. The coins were contained in an earthenware vase which was unearthed during excavations for the foundations of a house on a roadway leading to the town of Massa. The find was described by the Marchese Angelo Remedi (*Relazione degli scavi fatti in Luni*, Sarzana, 1860). In subsequent notices since the publication of the account given by the Marchese Remedi, it has been shown that several coins, stated to have been in the hoard, did not originally form part of it. Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1860, p. 203) indicates amongst those pieces the denarius of L. Valerius Acisculus, with Valeria seated on a heifer (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 519, no. 16), and that of Julius Caesar, with the type of an elephant and the pontifical attributes (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). To these we would add the denarius of L. Rutilius Flaccus, with head of Roma and Victory in a biga, struck *circ.* B.C. 77 (see p. 395, note 1). The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of Q. Antonius Balbus, C. Norbanus, Q. Postumius Albinus, and C. Marius C. f. Capito, and those without a moneyer's name, but bearing the legend EX S·C, attributed to Sulla (B.C. 82). Coins of the first two moneyers only occurred in the Monte Codruzzo hoard. Of the same and more recent dates, however, are the coins of C. Annius Luscus, the proconsul, issued by his quaestors, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius (B.C. 82—80), and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius (B.C. 79—77), struck in Spain; of C. Valerius Flaccus as *Imperator* (B.C. 82), struck in Gaul; and those of the quaestor of Sulla with a female head and a double cornucopiae and Q (B.C. 81—80), struck in the East. From the coins not emanating from the Roman mint it is evident that the Carrara hoard could not have been buried before B.C. 79 or 78, and it seems only possible to account for the absence of any specimens of such large issues as those of C. Naevius Balbus (B.C. 81), L. Papius (B.C. 80), and M. Volteius (B.C. 78), in the circumstance that this hoard may have been brought from Spain, and buried in Tuscany during the revolt of Lepidus (B.C. 78—77). This would also explain the presence of coins struck in Spain, some of which are of a later date than those of the Roman mint. The Carrara hoard is remarkable for the large and unusual number of quinarii which it contained. With the exception of a few pieces of this denomination of the early issue, they were of a date subsequent to the passing of the *Lex Clodia*, *circ.* B.C. 104 (see above, p. 158), and included the issues of C. Egnatuleius, T. Cloulius, M. Porcius Cato (ITALY, B.C. 89), P. Vettius Sabinus, C. Fundanius, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Q. Titius, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, and L. Rubrius Dossenus.

The *San Miniato* hoard was of precisely the same character as that of Carrara, and was discovered under similar circumstances. It contained some 3,480 coins, of which 1,095 denarii, 70 quinarii, and 15 victoriati were described by Sig. G. F. Gamurrini (*Period. di Num. e Sfrag.*, 1873, pp. 240 f.), and afterwards by Mommsen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, pp. 45 f.). If we except the denarii of C. Poblicius and L. Procilius with some others, which, in

Mommsen's opinion, were not originally in the hoard, the latest pieces of the Roman mint were the same as in the Carrara hoard, with the exception of the Sullan denarius with EX S·C. Of the coins struck outside Italy there were examples of the denarii of C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis), and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, struck in Spain; and of C. Valerius Flaccus, struck in Gaul, but none of the East. The quinarii, too, were of precisely the same moneyers as those in the Carrara hoard. Owing to their great similarity, it seems almost a certainty that not only was the San Miniato hoard buried at the same time, and under the same circumstances, as that of Carrara, but that it may also have been brought from Spain.

The *Hev-Szamos* hoard, described by Dr. Friedrich Kenner (*Archiv. f. Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen*, t. xxiv., pp. 377 f.), and by the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 471 f.), was discovered in 1844, and consisted of 120 denarii, of which 9 were without moneyers' names, the remaining 111 coins representing no less than 70 separate issues, or an average of under two coins to each moneyer. There were also present in the hoard 318 drachms of Dyrrhachium and 27 other pieces undecipherable. If we except the denarius of (Q. Fufius) Kalenus and (Mucius) Cordus (B.C. 72), which was probably added to the find after its discovery (see p. 415, note), the latest pieces were those of L. Cassius and M. Volteius (B.C. 78) of the Roman mint, and those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius struck in Spain (B.C. 79—77). It contained coins of the following issues, also not represented in the Carrara and San Miniato hoards:—C. Poblicius and C. Naevius Balbus (B.C. 81), L. Papius and Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n. (B.C. 80), and L. Procilius (B.C. 79); and of L. Manlius, the proquaestor of Sulla, struck in the East. The burial of this hoard may therefore have taken place *circ.* B.C. 78.

The *Roncofreddo* hoard, which was found near Savignano in the Romagna in 1756, consisted of about 6,000 denarii and 17 quinarii. It was examined and catalogued by Pietro Borghesi (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 28), and though it contained but a small number of early denarii without moneyers' names, yet there was an almost complete series of those with their names. The latest coins of the Roman mint, which had not occurred in any of the previously mentioned hoards, were those of P. Satrienus and L. Rutilius Flaccus (B.C. 77); of L. Lucretius Trio and L. Rustius (B.C. 76); and of C. Egnatius Maxsumus and L. Farsuleius Mensor (B.C. 75). The issues outside Italy were represented by the coins, struck in *Spain*, of C. Annius Luscus with the quaestors' names, L. Fabius Hispaniensis and C. Tarquitius (B.C. 82—80); of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius with his name, and those with IMPER only (B.C. 79—77), and of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus as quaestor (B.C. 76—72); in *Gaul* of C. Valerius Flaccus (B.C. 82), and in the *East* of L. Manlius, the proquaestor (B.C. 82). The pieces struck in Spain of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus had not occurred in any previous hoard, and their date of issue corresponds with the latest coins represented of the Roman mint. The burial of this hoard may therefore have occurred at the end of B.C. 75, or at the beginning of the next year. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 27) thought that it may have been concealed during the Revolt of the Slaves under Spartacus, B.C. 73—71.

The *Frascarolo* hoard, discovered in 1828, near Castelvetro (12 Italian miles from Modena), consisted of some 1,100 pieces, which were examined by

Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 9; *Ripostigli*, p. 30), but as the coins were submitted to him in batches and not all at one time, the evidence which they afford is not absolutely trustworthy, and such pieces as those of C. Piso Frugi (B.C. 64) and L. Furius Brocchus (B.C. 55) could not have been in the hoard originally. The latest coins of the Roman mint were the same as in the Roncofreddo hoard, with the exception of those of L. Rustius and L. Farsuleius Mensor. Of the coins of Spain, those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius with his name, and as *Imperator*, and those of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus were present, as in the Roncofreddo hoard. The burial of the Frascarolo hoard therefore practically coincides with that discovered at Roncofreddo, i.e., *circ.* B.C. 75 or 74.

The *Rignano* hoard was discovered in 1876 during some excavations near the town of that name, situated about ten miles from Florence. At the bottom of a rough staircase hewn out of the tufa was found a skeleton, and near it two lamps and an earthenware pot, containing the coins, which numbered only 96 in all. Of these, two were quinarii, the rest denarii. There was only one early denarius, with the symbol a crescent; all the other coins dating from about the middle of the second century B.C. They were arranged and described according to their condition by Prof. A. Mau, in the *Bull. dell' Inst. corr. arch.*, 1876, pp. 136-139, who noted among the best preserved pieces those of C. Postumius, L. Rutilius Flaccus, and L. Farsuleius Mensor. There were also present coins of C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis), and Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, struck in Spain. The date of burial also coincides with that of the Roncofreddo hoard. This small hoard of Rignano, though not in itself of any special importance, illustrates the ordinary currency of the time.

The *Licodia* hoard, found in 1900, was another small one, as it consisted of only 120 denarii, representing, however, about 65 various issues. A detailed list of the coins was supplied by Prof. E. Gabrici to the *Scavi*, 1900, pp. 657-8. There was only one denarius of early type, Victory in a biga, the rest with moneyers' names dating from the middle of the second century B.C., as in the case of the Rignano find. The latest pieces of the Roman mint, which were nearly all "fine" (*quasi fresco*), were those of P. Satrienus, C. Postumius, L. Rutilius Flaccus (B.C. 77), L. Lucretius Trio (B.C. 76), L. Farsuleius Mensor (B.C. 75), and L. Cossutius Sabula (B.C. 74). This last coin had not occurred in any of the previously mentioned hoards. The coins issued in Spain were of C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis) and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius. The presence of the denarius of L. Cossutius Sabula shows that the burial of this hoard may have been a little after those of Frascarolo and Rignano, but not later than B.C. 74.

The *Palestrina* hoard, which consisted of 367 denarii, 1 victoriatus and 31 quinarii, is of importance for classification, as the whole of it, a very rare circumstance, came into the hands of Prof. W. Helbig and Prof. A. Mau, and was described and annotated by them in the *Bull. dell' Inst. corr. arch.*, 1874, pp. 276 f. The denarii without and with symbols numbered seven, the rest all bore moneyers' names, some being of early date. Throughout, the coins were very evenly distributed, and it is only in the case of three issues that there were a considerable number. Of C. Vibius Pansa (B.C. 87) there were 17 pieces; of L. Titurius Sabinus (B.C. 87), 18 pieces; and of the triumvirate,

L. Marcius Censorinus, P. Crepusius, and C. Mamilius Limetanus (B.C. 83), 21 pieces. The number of coins of the majority of the other issues ranged from one to five pieces each. The latest coins of the Roman mint were those of P. Satrienus, C. Postumius, and L. Rutilius Flaccus (B.C. 77); of L. Lucretius Trio (B.C. 76); of C. Egnatius Maxsumus, L. Farsuleius Mensor, and L. Plaetorius (B.C. 75); and of L. Cossutius Sabula and P. Cornelius Lentulus (B.C. 74). Most of these are described as being in very fine condition. The coin of P. Cornelius Lentulus had not occurred in any hoard previously mentioned. Of the coins issued outside Italy the latest were those of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, struck in Spain (B.C. 79—77). The burial of this hoard must have occurred some time in B.C. 74, and was contemporary with that of Licodia.

The *Ossero* hoard, which was unearthed in March, 1899, and which was contained in a copper vessel, consisted of 475 silver coins, all denarii, with the exception of four quinarii, struck after the passing of the *Lex Clodia*. The find was divided between the museums of Ossero, Parenzo, Trieste, and Vienna; but before its dispersal the contents were described by Signor F. Salata (*Il ripostiglio di denari della repubblica romana scoperto ad Ossero*, Parenzo, 1899), and arranged according to Babelon's classification (*Mon. rép. rom.*). In 1901, Bahrfeldt republished the hoard in the *Rev. Belge*, 1901, pp. 5 f., arranging it chronologically, according to the Mommsen-Blacas classification. From these particulars it will be seen (Tables of Finds) that there were nine early denarii, six bearing symbols only, and that the latest pieces struck at the Roman mint were of L. Lucretius Trio (B.C. 76); of C. Egnatius Maxsumus and L. Farsuleius Mensor (B.C. 75); of L. Cossutius Sabula (B.C. 74); and of Q. Crepereius Rocus (B.C. 73). The coins of the provincial mints were but scantily represented, as they were only of the proconsul C. Annius Luscus (L. Fabius Hispaniensis) (B.C. 82—80), and of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius (B.C. 79—71), struck in Spain, and of Sulla and his proquaestor, L. Manlius (B.C. 82), struck in the East. As the denarius of Q. Crepereius Rocus, struck at Rome, was not present in any of the previously mentioned hoards, the burial of that of Ossero may be placed at *circ.* B.C. 73.

The discovery of these nine hoards, the burial of which could not have extended over a period of more than seven to eight years, is very remarkable, especially as we are able to account for the concealment of only a few, and even in such cases there is great uncertainty. As the constant change of the type of the denarius at this time renders style and fabric not a very certain criterion, these finds of coins afford invaluable evidence for establishing the sequence of the issues during these years. If we consider this evidence in connection with the issues of the Roman mint, the coinage seems to fall into order almost year by year, and when we bring these coins into relation with those struck outside Italy at this time, especially those of Spain, what may have been, perhaps, somewhat uncertain, becomes practically a certainty.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 81; A.U.C. 673[1]	
			C . POBLICI . Q . F	
			(CAIUS POBLICIUS QUINTI FILIUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With same letter on obverse and reverse	
2896	56·4	AR ·75	Bust of Roma r., draped, wearing helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head, and at each side with feather;[3] hair long; behind, ROMA; above, letter A	C·POBLICI·Q·F (on right). Hercules naked, standing l., and strangling the Nemean lion; at his feet, club; on l., bow and arrows in case; above which, letter A; *edge serrated.*
2897	58·0	AR ·8	Similar; letter B	Similar; letter B (Nott)
2898	59·0	AR ·75	Similar; letter C	Similar; letter C (de Salis Coll.)
2899	58·5	AR ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar; letter D (Nott)
2900	53·0	AR ·75	Similar; letter E	Similar; letter E

[1] The moneyers assigned to this year are only two in number, C. Poblicius and C. Naevius Balbus, the latter striking a special coinage, as it bears the legend S . C (*Senatus consulto*). As so little, if anything, is known of their history, the place to be given to these coinages, within the limit of B.C. 81—75, can only be determined by the evidence of finds and by style and fabric. In respect of the latter they resemble very closely the previous coinages of A. Postumius Albinus and C. Marius Capito, and that of L. Papius, attributed to B.C. 80. All these series have the denarius with the serrated edge. The absence of any of the coins assigned to this year in the Carrara and San Miniato finds has been accounted for (see p. 361).

[2] This moneyer is uncertain. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 466) suggests that he was a son of Q. Publicius who was praetor in B.C. 66, but on account of the date to which his coins are here assigned he was more probably a brother. There was another Publicius of that time, who is mentioned by Cicero as an accomplice of Catiline (*in Cat.*, ii. 2).

[3] The head of Roma wearing the helmet adorned with a feather at each side, instead of a wing, was probably adopted from coins of C. Poblicius Malleolus, which are attributed to Italy B.C. 90, but this form of helmet was not uncommon, and we meet with it on coins of Ti. Veturius (ITALY, B.C. 93), Q. Lutatius Cerco (ITALY, B.C. 90), Q. Minucius Thermus (ITALY, B.C. 90), L. Axsius Naso (B.C. 73), and on those of other moneyers (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 334). The reverse type of Hercules strangling the Nemean lion reminds us of the early coins of Neapolis, Tarentum, and Heraclea, but as it does not seem possible to associate the design in any way with the personal history of the moneyer's family, it may refer to the recent victory of Sulla over the Marian party. Current events were not usually recorded on coins as early as this time, but as we meet with exceptions in the case of L. Manlius, the proquaestor, and A. Manlius, the quaestor, who commemorated on their gold and silver money the recent successes of Sulla (see Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 177-179), this may be another instance.

The only mint-marks used by C. Poblicius consist of the same letters on the obverse and reverse. They extend throughout the alphabet.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2901	58·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter F	Similar; letter F [Pl. xli. 1.]
2902	63·1	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letter G	Similar; letter G
2903	59·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar; letter H
2904	64·1	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter I	Similar; letter I (Cracherode Coll.)
2905	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar; letter K
2906	57·4	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letter L	Similar; letter L
2907	60·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter N	Similar; letter N (Woodhouse Coll.)
2908	54·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; same letter.
2909	58·5	*Æ* ·8	Similar; letter O	Similar; letter O (Nott)
2910	62·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter Q	Similar; letter Q
2911	61·8	*Æ* ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; same letter.
2912	59·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter R	Similar; letter R
2913	62·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter S	Similar; letter S (Nott)
2914	62·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter T	Similar; letter T (Nott)
2915	53·9	*Æ* ·75	Similar; letter X	Similar; letter X (Nott)

C . NÆ . BAL B

(CAIUS NAEVIUS BALBUS)[1]

Denarius

With letter on obverse

2916	59·4	*Æ* ·75	Head of Juno r., wearing diadem, earring, and necklace, hair long;[2] behind, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); below chin, letter E	C·NÆ·BAL B (in exergue), Victory, naked to the waist, in triga r.; horses galloping; she holds reins with both hands; *edge serrated.*

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins, which in fabric and style resemble very closely those of C. Poblicius, classed to the same year. The issue was a special one. It was not represented in the Carrara and San Miniato finds (see p. 361).

[2] The head on the obverse may be intended for Juno Moneta, in whose temple at Rome the mint was situated. The reverse type of Victory in a *triga* is unusual, and occurs only in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2917	59·4	*R* ·75	Similar; letter G	Similar. **[Pl. xli. 2.]**
2918	60·0	*R* ·75	Similar; letter H	Similar.
2919	60·2	*R* ·75	Similar; letter K	Similar.
2920	56·6	*R* ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar.
2921	60·6	*R* ·7	Similar; letter O	Similar.
2922	62·0	*R* ·7	Similar; letter R	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
2923	59·4	*R* ·8	Similar; letter S	Similar.
			With letter on reverse	
2924	59·8	*R* ·7	Similar; no letter.	Similar; above triga, letter L
2925	58·2	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter O **[Pl. xli. 3.]**
			With number on reverse	
2926	58·0	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; above triga, number V (Nott)
2927	60·5	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar; number VII
2928	58·0	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VIII **[Pl. xli. 4.]**
2929	60·4	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VIIII (Nott)

one other instance on republican denarii, viz., on those of the quaestors, Appius Claudius and Titus Mallius (see above, p. 199). Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 222) recalls the evidence of Dionysius of Halicarnassus (lib. vii., ch. 73), who relates that the Romans borrowed from the Greeks the use in war of the three-horse chariot. There appears to be no record of any event which would connect this type with the history of the family of the moneyer.

The large number of mint-marks shows that this issue was an extensive one. They are of three series:—(1) with a letter on the obverse; (2) with a letter on the reverse; and (3) with a number on the reverse. In the first and second series the letters extend throughout the alphabet, and in the third the numbers run at least to CCXXX (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 248).

There is a hybrid formed of the reverse of the denarius of C. Naevius Balbus and the obverse of that of Ti. Claudius Nero (see below, p. 381).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2930	66·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number X
2931	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XII (Nott)
2932	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XV (Nott)
2933	46·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; number XVI
2934	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XX (Nott)
2935	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXII
2936	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXXI
2937	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXIII (Nott)
2938	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXV
2939	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXVIII
2940	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXV (Blacas Coll.)
2941	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥
2942	49·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥V (Nott)
2943	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XV
2944	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XVI
2945	55·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXIII
2946	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIII
2947	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXVIIII (Nott)
2948	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXX

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2949	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIII
2950	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIIII (Nott)
2951	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXV (Cracherode Coll.)
2952	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CIII
2953	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CVIII (Blacas Coll.)
2954	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXII
2955	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXVIIII
2956	54·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXX (Woodhouse Coll.)
2957	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXV
2958	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVI
2959	55·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXVIIII
2960	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXX (Nott)
2961	64·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXVII
2962	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXX
2963	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥
2964	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥IIII (Nott)
2965	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XI (Nott)
2966	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XXV
2967	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XXX

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2968	56·3	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CLXXXII
2969	60·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CLXXXVII
2970	55·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CLXXXX (Blacas Coll.)
2971	59·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCI
2972	62·7	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar; number CCII
2973	61·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCVIII
2974	61·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCVIIII
2975	60·7	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; number CCXIII
2976	62·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CCXV

Circ. B.C. 80; A.U.C. 674[1]

L. PAPI

(LUCIUS PAPIUS)[2]

Denarius

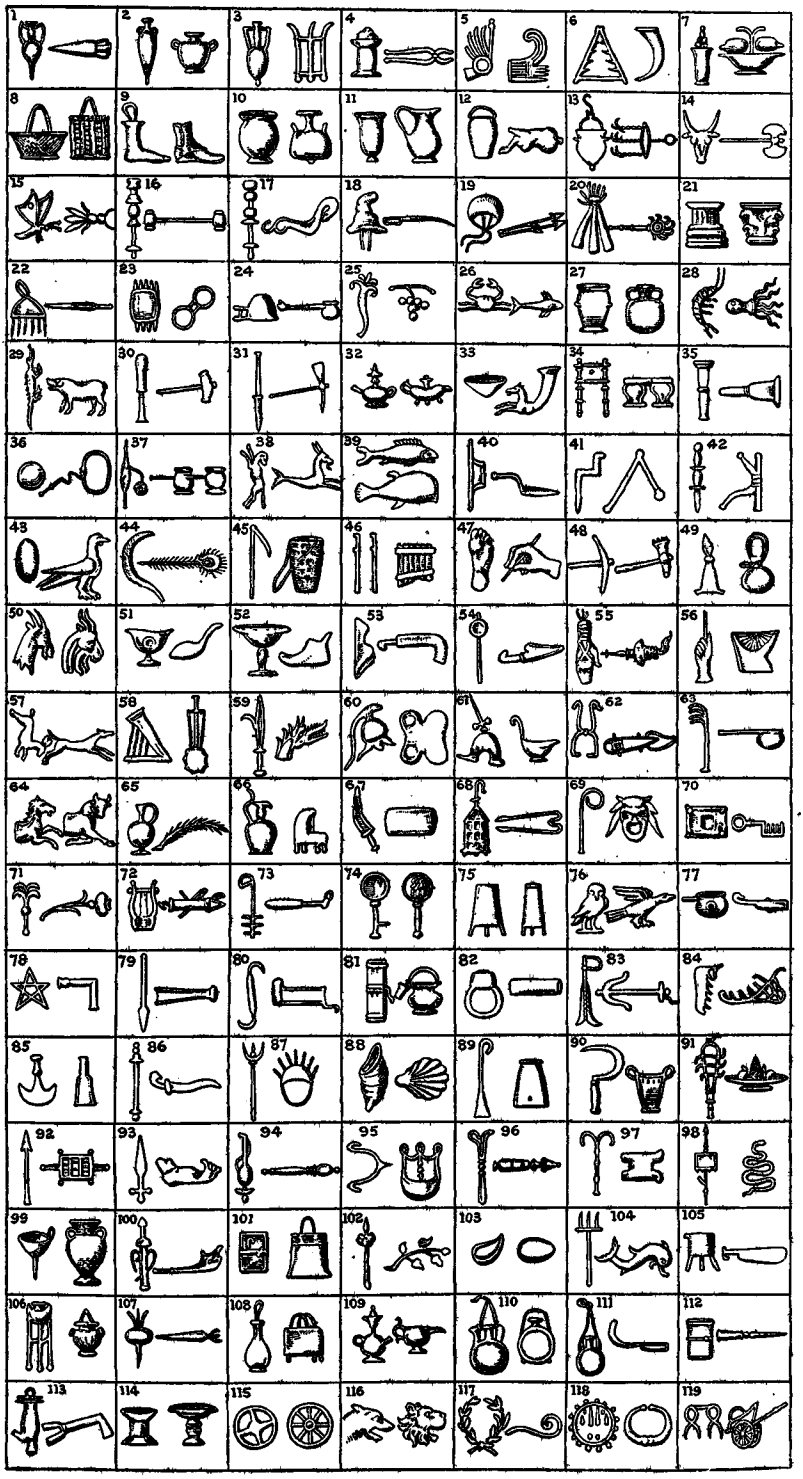
With symbol on obverse and reverse

2977	60·8	AR ·75	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin tied under the chin;[3] behind, symbol, amphora (no. 1); bead and reel border.	L·PAPI (in exergue). Gryphon galloping r.; beneath, symbol, amphora (no. 1), placed horizontally; bead and reel border; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xli. 5.]** (Nott)

[1] The moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year are Lucius Papius and Tiberius Claudius Ti. f. Ap. n. Those of the latter are of a special issue as they bear the letters S. C (*Senatus consulto*). As none of these coins occurred in the Monte Codruzzo, Carrara, and San Miniato hoards, but were present in all the other seven hoards attributed to this period, and as they very closely resemble in fabric those assigned to the previous year, the date given to these issues is probably approximate.

[2] This moneyer is only known to us from his coins. He may have been the father of L. Papius Celsus, who filled the same office under Julius Caesar *circ.* B.C. 46. His coinage was a very extensive one, as we may judge from the numerous symbols used as mint-marks.

[3] The worship of Juno Sospita (or Caprotina) was introduced at Rome from Lanuvium, the birth-place of the Papia gens. She was the protecting genius of the female sex, and accompanied every woman through life from the moment of her birth till her death. Cicero (*De Nat. Deor.*, i., 29) describes her as wearing a goat's skin, and sandals bent backwards, i.e. bent upwards at the toes (*calceoli repandi*), and holding a spear and a shield, as shown on coins of L. Procilius (see below, p. 383). A statue answering to this description is in the Vatican (Holbig, *Führer*, i., 307). Her usual attribute is a serpent, which inhabited a grotto near her temple, and which was fed annually by a young girl, who, if a virgin, remained unharmed, but



No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
2978	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; similar symbol (no. 2).	Similar; symbol, hydria (no. 2).
2979	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; similar symbol (no. 3).	Similar; symbol, tripod-stand (no. 3). (Nott)
2980	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, anvil (no. 4).	Similar; symbol, tongs (no. 4). (de Salis Coll.)
2981	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, aplustre (no. 5).	Similar; symbol, prow (no. 5).
2982	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, barnacle (no. 6).	Similar; symbol, drenching horn (no. 6). (Nott)
2983	54·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, basket, high, with grapes (no. 7).	Similar; symbol, basket, flat, with fruit (no. 7). (Nott)
2984	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, basket, flat, with handle (no. 8).	Similar; symbol, wicker-basket with handle, *fiscella* (no. 8). (Nott)
2985	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, boot with strap (no. 9).	Similar; symbol, shoe on last, *forma calcei* (no. 9).
2986	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucket (no. 10).	Similar; symbol, vase with handles (no. 10).
2987	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucket (no. 11).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (no. 11).
2988	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucket with handle (no. 12).	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 12). (Nott)
2989	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucket or cauldron with handle, suspended to pot-hook (no. 13).	Similar; symbol, triple flesh-hook (no. 13). (Nott)

if not, was destroyed by the serpent (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 402, no. 1). In her militant character Juno Sospita was analogous to Juno Martialis, who, on Greek statues, is sometimes represented wearing a diadem, from which issue gryphons. This may be a possible explanation of the reverse type of the coins of Papius (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 279, 280).

The mint-marks on the coins of Papius present a new form. They consist of a symbol on the obverse, and another on the reverse, bearing some relation to each other. Thus, we have a combination of an anvil and a pair of tongs, a crab and a fish, a yoke and a chariot, &c. They are of great variety, and of great interest to the antiquary. Illustrations of the various symbols which occur on coins in the National Collection are given on p. 371, and numbers referring to them accompany the descriptions of the coins. A more complete series of these symbols is illustrated by Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 281, 282). A similar set of mint-marks were used a few years later by L. Roscius Fabatus (see under date B.C. 70, and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 403).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
2990	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucranium (no. 14).	Similar; symbol, double axe, *bipennis* (no. 14).
2991	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, butterfly (no. 15).	Similar; symbol, fly (no. 15). (de Salis Coll.)
2992	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, candelabrum (no. 16).	Similar; symbol, fire-dog (no. 16). (Nott)
2993	54·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol (no. 17).	Similar; symbol, end-rest of couch, *fulcrum* (no. 17). (Nott)
2994	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, Phrygian cap (no. 18).	Similar; symbol, narrow sword with open handle (no. 18). (Nott)
2995	52·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cap of skin with strings, *galerus* (no. 19).	Similar; symbols, two spears (no. 19). (Blacas Coll.)
2996	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, chisel (no. 30).	Similar; symbol, mallet (no. 30).
2997	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, clapper of three pieces of wood, (no. 20).	Similar; symbol, fan or fly-flap (no. 20). **[Pl. xli. 6.]** (Nott)
2998	52·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, base of column (no. 21).	Similar; symbol, capital of Corinthian column (no. 21). (Nott)
2999	62·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, comb for carding, with strap (no. 22).	Similar; symbol, knife, *spatula* (no. 22). (Nott)
3000	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, double-comb (?) (no. 23).	Similar; symbol, two rings united by two bars (no. 23). (Nott)
3001	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cooking vessel with square handle (no. 24).	Similar; symbol, ladle with long handle (no. 24). (Nott)
3002	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 25).	Similar; symbol, bunch of grapes (no. 25).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3003	55·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, crab (no. 26).	Similar; symbol, fish (no. 26).
3004	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, crater with two handles (no. 27).	Similar; symbol, amphora, (no. 27). (de Salis Coll.)
3005	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cray-fish (no. 28).	Similar; symbol, sepia (no. 28).
3006	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crocodile (no. 29).	Similar; symbol, pig (no. 29). (Nott)
3007	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crowbar (no. 31).	Similar; symbol, pick, *dolabra* (no. 31). **[Pl. xli. 7.]**
3008	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cruse for oil (no. 32).	Similar; symbol, lamp (no. 32).
3009	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cup without handle (no. 33).	Similar; symbol, drinking cup, *rhyton* (no. 33). (Nott)
3010	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, curule chair (no. 34).	Similar; symbol, seat or bench (no. 34).
3011	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, die for coin (?) (no. 35).	Similar; symbol, die for coin (?) (no. 35).
3012	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, disk (no. 36).	Similar; symbol, ring with cord (no. 36). (Nott)
3013	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, distaff (no. 37).	Similar; symbols, two reels (no. 37). (Nott)
3014	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, dog running (no. 38).	Similar; symbol, capricorn (no. 38).
3015	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, dolphin[1] (no. 39).	Similar; symbol, tunny fish (no. 39). (de Salis Coll.)
3016	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, drill (no. 41).	Similar; symbol, compasses (?) (no. 41). (Nott)
3017	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, drill (no. 42).	Similar; symbol, plane (no. 42). **[Pl. xli. 8.]**

[1] In the illustration the obverse and reverse symbols have been transposed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3018	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, egg (no. 43).	Similar; symbol, eagle (no. 43).
3019	58·9	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, feather (no. 44).	Similar; symbol, feather of peacock (no. 44).
3020	54·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flail (no. 45).	Similar; symbol, wicker-basket with long strap (no. 45). (Nott)
3021	63·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, plasterer's float (no. 40).	Similar; symbol, trowel (no. 40). (Nott)
3022	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, two flutes (no. 46).	Similar; symbol, syrinx (no. 46). (Nott)
3023	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, human foot (no. 47).	Similar; symbol, hand with lancet (no. 47). (Nott)
3024	51·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, gimlet or auger (no. 48).	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 48). (Nott)
3025	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, goal, *meta* (no. 49).	Similar; symbol, weight with strap (no. 49).
3026	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, female goat's head (no. 50).	Similar; symbol, male goat's head (no. 50). (Nott)
3027	53·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, goblet (no. 51).	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 51). (Nott)
3028	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; similar symbol (no. 52).	Similar; similar symbol (no. 52). (Nott)
3029	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, greave (no. 53).	Similar; symbol, metal-worker's hammer (no. 53). (de Salis Coll.)
3030	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hammer with round head (no. 54).	Similar; symbol, sacrificial knife, *culter* (no. 54). (Nott)
3031	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hand with caestus (no. 55).	Similar; symbol, lighted torch (no. 55). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3032	53·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hand with stilus or graver (no. 56).	Similar; symbol, sundial (no. 56).
3033	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hare running (no. 57).	Similar; symbol, dog running (no. 57). (Woodhouse Coll.)
3034	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, harp (no. 58).	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 58). (Nott)
3035	57·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, harpa (no. 59).	Similar; symbol, dragon's head (no. 59). (Nott)
3036	62·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest (no. 60).	Similar; symbol, two shields (?), *ancilia* (no. 60).
3037	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with long spike (no. 61).	Similar; symbol, cup with handle (no. 61).
3038	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hook for raising timber (no. 62).	Similar; symbol, pulley with rope (no. 62). **[Pl. xli. 9.]**
3039	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, flesh-hook (no. 63).	Similar; symbol, ladle with long handle (no. 63). (Nott)
3040	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, forepart of horse (no. 64).	Similar; symbol, forepart of bull (no. 64). (Nott)
3041	54·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, *ampulla* (no. 65).	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 66). (Nott)
3042	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug, with handle, for water, *guttur-nium* (no. 66).	Similar; symbol, cradle (no. 66). (Nott)
3043	62·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, knife with curved blade (no. 67).	Similar; symbol, block of wood (no. 67).
3044	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lantern with hook (no. 68).	Similar; symbol, pincers or snuffers (no. 68). **[Pl. xli. 10.]** (Nott)
3045	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lituus (no. 69).	Similar; symbol, mask with wreath (no. 69). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3046	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lock (no. 70).	Similar; symbol, key (no. 70). (Nott)
3047	63·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lotus-flower (no. 71).	Similar; symbol, poppy-head (no. 71). (Nott)
3048	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 72).	Similar; symbol, bow and quiver (no. 72).
3049	64·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, mace (no. 73).	Similar; symbol, club with strap (no. 73). (Nott)
3050	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, mirror (no. 74).	Similar; symbol, mirror inscribed, SS III (no. 74). (Nott)
3051	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, modius (no. 75).	Similar; symbol, modius (no. 75). (Nott)
3052	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, owl (no. 76).	Similar; symbol, crow with open wings (no. 76).
3053	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pan, circular, with handle (no. 77).	Similar; symbol, pan, flat, with handle (no. 77). [Pl. xli. 11.] (Nott)
3054	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pentagram (no. 78).	Similar; symbol, carpenter's square, *norma* (no. 78). (Nott)
3055	63·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, piercer or borer (no. 79).	Similar; symbol, chisel (no. 79).
3056	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pot-hook (no. 80).	Similar; symbol, *uncertain* (no. 80). (Nott)
3057	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, pump (no. 81).	Similar; symbol, pail with handle, to which small cup is attached (no. 81). (Nott)
3058	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, signet ring (no. 82).	Similar; symbol, scroll in case (no. 82). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3059	47·7	Æ ·85	Similar; symbol, rudder (no. 83).	Similar; symbol, anchor (no. 83).
3060	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 84).	Similar; symbol, sandal (no. 84). (Nott)
3061	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scalpum, or tanner's knife (no. 85).	Similar; symbol, scraper (no. 85). (Nott)
3062	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre (no. 86).	Similar; symbol, curved sword in sheath (no. 86). (Nott)
3063	53·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sceptre (no. 87).	Similar; symbol, cap or head-dress (no. 87). (Woodhouse Coll.)
3064	65·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shell, conch (no. 88).	Similar; symbol, shell, scallop (no. 88). (Nott)
3065	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, baker's shovel, *peel* (no. 89).	Similar; symbol, oven (no. 89). **[Pl. xli. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3066	66·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sickle (no. 90).	Similar; symbol, basket with handles (no. 90). (Nott)
3067	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sistrum (no. 91).	Similar; symbol, patera with fruit (no. 91). (Nott)
3068	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, spear (no. 92).	Similar; symbol, saddle-cloth (no. 92). (Nott)
3069	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, spear-head (no. 93).	Similar; symbol, human foot, deformed (no. 93). (de Salis Coll.)
3070	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, spindle (no. 94).	Similar; symbol, distaff (no. 94). (de Salis Coll.)
3071	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, spur (no. 95).	Similar; symbol, horse's muzzle (no. 95). (de Salis Coll.)
3072	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, staff with strap (no. 96).	Similar; symbol, ninepin (no. 96). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3073	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook at one end (no. 97).	Similar; symbol, knuckle-bone, *astragalus* (no. 97). (Nott)
3074	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, standard (no. 98).	Similar; symbol, serpent (no. 98). (Nott)
3075	63·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, strainer or funnel (no. 99).	Similar; symbol, amphora (no. 99). **[Pl. xli. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3076	56·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sword in sheath with strap (no. 100).	Similar; symbol, trumpet, Sarmatian (no. 100). (Nott)
3077	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, voting tablet (*tabella*), inscribed ΓA[1] / ΓI (no. 101).	Similar; symbol, cista with handle across, *scrinium* (no. 101). (Blacas Coll.)
3078	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thyrsus (no. 102).	Similar; symbol, ivy-branch (no. 102).
3079	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, ticket of bone, leaf-shaped (no. 103).	Similar; symbol, ticket of bone, egg-shaped (no. 103).
3080	62·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 104).	Similar; symbol, dolphin (no. 104).
3081	51·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tripod or butcher's block on legs (no. 105).	Similar; symbol, butcher's knife (no. 105).
3082	56·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, tripod (no. 106).	Similar; symbol, vase with cover (no. 106). (Nott)
3083	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, turnip (no. 107).	Similar; symbol, carrot (no. 107).
3084	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with long neck and strap (no. 108).	Similar; symbol, cauldron with two handles across (no. 108). (Nott)

[1] This tablet is supposed by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 465) to refer to the *Lex Papia de Vestalium lectione*, which regulated the election of the vestal virgins, and limited the powers of the Pontifex Maximus. The *Lex Papia de Peregrinis* was not passed till some years after the issue of these coins, viz., in B.C. 65.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3085	62·4	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vase with handle and spout (no. 109).	Similar; symbol, lamp-feeder (no. 109).
3086	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vase with two handles and string for suspension (no. 110).	Similar; symbol, vase, *ampulla*, with string for suspension (no. 110). (Nott)
3087	56·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vase, similar to the preceding (no. 111).	Similar; symbol, strigil (no. 111). (Nott)
3088	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, volumen or scroll (no. 112).	Similar; symbol, stilus (no. 112).
3089	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, water-cock, or valve for water-pipe (no. 113).	Similar; symbol, water-pipe with double conduit at one end, and arm at the other (no. 113). **[Pl. xli. 14.]** (Nott)
3090	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, well-head, *puteal* (no. 114).	Similar; symbol, fountain (no. 114).
3091	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wheel with four spokes (no. 115).	Similar; symbol, wheel with eight spokes (no. 115).
3092	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wolf's head (no. 116).	Similar; symbol, lion's head (no. 116). (Nott)
3093	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 117).	Similar; symbol, lituus (no. 117). (Nott)
3094	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; similar symbol (no. 118).	Similar; symbol, torque (no. 118). (Nott)
3095	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, yoke (no. 119).	Similar; symbol, chariot (no. 119). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			TI . CLAD . TI . F . A. N (TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS TIBERII FILIUS APPII NEPOS)[1] **Denarius** *With number on reverse*	
3096	48·8	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Bust of Diana r.,[2] diademed and draped, her hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind; at her shoulders, quiver and bow, the end of which is in the form of a stag's head; under chin, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	TI · CLAD · TI · F A·N (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds palm-branch and reins in l. hand, and wreath in r.; under biga, number I; *edge serrated.* (Nott)

[1] This moneyer is probably the Tiberius Claudius Nero, who served under Pompey the Great in the war against the pirates in B.C. 67, and who was the grandfather of the emperor Tiberius. Nothing certain appears to be known of his father, who bore the same name as himself, or of his grandfather, Appius Claudius, as the latter could not well have been the praetor who had Hispania Ulterior as his province in B.C. 195.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the date when Tiberius Claudius filled the post of moneyer. Mommsen (*Röm. Münz.*, p. 613) puts it between B.C. 81—69; the Duc de Blacas (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 439, *note*) between B.C. 86—83; and Cavedoni (Borghesi, *Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 186) between B.C. 79—73. The Duc de Blacas assigns the issue to the earlier date, because one specimen was said to have occurred in the Cingoli hoard, but Garrucci, in his account of that hoard (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1865, p. 171) draws attention to the circumstance that some two or three coins, which were reported as forming part of it, were added by the peasant who discovered it, and he specially mentions the single coin of Tiberius Claudius as one of the suspected pieces, as it differed in patina from other coins in the hoard, and, besides, it was not so well preserved as it would have been, if it had been buried with the rest of the coins. If the coins of Tiberius Claudius had been struck as early as B.C. 86—83, some would probably have occurred in the Monte Codruzzo, Carrara, and San Miniato hoards, but this was not the case. The date assigned to this issue by Count de Salis seems, therefore, to be the most probable one. The presence of the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*) shows that this coinage was of a special nature.

[2] The obverse type of the bust of Diana was evidently copied from the coins of A. Postumius Albinus, struck about two years previously (see p. 351), but the dies were evidently executed by a somewhat less skilful hand. In this instance it refers to the Sabine origin of the Claudia gens. The worship of Diana was introduced into Rome by the Sabines and by the Latins on their becoming plebeians, and she was honoured by them before the state took any notice of her. Varro (*de Ling. Lat.*, v. 74) expressly affirms that the worship and name of Diana had come from the Sabines, and, moreover, the Aventine, on which her temple stood, was first occupied by that conquered nation, when it was transplanted to Rome.

The reverse type of Victory may relate to the successes of C. Claudius Nero, an ancestor of the moneyer over Hannibal and Hasdrubal in Italy, for which he received a triumph (Hor., *Carm.*, iv., 4).

Two series of mint-marks occur on this coinage; one consisting of a single number which runs from I—CLXV at least; the other of the letter A and a running number to about CLXXXII (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 38). Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 185) interprets this letter A as meaning *Alter*. The mint-marks are met with only on the reverse.

There are hybrids formed of the obverse of the denarius of Ti. Claudius, and the reverses of those of C. Naevius Balbus (see above, p. 366); of L. Lucretius Trio (see below, p. 396, Type II.), and of C. Mamilius Limetanus (see above, p. 343); and another with the reverse of the denarius of Ti. Claudius, and the obverse of an early one with the head of Roma and the mark of value, X (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, pp. 88, 89).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3097	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number IIII
3098	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXV (Nott)
3099	52·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXVIII (Nott)
3100	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXIII (Nott)
3101	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXXV
3102	64·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXII
3103	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥II **[Pl. xli. 15.]**
3104	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXI (Nott)
3105	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXII (Nott)
3106	57·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXIIII (Nott)
3107	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXVII (Nott)
3108	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥XXXXIII (Nott)
3109	58·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CXIII (Blacas Coll.)
3110	63·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number CXVII
3111	61·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number CXXXV (Nott)
3112	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥III (Blacas Coll.)
3113	63·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number C⊥XIII (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With letter A *and number on reverse*	
3114	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; with letter and number, A·I
3115	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar; countermark on face, ∽	Similar; letter and number, A·III
3116	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter and number, A·V (Nott)
3117	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·VII (Nott)
3118	59·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XV (Nott)
3119	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XVII
3120	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; countermark on face, crescent.	Similar; letter and number, A·XVIII (Nott)
3121	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter and number, A·XX [Pl. xli. 16.]
3122	64·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXII (Nott)
3123	53·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXIII (Nott)
3124	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXX
3125	56·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXI (Blacas Coll.)
3126	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXVII

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3127	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXXVI (Blacas Coll.)
3128	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·XXXXVII
3129	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥II
3130	53·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥VI
3131	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XI (Nott)
3132	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; countermark on face, cross.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XII. (Nott)
3133	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XVIII (Nott)
3134	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XXVI
3135	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XXXVI
3136	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·⊥XXXVIIII (Nott)
3137	65·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CI
3138	54·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXX (Nott)
3139	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXXIII
3140	64·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXXV (de Salis Coll.)
3141	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter and number, A·CXXVIII

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 79; A.U.C. 675[1]	
			L.VO.L.F.SR (LUCIUS VOLTEIUS LUCII FILIUS STRABO)[2]	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse	
3142	58·9	Æ ·8	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, letter A	L·VO·L·F·SR (in exergue). Europa seated facing on bull, galloping l., and holding her veil, which floats over her head; behind bull, winged thunderbolt; below, vine-leaf; *edge serrated.* (de Salis Coll.)
3143	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D	Similar. [Pl. xli. 17.] (Nott)
3144	54·6	Æ ·8	Similar; letter F; countermark on r., crescent.	Similar.
3145	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar; letter H; no countermark.	Similar.
3146	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; letter L	Similar.

[1] It would appear, according to Count de Salis's view, that the same conditions prevailed at the mint during this year as in the two previous ones, and that the officials consisted of one ordinary moneyer, L. Volteius Strabo, and one special moneyer, L. Procilius. The reasons for assigning the coins of these moneyers to the same year are given below.

[2] This moneyer is uncertain, but he may have been the L. Volteius, a friend of L. Caecilius Metellus, who was propraetor of Sicily B.C. 70, and who is mentioned by Cicero (*in Verr.*, iii. 66). The interpretation of the monogram VO is doubtful, as it might apply to the Volcatia, Volumnia, or Volusia gens as well as to the Volteia (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 522), but the last seems to be the more probable solution as M. Volteius, the moneyer of the following year, uses the same obverse type on some of his coins. Nor does the cognomen Strabo help us out of the difficulty, as it was borne by several families (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 568).

The absence of the coins of this moneyer from all the hoards assigned to this Period makes it difficult to fix their date. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 522) gives them to B.C. 74—50, and Babelon (vol. ii., p. 567) places them about B.C. 60. The strong resemblance of the obverse type to that of the coins of L. Procilius, which are also assigned here to B.C. 79, and the serrated edge favour a somewhat earlier date. Their absence from all the finds of this Period may possibly be due to the smallness of the issue, though it must be admitted that the mint-letters probably extended throughout the Latin alphabet.

No satisfactory explanation of the type of this denarius in connection with the moneyer has been suggested. It may, however, be noticed that on the coins of M. Volteius (see p. 388) we meet with the type of the head of Jupiter and his temple on the Capitol.

There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius of L. Volteius Strabo and the obverse of that of Q. Antonius Balbus (see above, p. 344, and Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 103).

L . PROCILI . F

(LUCIUS PROCILIUS FILIUS)[1]

Denarius

Type I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3147	62·2	Æ ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	L · PROCILI / F (in field). Juno Sospita standing r., hurling spear with r. hand, and holding shield in l.; she wears goat-skin on her head, close-fitting dress, and sandals with the toes turned back (*calceoli repandi*); before her, serpent, erect. **[Pl. xli. 18.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3148	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3149	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is generally identified with a certain Procilius, who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 56, and two years later was accused by Clodius of violent acts committed during his tribuneship, and was condemned. He is supposed to have been the same person as the historian who was a contemporary of Cicero, and whose praenomen is not recorded. He is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known. It may be noticed that in the legend the praenomen of the father is omitted, being, probably, the same as that of the son. Coins of this issue occurred in the Hev-Szamos and later hoards assigned to this Period, with the exception of that of Rignano. It was a special one as shown by the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*).

Little is known of the Procilia gens, but it may be inferred from the types of the coins that it came originally from Lanuvium. The origin of the worship of Juno Sospita, or Lanuvina, has been already mentioned (see above, p. 370), and the representation of that divinity on the reverse of Type I. tallies precisely with the description by Cicero of her statues—*Illam nostram Sospitam, quam tu nunquam ne in somnis quidem vides, nisi cum pelle caprina, cum hasta, cum scutulo, cum calceolis repandis* (*De Nat. Deor.*, i. 29). In this instance, and also in Type II., she is represented in her militant character, and as the protectress against the dangers of war. In both cases she is accompanied by her special attribute, the serpent.

The similarity of the obverse of Type I. to that of the denarius of L. Volteius Strabo has been noticed above. A remarkable peculiarity of the coins of L. Procilius is that those of Type I. have the edge plain, whilst those of Type II. are serrated. This shows that the serration of the edge had no fixity, and was not a distinctive mark of a special coinage (see also coins of C. Egnatius, p. 400, note).

Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36) mentions a hybrid consisting of the reverse of the denarius (Type II.) of L. Procilius and of the obverse of that of L. Julius (see above, p. 230).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3150	63·0	Æ ·75	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin, tied under the chin; behind, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	L · PROCILI · F (in exergue). Juno Sospita, armed with spear and shield, in biga r., horses galloping; she wears goat-skin on her head, and close-fitting dress; under horses, serpent, erect; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xli. 19.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3151	62·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 78; A.U.C. 676[1]

L . CASSI . Q . F

(LUCIUS CASSIUS QUINTI FILIUS)[2]

Denarius

3152	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Liber r., crowned with ivy; hair falling in long lock on r. shoulder; thyrsus over l.	Head of Libera l., crowned with vine and grapes; hair long; behind, L · CASSI · Q · F **[Pl. xli. 20.]**
3153	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coinages attributed to B.C. 78 are of L. Cassius Q. f. and M. Volteius M. f. The latter appears to have struck a special, as well as an ordinary coinage. The rarity of the coins of L. Cassius would lead us to suppose that his issue was not very extensive. If we except the single specimen of the denarius of (Q. Fufius) Kalenus and (Mucius) Cordus (see above, p. 362), those of L. Cassius and M. Volteius were the latest in date that occurred in the Hev-Szamos hoard. There was only one specimen of the former, and two of the latter, in the find. Specimens of both issues were included in the Roncofreddo and Frascarolo hoards, but only those of M. Volteius in other finds of this Period.

[2] This moneyer is generally identified with L. Cassius Longinus, who was praetor B.C. 66; a candidate for the consulship B.C. 63, and three years later, being accused of taking part in the conspiracy of Catiline, was condemned to death. Sallust (*Catilina*, xvii.) and other writers give him the cognomen *Longinus*, but he is usually spoken of as L. Cassius only. There was another L. Cassius, who was a military tribune B.C. 69, but he would appear to have been too young to strike these coins (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 463).

The similarity of the obverse type of the coins of L. Cassius and of some of those of M. Volteius (Type III.) shows that the two issues were probably contemporaneous, and that these moneyers may have been colleagues at the mint.

The types of his coins, Liber and Libera, refer to the erection at the foot of the Aventine, near the Circus Maximus, of the temple dedicated to Ceres and these divinities by the consul, Spurius Cassius, in B.C. 493. Preller (*Röm. Mythologie*, vol. ii., pp. 37 f.) has shown the connection between the temple of Ceres and the cult of Liber Pater and Libera, or the *Libertas of the Plebs*, a cause to which the Cassia gens, as shown by their coins, were specially devoted (Babelon, vol. i., p. 329). The *Aedes Cereris* became the temple of the *Libertas of the Plebs*, and it was there that the decrees of the Senate were deposited for the inspection of the tribunes of the people.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. VOLTEI. M. F	
			(MARCUS VOLTEIUS MARCI FILIUS)[1]	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3154	63·0	AR ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). The tetrastyle Doric temple of Jupiter Capitolinus with closed doors; the pediment is ornamented with a thunderbolt, and surmounted by a range of ornamented crockets; *acroteria* at the lower angles and apex. **[Pl. xlii. 1.]**
3155	60·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3156	59·6	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3157	56·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Of this moneyer we have no information beyond that supplied by his coins. He may, however, have been related to L. Volteius, whose coinage is attributed to the previous year. The date of office as moneyer of M. Volteius is ascertainable within somewhat narrow limits from the evidence of finds, and from the types and fabric of his coins. They were probably the latest that occurred in the Hev-Szamos hoard, and must have been struck shortly before the burial of the later finds attributed to this Period (see Tables of Finds). The obverse types of the denarii are very similar to those of other contemporary issues, e.g., those with the head of Jupiter are like the coins of L. Volteius Strabo and L. Procilius (B.C. 79); those with the head of Liber are like the coins of L. Cassius of the same year; and those with the bust of Attis (?) are similar in type and fabric to coins of P. Satrienus (B.C. 77) with the head of Mars (see below, p. 392). M. Volteius must, therefore, have held office in or about B.C. 78, and it is very probable that he had as colleague L. Cassius, and, moreover, that his issue was at least partly a special one.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 468) has given an interesting explanation of the types of the coins of M. Volteius, and has shown that they probably relate to the five principal agonistic festivals, which were celebrated annually at Rome. Type I., with the head of Jupiter and a representation of his temple on the Capitol would refer to the *ludi Romani*, established by Tarquin the Ancient, and celebrated in September; Type II., with the head of Hercules and the Erymanthian boar to the *ludi Plebeii*, games and fêtes held in November in honour of that divinity, under whose special protection were the combats of the *palaestra* and musical contests; Type III., with the head of Liber, or Bacchus, and Ceres in a chariot to the *ludi Cereales* in honour of Ceres, Liber, and Libera, held during the month of April; Type IV., with the bust of Attis (?) and Cybele in a chariot to the *ludi Megalenses*, which were celebrated also in April in honour of Cybele, the Mother of the Gods, and in commemoration of the transportation to Rome from Pessinus, in B.C. 204, of the sacred stone representing the goddess, which was a few years later deposited in her temple on the Palatine; and Type V., with the head of Apollo and a tripod to the *ludi Apollinares*, held in July, which were founded in B.C. 212, in honour of Apollo, and which are so often recorded on Roman republican coins.

The helmeted bust on Type IV. has been identified by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 469) as that of Attis, the beautiful Phrygian shepherd, who was beloved by Cybele, and

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.[1]	
3158	66·1	Æ ·75	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin, tied under the chin.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). The Erymanthian boar running r.
3159	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 2.]**
			Type III.	
			With symbol on reverse	
3160	55·0	Æ ·75	Head of Liber or Bacchus r., crowned with ivy; hair long and in locks.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). Ceres in chariot r., drawn by two serpents; she holds lighted torch in each hand; behind her, symbol, altar. **[Pl. xlii. 3.]**
3161	61·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, axe.
3162	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, butterfly.
3163	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, winged caduceus (vertical). (Cracherode Coll.)
3164	51·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, winged caduceus (horizontal).

whose cult in Asia Minor was inseparable from her own; but Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 27) prefers to see in it a representation of one of the Corybantes, more particularly of "Corybas himself, the son of Jason and Cybele, who, after the apotheosis of his father, went with his mother and uncle Dardanus to Asia Minor, where he spread the cult of the Mother of the Gods, whom he called Cybele, after his own mother."

The commemoration of these public games seems to suggest that the coinage of M. Volteius was a special one, and was issued on the occasions of those festivals. This is somewhat confirmed by the letters S.C.D.T., which are found on Type V., and which were usually explained as *Senatus consulto donum tulit*, but for which Mommsen has proposed *Senatus consulto, de thesauro*, an interpretation now generally accepted. They would suggest that, at least, some portion of this coinage was struck from bullion which was kept in reserve in the public treasury, and which was supplied in accordance with the provisions of the *Lex Plautia-Papiria* (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 565). This, as we have already shown, had happened on several occasions since the passing of that law. Like many issues of the time, this one may have been intended to meet some unusual expenditure in connection with the celebration of the principal public games. If this was the case, there would then have been, in B.C. 78, one ordinary and one special moneyer at the mint, as in the three preceding years.

M. Volteius uses a variety of mint-marks, consisting of symbols only, or of symbols and Greek numerals.

[1] There is a hybrid formed of the reverse of this type and of the obverse of the denarius of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi with the laureate head of Apollo and symbol, anchor, as no. 1863, p. 253 Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 36).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3165	64·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, club. (Cracherode Coll.)
3166	50·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, eagle.
3167	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; countermark before head, ℙ	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest.
3168	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; symbol, ladder.
3169	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, plectrum.
3170	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same symbol. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3171	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder.
3172	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, satyr's head.
3173	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, shield.
3174	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, spear-head.
3175	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, thyrsus.
3176	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tortoise.
3177	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tripod-stand. (de Salis Coll.)
3178	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, weight with strap.

Type IV.

With symbol on obverse and Greek number on reverse[1]

3179	59·8	Æ ·75	Bust of Attis (?) r., draped, and wearing helmet, wreathed with laurel; behind, symbol, winged caduceus.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). Cybele seated in chariot r., drawn by two lions; she holds patera in r. hand, and reins in l.; above, Greek number Β (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The numbers appear to extend to ΠΕ (= 85) at least.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3180	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
3181	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crescent moon.	Similar; number Γ [Pl. xlii. 4.]
3182	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, butterfly.	Similar; number Ε
3183	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
3184	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar; number Η (Blacas Coll.)
3185	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, thyrsus.	Similar; number Θ
3186	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, strigil.	Similar; number Ι (Blacas Coll.)
3187	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, tongs.	Similar; number ΙΑ
3188	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, owl.	Similar; number ΚΑ (de Salis Coll.)
3189	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cock.	Similar; number ΚΘ
3190	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar; number Λ
3191	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, piercer.	Similar; number ΛΑ (de Salis Coll.)
3192	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same number.
3193	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, simpulum.	Similar; number ΛΒ
3194	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, pileus surmounted by star.	Similar; number ΛΖ
3195	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; number ΜΑ (Cracherode Coll.)
3196	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, pelta.	Similar; number ΜΒ (Blacas Coll.)
3197	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, Macedonian shield.	Similar; number ΜΓ
3198	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shield with central rib and boss.	Similar; number ΜΘ (Cracherode Coll.)
3199	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lyre-key.	Similar; number ΝΑ

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3200	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; number NZ (Nott)
3201	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, prow.	Similar; number NH
3202	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, altar.	Similar; number Ξ (Blacas Coll.)
3203	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, human foot.	Similar; number ΞZ
3204	52·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, quiver and bow.	Similar; number O
3205	53·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, ladder.	Similar; number OZ
3206	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sprinkler.	Similar; number Π
			Type V.	
3207	59·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in two long locks.	M·VOLTEI·M·F (in exergue). Tripod lebes; the centre leg entwined with serpent; on l., S·C (*Senatus consulto*); on r., D·T (*De thesauro*). [Pl. xlii. 5.] (Nott)

Circ. B.C. 77; A.U.C. 677[1]

P. SATRIENVS

(PUBLIUS SATRIENUS)[2]

Denarius

3208	59·6	Æ ·7	Head of young Mars r., wearing crested helmet.[3]	P·SATRIE NVS (in exergue). Wolf walking l.; above, ROMA [Pl. xlii. 6.]

[1] Specimens of the coinages of all three moneyers, P. Satrienus, C. Postumius Tatius, and L. Rutilius Flaccus, attributed to this year, were met with in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Licodia, Rignano, and Palestrina hoards, with the exception that the coins of P. Satrienus were absent at Rignano, and those of C. Postumius Tatius at Roncofreddo. As coins of all the issues were absent from the Hev-Szamos find, it is conclusive evidence that they were not struck till after its burial. We have thus an ascertainable date for these issues, which Count de Salis has assigned to *circ.* B.C. 77.

[2] Publius Satrienus is only known to us from his coins, as ancient writers do not make any mention of the Satriena gens. The name may have been derived from Satrius, like Nasidienus from Nasidius, Matienus from Matius, &c. Several members of the Satria gens, who flourished about this time, may have been connected with this moneyer. This is the only member of this family of whom we have coins.

[3] This head may be of Mars or Roma, but more probably of the former, as the features are

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse [1]	
3209	62·7	AR ·7	Similar; behind head of Mars, number VIII	Similar. (Nott)
3210	56·4	AR ·7	Similar; number XI	Similar.
3211	58·1	AR ·7	Similar; number XII	Similar.
3212	61·0	AR ·7	Similar; number XIV	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3213	60·7	AR ·75	Similar; number XVI	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3214	50·6	AR ·75	Similar; number XIIX	Similar.
3215	59·6	AR ·7	Similar; number XX	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3216	60·5	AR ·7	Similar; number XXI	Similar.
3217	57·5	AR ·7	Similar; number XXVIII	Similar.
3218	59·3	AR ·7	Similar; number XXX	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3219	55·2	AR ·7	Similar; number XXXI	Similar.
3220	58·5	AR ·7	Similar; number XXXII	Similar.
3221	59·2	AR ·7	Similar; number XXXIII	Similar. (Nott)
3222	58·7	AR ·7	Similar; number XXXIIII	Similar.
3223	62·4	AR ·7	Similar; number XXXV	Similar.
3224	57·9	AR ·7	Similar; number XXXXIII	Similar.

too masculine for the female divinity. This was also Mommsen's opinion (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 479), but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 420) gives reasons for identifying the head as that of Roma. As Mars was the father of Romulus and Remus, either would be applicable in point of connection with the reverse type, in which may be seen a reference to the foundation of Rome. The style of the head on the obverse is very similar to that of Attis (?) on the coins of M. Volteius (see above, p. 390). The only mint-marks used by P. Satrienus are numbers which are placed on the obverse.

The quadrans in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, on which has been read the moneyer's name, SATR, cannot be of *this* issue, as no bronze money was struck at this time. Bahrfeldt thinks it may be a coin of C. Numitorius, altered by tooling (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 69). The quinarius published by J. Neudeck (*Num. Zeit.*, 1870, p. 49) with head of Apollo and SARI below Victory in a biga seems also to be a misread coin.

[1] These numbers run up to CIIII at least (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 420).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3225	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number XXXXVII	Similar.
3226	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same number.	Similar. (Nott)
3227	55·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥I	Similar. (Nott)
3228	54·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥II	Similar.
3229	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥VIIII	Similar. (Nott)
3230	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥X	Similar.
3231	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XII	Similar. (Nott)
3232	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XIIII	Similar. (Nott)
3233	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXII	Similar. (Nott)
3234	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXX	Similar.
3235	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXVI	Similar. (Nott)
3236	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXXXVIIII	Similar.
3237	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number C	Similar.

C . POSTVMI . A

(CAIUS POSTUMIUS TATIUS?[1])

Denarius

3238	61·7	Æ ·7	Bust of Diana r., draped; her hair drawn back and tied into a knot behind; at her shoulders, quiver and bow, the latter terminating in a stag's head.	C · POSTVMI A (in exergue). Hound running r.; around his neck, collar; below, hunting spear. [Pl. xlii. 8.] (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This moneyer is also unknown, except from his coins. The surname TA or AT is uncertain, as these initials are not found elsewhere in any cognomen connected with the Postumia gens. As, however, the same monogram occurs on coins in conjunction with the head of the Sabine king,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3239	61·3	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3240	58·6	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3241	57·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.

L . RVTILI . FLAC

(LUCIUS RUTILIUS FLACCUS[1])

Denarius

3242	63·9	AR ·75	Head of Roma r.,[2] wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, earring of single drop, and necklace; visor in three pieces, even at the ends; hair long and tied; behind, FLAC	L·RVTILI (in exergue). Victory, naked to the hips, in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. **[Pl. xlii. 9.]**
3243	58·3	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3244	61·7	AR ·75	Similar; the visor of the helmet is peaked.	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

Tatius, struck by L. Titurius Sabinus (see above, p. 297) and T. Vettius Sabinus (see below, p. 417), it is not impossible that the Postumia gens, which was one of the most ancient, may have claimed descent from that king. P. Postumius Q. f. Tubertus was consul in B.C. 505, only five years after the expulsion of the kings. The cognomen would, therefore, be Tatius or Tatianus.

No coins of this issue were met with in the Hev-Szamos and Roncofreddo hoards, but as they were present in that of Frascarolo and in others assigned to this Period, the date B.C. 64 given by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 382) as the approximate one of their striking is somewhat too late.

Like other members of his family, who filled the office of moneyer (see coins of A. Postumius Albinus S. f., Babelon, vol. ii., p. 379, no. 4; and of A. Postumius A. f. S. n. Albinus, above, p. 351), C. Postumius places the bust of Diana Aventina on his money in commemoration of events connected with the battle of Lake Regillus. The hound, shown on the reverse, was the constant companion of the goddess in her capacity as the *Huntress*.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 75) mentions a denarius of this issue without the cognomen A, which belonged to Signor Sarti of Rome, and which is now in the Haeberlin collection. There is also a hybrid consisting of the reverse of this denarius and of the obverse of that of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 37).

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, but Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 25) proposed to identify him with the senator, L. Rutilius, who was one of the judges in the action against Cluentius in B.C. 69 (Cicero, *pro Cluentio*, lxv., 182). This is the only member of the Rutilia family of whom coins are known. Specimens of this issue occurred in all the hoards assigned to this Period, with the exception of those of San Miniato and Hev-Szamos. It is possible that the single specimen of this coinage, which was said to have been in the Carrara hoard, was, like some other pieces, added after its discovery (see above, p. 361).

[2] The types of the head of Roma and of Victory in a biga relate to some event connected with the moneyer's family, of which there is no other record. The obverse type is a revival of the one which had been so long exclusively used, but had fallen into disuse.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 76; A.U.C. 678[1]	
			L . LVCRETI . TRIO	
			(LUCIUS LUCRETIUS TRIO[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[3]	
3245	59·2	Æ ·75	Head of Sol r., radiate.	L · LVCRETI · TRIO below and above Crescent moon surrounded by seven stars (*septem Triones*). **[Pl. xlii. 11.]**
3246	57·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.[4]	
			With number on obverse[5]	
3247	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Neptune r., laureate; behind, trident and number XVI	L · LVCRETI TRIO below Winged Genius on dolphin r., which he guides with a bridle. (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] There are two moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year, L. Lucretius Trio and L. Rustius: the former an ordinary moneyer, the latter a special one, as shown by the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*). The coins of L. Lucretius Trio were present in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero finds, but those of L. Rustius occurred only in that of Roncofreddo.

[2] No mention is made of this moneyer by ancient writers. An earlier member of the Lucretia gens, Cn. Lucretius Trio, who filled the office of moneyer in the middle of the second century B.C. (see above, p. 132), had the same cognomen, which only occurs on coins in connection with that family. The present moneyer may have been his grandson.

[3] This type is an allusion to the moneyer's name. The sun and moon which give the greater light (*lux*) are intended to refer to the gentile name, Lucretius, whilst the seven stars (*septem Triones*), which form the constellation of the Great Bear, are a *type parlant* of the cognomen *Trio*. Such fanciful and punning allusions to names were not unusual at that time at Rome (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 152, 153).

[4] The head of Neptune and the Genius on the dolphin are evidently intended to record some naval event connected with a member of the moneyer's family, and not improbably with C. Lucretius Gallus, who, in B.C. 181, was created *duumvir navalis* with C. Matienus, in order to equip a fleet against the Ligurians. Ten years later, when appointed praetor, he received the command of the fleet in the war against Perseus of Macedon (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 152). The reverse type of the rider and the dolphin may have been suggested by the early coins of Tarentum.

[5] The mint-numbers run, at least, to LXXX.

There are restorations by Trajan of both types of the denarius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 153).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3248	46·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar; same number.	Similar.
3249	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVIII	Similar. [Pl. xlii. 12.]
3250	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XX	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3251	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXI	Similar.
3252	54·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXIIII	Similar.
3253	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXX	Similar. (Nott)
3254	53·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXIII	Similar.
3255	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXIIII	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3256	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXVIII	Similar.
3257	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXIII	Similar.
3258	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; number XXXXV	Similar.
3259	62·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥I	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3260	62·3	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥II	Similar.
3261	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥IIII	Similar.
3262	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥V	Similar.
3263	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar; number IX⊥	Similar.
3264	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; number IIX⊥	Similar.
3265	57·9	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XIIII	Similar. (Nott)
3266	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XV	Similar.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3267	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XIX	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 13.]**
3268	53·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XX	Similar.
3269	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; number ⊥XXI	Similar.
3270	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; number ⊥XXII	Similar.

L . RVSTI

(LUCIUS RUSTIUS [1])

Denarius

3271	61·3	Æ ·75	Head of young Mars r., wearing crested helmet; behind, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); under chin, mark of value, ✱	L·RVSTI (in exergue). Ram [2] standing r.
3272	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3273	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlii. 14.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Very little is known of the Rustia family, and, during the period of the Republic, only one member, whose praenomen is not given, appears to be mentioned in history. He was an officer in the army of Crassus, and served in the expedition against the Parthians in B.C. 53 (Plutarch, *Crassus*, 32). It is very doubtful whether the moneyer and this officer are the same individual, as there would be a lapse of twenty-four years between his filling the office at the mint and his service in Parthia.

Specimens of this issue occurred in the Roncofreddo hoard, but not in any others assigned to the latter part of this Period. This gives us an approximate date when L. Rustius acted as a special officer of the mint. The issue, from the rarity of the coins, appears to have been a small one.

[2] No satisfactory explanation of this type has been suggested. The ram was the emblem of the month of March, which, before the time of Julius Caesar, was the first in the Roman calendar. This would establish a connection between the obverse and reverse types, but it is also possible that the ram was the symbol of the Rustia family, as heads of that animal are represented on later coins of Q. Rustius, who held office during the reign of Augustus *circ.* B.C. 12 (see Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 410, 412, no. 3).

The helmeted head on the obverse is very similar in style and form to that on the coins of P. Satrienus (see above, p. 392).

The revival of the mark of value on the denarius may be purely accidental, like the occurrence of the head of Roma on the coins of L. Rutilius Flaccus of the previous year. It does not affect the chronology of the issue. This is the last instance of the occurrence of this sign as a mark of value on Roman denarii (see above, p. 241).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 66, 67) describes a denarius in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the head of Mars slightly varied, without S . C, and with the mark of value X for ✱. He also mentions another in the Brendicke collection, Berlin, with the moneyer's name Q . RVSTI, and with the obverse type head of youth with long hair and bound with fillet. They are probably both barbarous imitations.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 75; A.U.C. 679[1]	
			C. EGNATIVS CN. F. CN. N. MAXSVMVS	
			(CAIUS EGNATIUS CNAEI FILIUS CNAEI NEPOS MAXSUMUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.[3]	
3274	59·9	Æ ·75	Bust of Venus r., draped, wearing diadem and necklace; hair rolled back and collected into a knot; on her shoulders, Cupid; behind bust, MAXSVMVS	C·EGNATIVS·CN·F CN·N (in exergue). Libertas draped and crowned by Victory in biga l.; horses walking; behind, her cap; *edge serrated.*
3275	43·0	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlii. 15.]

[1] To this year have been assigned the coinages of three moneyers, C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maxsumus, L. Farsuleius Mensor, and L. Plaetorius L. f. Of these, Egnatius issued an ordinary coinage, but those of Farsuleius and Plaetorius are special; the last acting in his capacity as quaestor. Specimens of the coinage of Egnatius occurred in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Palestrina, and Ossero hoards; those of Farsuleius in the finds at Roncofreddo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero; whilst those of Plaetorius were only met with in that of Palestrina. We may gather from this evidence that as no denarii classed to a later date than B.C. 75 were present in the Roncofreddo or Frascarolo hoards, their burial occurred some time during that year. There is a strong similarity in fabric and style in all three issues; but it is most marked in the case of the obverse types of the heads of Libertas and of Juno Moneta in those of Egnatius and Plaetorius. Though the coins of the latter occurred only in the Palestrina hoard, there can be little question as to the date which should be assigned to them.

[2] The Egnatia gens was of Samnite origin, and does not appear to have removed to Rome till after the Social war. Gellius Egnatius was a leader of the Samnites in the third great war which broke out in B.C. 298, and Marius Egnatius was one of the principal leaders of the Italian allies in the Social war which began in B.C. 90. Cicero (*pro Cluentio*, xlviii., 135) mentions a Cn. Egnatius, a man of somewhat disreputable character, who was admitted into the Senate, but was subsequently expelled. He had a son, who was also a senator. There was another Egnatius of that time who accompanied Crassus in his expedition against the Parthians, but who escaped after the crushing defeat of his general (B.C. 53). Appian (*de Bell. Civ.*, iv., 21) mentions two Egnatii, father and son, who were included in the proscription of B.C. 43, and were both slain. These may be the two above mentioned by Cicero. The moneyer may be identified with the elder of the two, as the issue of the coins occurred about B.C. 75. He is the only member of his family of whom coins are known.

[3] The types of the coins of Egnatius are difficult to explain, and so far no satisfactory interpretation of them has been given. The form MAXSVMVS for MAXIMVS is an archaism, which might lead us to suppose that if the types are personal they may refer to some remote ancestor of the moneyer. (For other instances of the insertion of the sibilant S between X and the vowel see below, p. 410.) Babelon (vol. i., p. 472) says, "le type (i.e. Type I.) de la Liberté, au revers, peut faire croire que l'un des ancêtres du monétaire contribua à la construction d'un *atrium Libertatis*. Sur le n. 2 (i.e. Type III.) l'association de la déesse Rome et de Vénus fait songer au temple qui fut plus tard élevé, sous le règne de l'Empereur Hadrien, à Rome et à Venus, *Romae et Veneri*. . . . Sur le denier n. 3 (Type II.) on voit, comme l'a remarqué Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 81), le temple de Jupiter et de la Liberté, appelé *aedes Jovis Libertatis*." These interpretations of the types are of a very general character, and do not seem to bear any special reference to the moneyer, or rather to his family, as would have been expected at this time. It seems, therefore, more probable that, in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With number on reverse[1]	
3276	56·8	Æ ·75	Bust of Cupid r., with bow and quiver attached to his shoulder by a strap; behind, MAXSVMVS; before, countermark, ⅂	C · EGNATIVS · CN · F (in exergue). CN · N (on r.). Distyle temple, within which are standing figures of Jupiter and Libertas; in the tympanum, thunderbolt and cap of Liberty; on l. of temple, number III
3277	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar; number V
3278	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VII
3279	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same number.
3280	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number VIIII [Pl. xlii. 16.] (Sambon)
3281	64·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XIIII (Cracherode Coll.)
3282	53·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same number.
3283	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXI (Cracherode Coll.)
3284	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same number.

viewing the types in a more personal light, the frequent reference to Venus would point to a special cult of that divinity by the Egnatia gens, and that the association of Jupiter and Libertas, and Roma and Venus, and also the crowning of Libertas by Victory denote the freedom obtained by the Samnite nation after the recent Social war, and to the friendly relations which in consequence existed between the two peoples now formed into one. The Egnatia gens had fought many times for the independence of their country, and now that discord was at an end, only friendly and amicable relations were to prevail. These interpretations do not, however, explain the special reference of the oars and the prows associated with Roma and Venus on Type III., which appear to record some naval victory.

The numbers I, II, III and IIII sometimes occur under the bust of Venus on Type I.; but there are none on the two specimens described here.

The edges of the coins of Type I. are serrated, but those of the other two types are plain. This is the second instance of a moneyer striking serrated and non-serrated coins at the same time (see also coins of L. Procilius, p. 386).

[1] The numbers run from I—XXX at least.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			With letter on reverse[1]	
3285	60·5	Æ ·75	Bust of Libertas r., draped, wearing diadem, earring with triple drop, and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot, and falling down her neck; behind, cap of Liberty and legend, MAXSVMVS	C·EGNATIVS·CN·F (in exergue). CN·N (on r.). Two female figures facing; one, Roma, helmeted, and leaning on spear, places her foot on the head of a wolf; the other, Venus, diademed, holds sceptre in r. hand, and with l. her dress; she is caressed by Cupid, who arranges her hair; on either side, an upright oar placed on a prow; on l. of Roma, letter B
3286	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Blacas Coll.)
3287	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter D; moneyer's name, C·EGNATVS·CN·F **[Pl. xlii. 17.]**
3288	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter K; moneyer's name, C·EGNATIVS·CN·F
3289	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter M (Cracherode Coll.)
3290	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter N (de Salis Coll.).
3291	64·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter Γ (Sambon)
3292	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter S

[1] The letters include the whole Roman alphabet. Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 39) mentions hybrids formed of the obverse of this type and of the reverse of the denarius of D. Junius Silanus L. f. (see above, p. 244), and also of the reverse of the denarius of Manius Fonteius C. f. (see above, p. 322).

L. FARSVLEI. MENSOR
(LUCIUS FARSULEIUS MENSOR[1])
Denarius
SERIES I.

With number on reverse

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3293	60·5	AR ·7	Bust of Libertas r., draped, wearing diadem, earring with triple drop, and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot, and falling over her neck; before, MENSOR; behind, cap of Liberty and S·C (*Senatus consulto*); bead and reel border.	L·FARSVLEI (in exergue). Roma (or warrior) helmeted and holding spear and reins in l. hand, in biga r.; horses cantering; she turns to l., and with her r. hand assists a togate figure to mount into the chariot[2]; under horses' feet, number XXII **[Pl. xlii. 18.]**
3294	60·3	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXIIII
3295	56·6	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXIV (Nott)
3296	61·3	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XLIX (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Very little is known of the Farsuleia gens, though it was of ancient origin. We have, therefore, no information about L. Farsuleius Mensor beyond what is supplied by his coins. He is the only member of his family who filled the office of moneyer, and his appointment must have been about B.C. 75, as specimens of his coinage occurred in the Roncofreddo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero hoards, but not in that of Frascarolo. They were probably the latest pieces in point of date in the first-mentioned hoard. The similarity of type and fabric between the coins of L. Farsuleius Mensor, C. Egnátius Maxsumus, and L. Plaetorius has been mentioned (see above, p. 399).

[2] In the absence of any information about his family it is difficult to explain the historical event illustrated by the coins of L. Farsuleius. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 212) thinks that the types allude to the *lex Julia* which was promulgated during the Social war (B.C. 90), and by which the right of citizenship was granted to all Italians; hence the representation of Libertas on the obverse, and on the reverse, Roma, or the Genius of the Roman people, inviting the Genius of Italy to enter her chariot. This explanation is ingenious, and yet it seems a probable one, and, moreover, it is possible that some member of the moneyer's family may have assisted in the passing of this law. Dr. A. Vercoutre (*Le denier de Lucius Farsuleius Mensor*) proposes a different interpretation. He suggests that these coins were struck *circ.* B.C. 82, and that they illustrate Sulla's famous letter to the Senate after the defeat of Jugurtha, in which he announced his impending return to Italy (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, I., lxxvii.). Sulla is therefore represented as the successful general in his war chariot, the horses of which are trampling on the scorpion, the symbol of Asia, and as the protector of his fellow-citizens, whom he was about to deliver from the violence of the Marian party. The head of Libertas on the obverse would symbolize the promised protection of the independence of oppressed Italy. Dr. Vercoutre also suggests that the moneyer L. Farsuleius was an agent of Sulla, and that he was employed to strike this money for the payment of Sulla's troops from bullion which formed part of the booty from the Numidian campaign. This explanation seems less probable than that given by Eckhel, and the evidence of finds is against so early an attribution of this issue. It is, however, quite possible that the types of these denarii relate to the Social war or to the more recent struggle between the Marian and Sullan parties. The letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*) show that the issue was a special one. Babelon (vol. i., p. 493) draws attention to the resemblance between the bust on these coins and that on the coins of C. Annius Luscus, the proconsul, struck in Spain by the quaestor L. Fabius Hispaniensis (*Ib.*, vol. i., pp. 140, 141, nos. 2, 3). The treatment of the portrait in each case is certainly similar, but there is a difference in style which shows that there was an interval between the two issues.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3297	58·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ⊥ (Nott)
3298	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number ↓XXIIII (Nott)
3299	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number ↓XXV (Nott)
3300	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XXCV
3301	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXCVII
3302	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XCIII
3303	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XCV
3304	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CVI (Cracherode Coll.)
3305	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number CIX[1]

SERIES II.

With number on obverse

3306	57·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Libertas r., &c., similar to no. 3293; before, MENSOR and S·C (*Senatus consulto*); behind, cap of Liberty and number XXIIII[2]; bead and reel border.	L·FARSVLEI (in exergue). Roma (or warrior) in biga, &c., similar to no. 3293; under horses' feet, instead of a number, a scorpion.
3307	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; number XXXIIII	Similar.
3308	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; number X↓IIII	Similar.
3309	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number X↓V	Similar. (Nott)
3310	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; number X↓VII	Similar. [Pl. xlii. 19.] (Blacas Coll.)
3311	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number ↓XIIII	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The numbers on this series run from I to CXIIX at least, and it may be noticed that the two forms of ↓ and ⊥ (= 50) were used.

There are hybrids consisting of the obverse of the denarius of L. Farsuleius (Series I.) and of the reverses of those of Manius Fonteius C. f. (see above, p. 322), and of M. Sergius Silus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 442).

[2] The numbers on this series are from I to LXXXX at least.

There is a hybrid in the British Museum with the reverse of the denarius (Series II.) and with the obverse of that of Kalenus and Cordus (see below, p. 415).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L . PLAETORI . L . F	
			(LUCIUS PLAETORIUS LUCII FILIUS [CESTIANUS][1])	
			Denarius	
3312	59·4	*AR* ·75	Bust of Juno Moneta[2] r., draped, wearing diadem, earring with triple drop, and necklace; hair rolled back and collected into a knot; behind, MONETA; under chin, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	L·PLAETORI L·F·Q·S·C =*Quaestor, senatus consulto* (in field). Athlete, naked, running r., holding palm-branch in r. hand, and caestus in l. **[Pl. xlii. 20.]**
3313	58·4	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			With symbol on reverse	
3314	60·7	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; below athlete, symbol, ball or discus. (Nott)
3315	58·1	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, hoop. (Nott)
3316	56·7	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, strigil. **[Pl. xlii. 21.]** (Sambon)

[1] This moneyer is generally identified with L. Plaetorius, who was a senator, and who is mentioned by Cicero (*pro Cluentio*, lx. 165). The coins were issued by him during his quaestorship, which preceded his nomination to the Senate, and they belong to a special issue as shown by the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*), which occur both on the obverse and on the reverse. No specimens of the coinage of L. Plaetorius were met with in the Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Licodia, Rignano, or Ossero hoards; but the two specimens in that of Palestrina were *à fleur de coin*. Similarity of type and fabric, however, show that this issue was contemporary with those of C. Egnatius Maxsumus and L. Farsuleius Mensor. The head of Juno Moneta is similar in treatment and style to those of Venus and Libertas on the coins of Egnatius and Farsuleius, and these divinities all wear the same shaped earring, a triple drop, a form unusual at this time. It is therefore very probable that, though not met with in all the hoards of this Period, these coins were struck before the time of the burial of those in question. It is also possible that the issue was a small one. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 483) classes these coins as almost immediately following the period covered by the Roncofreddo and Frascarolo hoards, and at the beginning of that represented by the Cadriano find.

[2] As quaestor, L. Plaetorius would have charge of the public treasury, including coins as well as bullion, which was kept in the temple of Saturn, and for that reason he may have selected the head of Juno Moneta for the obverse type of his money. As the issue was a special one, the athlete on the reverse may denote that it was struck on the occasion of the celebration of some public games; but this figure may also record some great athletic feat achieved by an ancestor of the moneyer, especially as he holds in his left hand the caestus, which is, no doubt, a punning allusion to the cognomen *Cestianus*, borne by a branch of the Plaetoria gens. The symbols which usually accompany this figure are objects connected with the *palaestra*.

Besides Gaulish imitations of these denarii there are also hybrids in which the obverses and reverses of the coins of L. Plaetorius and M. Plaetorius Cestianus (see below, p. 436, Type III.) have been interchanged (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40). Also the obverse of the denarius of L. Plaetorius occurs with the reverse of that of L. Scribonius Libo (see below, p. 419).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3317	52·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, torch.
3318	62·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, whip. (Nott)
3319	67·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, wreath.

Circ. B.C. 74; A.U.C. 680[1]

L . COSSVTI . C . F . SABVLA

(LUCIUS COSSUTIUS CAII FILIUS SABULA[2])

Denarius

With number on reverse

3320	58·3	Æ ·7	Head of Medusa l., winged and entwined with serpents; behind, SABVLA	L · COSSVTI · C · F below Bellerophon, hurling spear, on Pegasus flying r.[3]; behind, number IIII (Blacas Coll.)
3321	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; number VI
3322	57·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VIIII
3323	57·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number X (Cracherode Coll.)
3324	57·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XIII [Pl. xlii. 22.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] The issues assigned to this year consist of one ordinary and two special: the former struck by L. Cossutius Sabula; the latter by P. Cornelius Lentulus and Q. Pomponius Rufus. Our very scanty data about these moneyers and the rarity of their coins render their attribution to this particular year somewhat uncertain. It is, however, in the main, supported by the evidence of the Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero hoards: denarii of L. Cossutius Sabula occurred in all three; those of P. Cornelius Lentulus in that of Palestrina only; whilst those of Q. Pomponius Rufus were absent from all.

[2] This moneyer is only known from his coins. The Cossutia gens was of equestrian rank, and it is conjectured from Cicero's reference to the *Tabulae Cossutianae*, found near Caesena, in Gallia Cisalpina (*ad. Fam.*, xvi., 27), that it originally came from that place.

[3] The types of Medusa and Bellerophon in connection with the Cossutia gens have not been satisfactorily explained. As these types occur on coins of Corinth, Babelon (vol. i., p. 437) suggests that the moneyer may have been a propraetor or proquaestor in Greece, and that in virtue of that office he struck the coins at Corinth. He would also attribute their issue to about B.C. 54. From the evidence of finds these coins must be given to a considerably earlier date, and, moreover, their fabric is purely that of the Roman mint, and not provincial. It is possible that an ancestor of the moneyer may have filled some position in Greece. The types evidently relate to an event connected with his family.

The issue does not appear to have been a large one as the mint-numbers on the reverse are not known beyond XXXXII.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3325	61·4	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; number XVIII
3326	55·0	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar; number XXVI
3327	60·1	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXX
3328	61·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; number XXXXII

Γ . LENT . Γ . F . L . N

(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS PUBLII FILIUS LUCII NEPOS[1])

Denarius

3329	63·7	AR ·7	Head of Hercules r., bare, with close beard; behind, Q · S · C (*Quaestor; senatus consulto*).	Γ · LENT · Γ · F · L · N (in field). The Genius of the Roman people, bearded, veiled, and naked to the waist, seated facing on a curule chair and crowned by Victory; he holds cornucopiae in r. hand, and sceptre in l., and rests his r. foot on globe. **[Pl. xlii. 23.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3330	62·7	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

[1] The great rarity of the coins of this issue and their absence from all the principal finds attributed to this Period, except that of Palestrina, make it difficult to fix their date. The moneyer is, however, usually identified with P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Lentulus, surnamed Spinther, who was curule aedile, B.C. 63, and praetor, B.C. 60, when, through Caesar's interest, he received Hither Spain for his province, where he resided till B.C. 58. On his return to Rome he was elected consul, B.C. 57, and later on we meet with him as proconsul in Cilicia, B.C. 56—53. When the Civil war broke out in B.C. 49, Lentulus declared against Caesar, and was with Pompey at Pharsalia, whom he followed to Egypt, arriving safely in Rhodes. Of his subsequent fate we have no information. His coinage is a special one, and was issued by him in his capacity as quaestor. His son Publius struck coins as legate of Brutus and Cassius in B.C. 43—42 (see Coins of the EAST under date; Babelon, vol. i., p. 428, nos. 70-76).

Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 206) and others suppose that P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55) were quaestors together on account of the analogy of the types of their coins. Though classing the two issues to about the same period, Count de Salis was of opinion that these quaestors were not colleagues in office, for he attributes the coins of the former to the mint at Rome, and those of the latter from their fabric to Spain (see SPAIN, B.C. 76—72). Babelon (vol. i., p. 419) draws attention to the resemblance of the head of Hercules on the coins of P. Cornelius Lentulus to that on the coins of the town of Osca in Spain, and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., p. 182) even mistook the legend Q . S . C . for OSCA; but the similarity is not sufficiently striking to found any theory on the connection between the two coinages. The cult of the Genius of the Roman people was specially honoured by the Cornelia gens, and was on more than one occasion illustrated on their coinages (see earlier coins of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, p. 233, and others of his son, Cnaeus; Babelon, vol. i., p. 417, nos. 54, 55).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q . ΠOMΠONI . RVFVS	
			(QUINTUS POMPONIUS RUFUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			With number and symbol on reverse	
3331	59·7	*AR* ·8	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; before, RVFVS; behind, S · C (*Senatus consulto*).	Q · ΠOMΠONI (in exergue). Eagle standing l. on sceptre; head turned to r., and holding wreath in r. claw; below which is the number III; on r., symbol, prawn.
3332	47·3	*AR* ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; same number and symbol.
3333	61·3	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; number IIII; symbol, bird. **[Pl. xlii. 24.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3334	59·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; number VI; symbol, serpent.

[1] The entire absence of these coins from the finds ascribed to this Period and their rarity render their date of issue uncertain. Quintus Pomponius Rufus appears to be unknown except from his coins, so that we are not aware in what capacity he struck this special issue, whether as quaestor or aedile. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 210) judging, no doubt, from fabric, placed this coinage at *circ.* B.C. 71, but Count de Salis assigned to it a somewhat earlier date.

The Pomponia gens claimed descent from Pompo, one of the alleged sons of Numa Pompilius, and the type of Jupiter and his eagle may refer to the tradition that to Numa were revealed the conjurations for compelling Jupiter himself to make known his will by lightnings and the flight of birds; whereas others were forced to wait for these prodigies from the favour of the god, who was often silent to such as were doomed to destruction (Smith, *Biog. & Myth. Dict. s. v. Numa*). This issue, though a special one, does not appear to have been of great extent as the highest number recorded on the reverse is VIII (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 59). The symbol is always an animal, fish, bird, serpent, &c.

The obverse of this denarius forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of Q. Pomponius Musa with the Muse, Melpomene (see p. 444, no. 3615; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 42).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 73; A.U.C. 681[1]	
			Q . CREPEREI . ROCVS OR Q . CREPER . M . F . ROCVS	
			(QUINTUS CREPEREIUS MARCI FILIUS ROCUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			With letter and symbol on obverse and same letter on reverse	
			SERIES I.	
3335	62·3	Æ ·7	Bust of Amphitrite turned from the spectator, head r., draped, and showing her shoulders bare; before, letter A; behind, symbol, dolphin.	Q · CREPEREI ROCVS below Neptune in sea-chariot r.,[3] drawn by two hippocamps; he holds reins in l. hand, and with r. hurls trident; above, letter A; *edge serrated.*
3336	48·4	Æ ·75	Similar; letter B; symbol, tortoise.	Similar; letter B (de Salis Coll.)
3337	58·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter C; symbol, crab.	Similar; letter C [Pl. xliii. 1.]
3338	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; letter D; symbol, fish.	Similar; letter D (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The moneyers assigned to this year are Q. Crepereius M. f. Rocus and L. Axsius L. f. Naso. The former struck an ordinary coinage; the latter a special one. There is a certain similarity in their mint-marks: Q. Crepereius Rocus using the same letter on the obverse and reverse with an additional symbol on the obverse; and L. Axsius Naso the same number on the obverse and reverse. The coins of the former, however, have the edge serrated, but those of the latter are plain. The issue of Q. Crepereius Rocus was the latest represented in the Ossero hoard (see above, p. 364). No coins of this moneyer occurred in the previously-mentioned hoards.

[2] The Crepereia gens was of equestrian rank, and was distinguished for the strict discipline of its members. Cicero (*in Verr.*, i., 10) mentions M. Crepereius, one of the judges in the case of Verres, who on being appointed *tribunus militaris designatus* was not able to take part in the proceedings after the 1st January, B.C. 69. It is possible that this M. Crepereius was the father of the moneyer, who is the only member of his family of whom we have coins. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 213) placed his tenure of office at some time between B.C. 64—56, but Count de Salis has assigned these coins to a somewhat earlier date, which is supported by their general style and by the evidence of finds.

[3] The types of Amphitrite and Neptune in a sea-chariot refer to some naval event, in which an ancestor of the moneyer probably took an active part. As the reverse type is found on coins of Corinth, Babelon (vol. i., p. 439) has suggested that this issue of Q. Crepereius, like that of L. Cossutius Sabula (see p. 405), was struck there. As, however, the Corinthian coins bearing this type are of imperial times, this suggestion is not a very probable one. Besides, the coins are of Roman fabric, not provincial.

There are two series of coins of this issue differing only in the moneyer's name; Q . CREPEREI . ROCVS, and Q . CREPER . M . F . ROCVS. Both series have the same mint-marks, viz., the same letter on the obverse and on the reverse, and a symbol on the obverse only. The same symbol, which is either a fish or marine animal, occurs with the same letter in each series. The mint-letters appear to run only from A—K, so that the issue was not a very large one.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES II.	
3339	62·7	AR ·7	Similar; letter A; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; moneyer's name, Q·CREPER·M·F ROCVS below sea-chariot; above which, letter A (Nott)
3340	60·0	AR ·75	Similar; letter B; symbol, tortoise; before head of Amphitrite, countermarks S O	Similar; letter B [Pl. xliii. 2.]
3341	59·7	AR ·7	Similar; letter C; symbol, crab; no countermarks.	Similar; letter C (Nott)
3342	68·7	AR ·7	Similar; letter E; symbol, sepia.	Similar; letter E (Nott)
3343	59·5	AR ·7	Similar; letter G; symbol, fish.	Similar; letter G
3344	59·0	AR ·7	Similar; same letter and symbol.	Similar; same letter.
3345	59·9	AR ·75	Similar; letter H; symbol, sponge (?).	Similar; letter H
3346	53·2	AR ·75	Similar; same letter and symbol.	Similar; letter C[1]
3347	60·1	AR ·7	Similar; letter K; symbol, heron.	Similar; letter K (Nott)

L. AXSIVS L. F. NASO

(LUCIUS AXSIUS LUCII FILIUS NASO[2])

Denarius

With same number on obverse and reverse

SERIES I.

3348	62·0	AR ·75	Head of young Mars r., wearing helmet without crest, but ornamented with feather at each side; below, NASO; under chin, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); behind, number I	L·AXSIVS·L·F (in exergue). Diana in biga of stags (*cervi axes*) galloping r.; she holds sceptre in r. hand, and reins in l.; under stags, dog, and behind chariot, two others, all running r.; behind Diana, number I

[1] The dies used for this piece had evidently got mixed. The reverse belongs to the obverse of no. 3341.

[2] There is no mention of the Axia gens till nearly the end of the Republic. Q. Axius was an intimate friend of Cicero and Varro; the latter introducing him as one of the speakers in the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3349	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar; number IT	Similar; number IT [Pl. xliii. 3.] (de Salis Coll.)
3350	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar; number III	Similar; number III (Cracherode Coll.)
3351	47·6	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; number IIII	Similar; number IIII
3352	59·7	Æ ·85	Similar; number VI	Similar; number VI
3353	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; number X	Similar; number X
			SERIES II.	
3354	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the helmet of Mars is crested; number XII	Similar; number XII [Pl. xliii. 4.] (Blacas Coll.)
3355	58·7	Æ ·8	Similar; number XVI	Similar; number XVI
3356	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar; number XVII	Similar; number XVII (Nott)
3357	62·2	Æ ·8	Similar; number XX	Similar; number XX (Blacas Coll.)

third book of his *de Re Rustica*. There was also a L. Axius Naso, who was proscribed by the triumvirs during the last Civil war (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, iv. 26), who might be the same as the moneyer. The coins belong to a special issue; but it is uncertain in what capacity Axsius struck them, whether as quaestor, aedile, or praetor. Babelon (vol. i., p. 246) thinks that he was a colleague of T. Vettius Sabinus, whose coins are here classed to the next year. As none of the coins of L. Axsius were present in any of the hoards attributed to this Period, it is somewhat difficult to fix their precise date of issue. Specimens, however, occurred in the San Gregorio di Sassola hoard buried a few years later (see Tables of Finds). He is the only member of the Axia gens who struck coins at the Roman mint. Other instances of inserting the sibilant S between X and the vowel, as AXSIVS for AXIVS, are met with about this time in MAXSVMVS for MAXIMVS (see coins of C. Egnatius, p. 399), and ALEXSANDREA for ALEXANDREA (see coins of M. Aemilius Lepidus, p. 449, no. 3649).

The types of the coins evidently refer in a general way to the Axia gens, and not to any special event connected with the history of any particular member. Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 192) thought that the reverse type related to the origin of the family, which may have come from Perusia, or from the district of the Sabini, where the cult of Diana was specially honoured; but Longpérier (*Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de France*, t. xxi., p. 357) suggests another solution, which is that the stags (*cervi axes*) are a punning allusion to the family name *Axia*. The peculiar ornamentation of the helmet of Mars with two feathers or aigrettes is not unusual about this time, and examples are met with on the coins of Ti. Veturius (ITALY, B.C. 93), C. Poblicius Malleolus, and Q. Minucius Thermus (ITALY, B.C. 90), all with the head of Mars, and on others with the head of Roma as on the coins of Q. Lutatius Cerco (ITALY, B.C. 90). Valerius Maximus (I., viii, 6) in describing the helmet of Mars speaks of it as *galea duobus distincta pinnis*. The form of the helmet on the coins of Axsius of Series II., i.e. with the crest is like that on the denarii of P. Satrienus (p. 392) and L. Rustius (p. 398). The numbers as mint-marks are continuous on the two series; that with the helmet of Mars without a crest seems to end at X, and that with the crested helmet to proceed from that number.

There is a series of small bronze coins, consisting of the as, semis, &c., with the reverse NASO within a wreath or with a warrior standing holding a spear, which is usually to Panormus in Sicily (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, p. 126; and Babelon, vol. i., pp. 248, 249). ns may have been struck by L. Axsius Naso in virtue of some office which he held in They are evidently of later date than his coins of the Roman mint.

PERIOD XII.

Circ. B.C. 72—50; A.U.C. 682—704

THE date B.C. 72—50 marks the interval between the probable burials of the later hoards mentioned in the previous Period (see p. 360) and of those discovered at San Gregorio di Sassola (Prov. di Campagna), Compito (Prov. di Lucca), Cadriano (near Benevento), and San Cesario (near Modena), which, as will be shown, occurred some time during B.C. 52—50. It is unfortunate that no hoards found either in Italy or in Spain and Gaul appear to have been recorded, which would enable us to divide up this Period into shorter intervals. Their absence in Italy may be accounted for by the fact that at this time there were no great military movements. In the case of Gaul the hoards have not been sufficiently minutely described to be of any use for purposes of classification. In order to ascertain the sequence of the issues during this Period we have to depend in a great degree on the evidence of the coins themselves, their fabric and style, and on what information can be gleaned from the history of the moneyers.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The only denomination struck during this interval was the denarius in silver: the issue of bronze money being still in abeyance. The constant changes in the types of the denarius—in many cases the same moneyer using more than one—continue as previously, but there is an important modification in their character. At first, as before, only events connected with their families of more or less remote times are recorded by the moneyers, but gradually the distance of time is lessened, and we meet with those of recent occurrence, and, in one instance at least, a contemporary event appears to be illustrated (see coins of P. Crassus, B.C. 55, p. 487).

Mint-marks in the form of symbols, letters, and numbers are employed freely, and in great variety, especially in the earlier issues to B.C. 67, and they reach their climax in the coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi B.C. 64, who uses, in addition, a considerable series of fractional signs. From B.C. 64 they practically cease, only to be revived in two solitary instances in the form of letters on the somewhat limited issues of L. Cassius Longinus B.C. 52, and of M. Mettius B.C. 44. When these mint-marks cease the extent of an issue can only be determined by the rarity or frequency of its coins.

The serrated edge so much in use before this Period is continued, but does not seem to have extended much after B.C. 69. The change from the serrated to the non-serrated edge, and also the variation in the relief of the type, are well illustrated in the series of coins struck by C. Hosidius Geta B.C. 71 (see below, p. 420).

In regard to the moneyers' names the *nomen* is generally preceded by the *praenomen*, and followed by the *cognomen*, to which is sometimes added the patronymic initial, and also that of the grandfather. There are a few exceptions in which the *praenomen*, the *nomen*, or the *cognomen* only occurs.

CLASSIFICATION.—The dearth of information supplied by finds, the constant changes in the types of the denarius, and the apparently rapid variations in its fabric, render the classification of the issues year by year, as attempted by Count de Salis, somewhat conjectural, but here and there data supplied by the special coinages are of very material assistance in arriving at their sequence. During the twenty-three years, from B.C. 72—50, if the evidence of finds be accepted, there were forty separate issues of coins at the Roman mint which were struck by twenty-eight ordinary moneyers and by fifteen extraordinary ones, quaestors or aediles, who exercised the right under the special order of the Senate, which is denoted by the legend S · C (*Senatus consulto*). This result of only twenty-eight recorded ordinary moneyers during twenty-three years either shows that great irregularity existed in their appointment, or may point to the circumstance that though a triumvirate was nominated annually, yet, by some arrangement, only one member, or perhaps two, but very rarely all three, exercised the right. If we accept Count de Salis's classification of annual issues, this latter seems to be the only way to account for so small a number of moneyers. The only other alternative would be to suppose that the duration of office extended over more than a year. Though on two occasions only, viz., in B.C. 72 and 71, the issues of three ordinary moneyers have been grouped under one year, yet there is no absolute evidence of a mint-triumvirate such as sometimes certainly occurred at an earlier date, but there are instances of two moneyers striking a joint-coinage as in the case of (Q. Fufius) Kalenus and (Mucius) Cordus B.C. 72, and of Paullus Aemilius Lepidus and Lucius Scribonius Libo B.C. 71. Similar conditions appear to have existed in the case of the special issues, when usually only one quaestor or one aedile placed his name on the coins, an exception, however, occurring in the joint-issue of the aediles Aulus Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius B.C. 54. It is during this Period that some of the moneyers first add the title of IIIVIR to their names, but it is quite the exception, and it occurs only eight times previous to B.C. 49. Count de Salis has assigned the earliest instance to B.C. 72, the moneyer being Manius Aquillius. Babelon (vol. i., *Introduct.*, p. xxxv.) puts its first appearance in B.C. 54, but this date is not admissible from the evidence of the coins themselves. The title may have been intentionally used to distinguish between the ordinary and the special issues.

Some evidence for grouping the coins within certain prescribed limits is afforded by the remarkable changes of fabric and workmanship. In this respect the earlier denarii resemble those of the preceding Period, the designs being well executed and in moderate relief; but from about B.C. 71 they are in high relief, especially in the case of the obverse type, and this style is continued at intervals till B.C. 64, when it appears to have reached its extreme point in the extensive coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. As there is a return to a lower relief from that date it may be concluded that it was found that the high relief was not suitable for the general convenience of the currency, and also that it entailed more labour in the actual striking of the coins. Artistically the coins of this Period are the finest of the Roman republican series, the engravers of the dies showing an amount of skill which does not compare unfavourably with that of Greek engravers of the time.

The hoards, which were buried during this Period and of which we possess

records, are all Italian, and were discovered as above-mentioned at San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario.

The *San Gregorio di Sassola* hoard was unearthed in 1903, and consisted of 563 pieces, amongst which were a few quinarii struck after the passing of *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104; the rest being denarii. They were contained in a red earthenware vase. The hoard, which was discovered by a peasant, was examined and described by Dott. L. Cesano (*Scavi*, 1903, pp. 604-620). There were a few denarii of the early period without moneyers' names or with symbols, and from *circ.* B.C. 170 to B.C. 70 the issues of the various moneyers were fairly well represented. From that date specimens of only a few of the numerous coinages were met with. The latest pieces were denarii of M. Aemilius Scaurus (B.C. 58); L. Furius Brocchus (B.C. 55), and L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52). As there were no coins of C. Memmius Quirinus and Mn. Acilius, attributed to B.C. 51—50, nor any of Julius Caesar with the elephant and pontifical emblems struck in Gaul B.C. 50—49 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9), all of which were present in the Cadriano and San Cesario hoards, that of San Gregorio di Sassola must have been buried shortly before those two, i.e. in B.C. 52 or early in the next year. The absence of so many issues after B.C. 70 would rather point to the circumstance that this hoard was of a private character, and that the owner had made but few additions to his treasure for some years before his death. This would also account for the fine condition of the coins of P. Aemilius Lepidus, L. Scribonius Libo, and L. Furius Brocchus, which must have been issued some years before its concealment. The hoard is therefore not completely representative of the coinage in circulation at the time of its burial.

The *Compito* hoard, which was discovered in 1874, consisted of 955 denarii, 23 quinarii, and 1 victoriatus. The coins were contained in an earthenware vessel, and were carefully described by S. T. Baxter in the *Periodico di Numismatica e Sfragistica*, vol. vi., 1874, pp. 109-120, and later by Mommsen (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, pp. 352-356). Mr. Baxter was of opinion that the whole find came into his hands. From the denarii he would exclude six specimens, viz., the legionary pieces of Mark Antony (*circ.* B.C. 39—31) as being of so much later date than other coins in the hoard, and, moreover, being much worn and oxidized, which was not the case with many of the earlier-struck pieces. He was unable to account for the presence of these recent pieces in the hoard. To these may be added the single denarius of L. Mussidius Longus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 243, no. 6) which was struck *circ.* B.C. 39, or near the same time as the coins of Antony. Of the early issues there were ten denarii without and with symbols, and one victoriatus. The quinarii, all struck after the passing of the *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104, were of the moneyers T. Cloulius, C. Egnatuleius, M. Cato Victrix, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Q. Titius, L. Rubrius Dossenus, and Cn. Cornelius Lentulus. The latest pieces in the hoard issued at the Roman mint were of L. Furius Brocchus and P. Licinius Crassus (B.C. 55); of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (B.C. 54); of L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52); and of C. Memmius (B.C. 51). Most of the coins of these issues were described as fine or *à fleur de coin*. With the exception of the denarius of C. Memmius it will be seen that the Compito hoard contained no later pieces than that of San Gregorio

di Sassola, and as in the case of the latter there were no coins of Mn. Acilius or of Julius Caesar struck in Gaul. This similarity shows that the burials of the San Gregorio di Sassola and Compito hoards occurred within a short interval of each other; the former probably in B.C. 52; the latter in B.C. 51. This is about the date fixed by Mr. Baxter.

At *Cadriano*, about four miles from Benevento, there was discovered in 1810 a very large hoard of republican denarii, contained in a bronze vessel, of which about 2,000 were examined and described by Prof. Filippo Schiassi (*Del Ritrovamento di Medaglie Consolare e di Famiglie fatto a Cadriano l'anno*, 1811; ed. sec, Bologna, 1820). The hoard was a very complete one, so much so, that from about B.C. 175 to B.C. 50, the probable date of its burial, there were very few issues which were not represented in it. The coins of earlier date existed only in small numbers. According to Count de Salis's classification the latest pieces were those of L. Vinicius (B.C. 53); of L. Cassius Longinus (B.C. 52); of C. Memmius (B.C. 51); and of Mn. Acilius (B.C. 50), all struck at the Roman mint. There were no coins present which are assigned by Count de Salis to a later date than B.C. 50, and it did not contain any pieces of Julius Caesar which are known to have been struck by him at Rome in B.C. 49. On the other hand there were specimens of the denarius of Caesar mentioned above, and attributed to Gaul (B.C. 50—49). The burial of the hoard may therefore be put to the end of B.C. 50 or to the beginning of B.C. 49, and it is not impossible that, though it did not contain any of the coins which are attributed to the Roman mint in B.C. 49 before the arrival of Caesar, it was the property of a rich senator who was amongst those who took refuge at Capua. The ancient city of Beneventum was also on the line of march of Pompey to Brundusium, to which place he was followed by Caesar at the beginning of March.

The *San Cesario* hoard, discovered in 1812, comprised in all some 4,000 denarii, of which about 730 were examined and described by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 33). Its contents were precisely similar to those of the Cadriano hoard, and, as will be seen from the Tables of Finds, the burial of both hoards must have occurred within a very short time of each other. As San Cesario is distant about eight miles from Modena in the direction of Bologna, Caesar probably passed the place in his march to Ariminum from the north. The burial of the hoard may well be attributed to this circumstance.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 72; A.U.C. 682 [1]	
			KALENI : CORDI	
			([QUINTI FUFII] KALENI: [MUCII] CORDI [2])	
			Denarius	
3358	63·2	*R* ·8	KALENI below Jugate heads of Honos and Virtus r.; the former is laureate with hair in ringlets; the latter wears crested helmet; behind, HO (*Honos*); before, VIR (*Virtus*).	CORDI (in exergue). Roma in short chiton, holding spear in l. hand, and resting r. foot on globe, stands l. and with r. hand grasps that of Italia, who, wearing long chiton, faces her, and holds cornucopiae in l. hand; behind Roma, RO (*Roma*); behind Italia, IA (*Italia*), and winged caduceus; *edge serrated.* [3] (Nott)

[1] All the coins attributed to this year are of precisely the same style, fabric, and workmanship: the flans being large and the edges serrated. It is therefore quite possible that Kalenus, Cordus, and Manius Aquillius, the last of whom styles himself "triumvir," formed a triumvirate of the mint, whilst the coins of T. Vettius Sabinus show that they belong to a special issue.

[2] The moneyer Kalenus is usually identified with Q. Fufius Calenus, who was a tribune of the plebs B.C. 61; elected praetor B.C. 59, by the influence of Caesar, and was his legate in Gaul B.C. 51. On the outbreak of the Civil war B.C. 49, Calenus consistently attached himself to Caesar, accompanied him to Greece, and on his return was elected consul B.C. 47. After the murder of Caesar B.C. 44, Calenus joined Mark Antony, and received the command of the legions in Northern Italy.

Of his colleague Cordus nothing is known beyond that he was a moneyer. In later times the cognomen Cordus is generally associated with the Caesia, Cremutia, and Julia families, but during the early Republic we meet with the name of C. Mucius Cordus Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porsenna, king of Clusium. There was a C. Mucius who was the architect of the temple which Marius consecrated to Honos and Virtus after his victory over the Cimbri and Teutones.

[3] The reverse type of the coins of Kalenus and Cordus is apparently an allusion to the recent pacification of Italy after the Social war, and the obverse type was, no doubt, intended to convey the intimation that in future this alliance would be under the special care of the divinities Honos and Virtus. This seems a more probable explanation of the obverse type than to suppose that it is a record of the foundation of the temple to Honos and Virtus by Marius, of which C. Mucius was the architect (Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 256). It is very probable that relatives of both moneyers took part in the Social war. The names of the moneyers are in the genitive case.

Attention has been drawn to the circumstance that a single specimen of this issue is said to have occurred in the Hev-Szamos hoard (see above, p. 362; and Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 473), but none were present in those unearthed at Roncofreddo, Frascarolo, Rignano, Licodia, Palestrina, and Ossero. As the coins from their fabric are certainly of later date than the burials of the first three hoards, it may be suggested that one of two things happened: either that this coin was inserted into the Hev-Szamos hoard after it was unearthed, or that the owner of the treasure kept his coins for some time before concealment without adding to them but for this one exception. The first appears to be the more probable explanation. On account of the reverse type, Babelon (vol. i., p. 512) is of opinion that this issue may have occurred as early as B.C. 82, but that date would not agree with the evidence of finds.

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the denarius of this issue and of the reverse of that of L. Farsuleius Mensor (see above, p. 403, no. 3306; and Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 122).

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3359	62·3	AR ·85	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xliii. 5.] (Nott)
3360	61·5	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3361	61·3	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3362	61·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3363	58·6	AR ·85	Similar.	Similar.

M . AQVIL . M . F . M . N

(MANIUS AQUILLIUS MANII FILIUS MANII NEPOS[1])

Denarius

3364	60·3	AR ·85	Bust of Virtus r., draped, and wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the side with feather: before, VIRTVS; behind, III VIR (*Triumvir*).	M·AQVIL·M·F·M·N (in field); SICIL (in exergue). The consul, Mn. Aquillius, with head bare, and bearing shield on l. arm, standing towards l., looking back, and raising with r. hand a kneeling female figure, Sicilia, who is half-naked and is sinking to the ground; *edge serrated.*

[1] Manius Aquillius, who is only known from his coins, was probably a grandson of the consul of the same name, who in B.C. 101 conducted the war against the slaves in Sicily in their second revolt under Athenion, and who for his success was rewarded with a triumph on his return to Rome. The moneyer may also have been connected with the Manius Aquillius, who filled a similar office a few years back, and whose coins are attributed to *circ.* B.C. 90, and are classed to a local mint (see ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 90). The types of both these issues were copied by L. Aquillius Florus, a moneyer under Augustus, *circ.* B.C. 14 (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 215-218). Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, t. iii., p. 165) was of opinion that Mn. Aquillius was a moneyer between B.C. 54—50, but the similarity of his coins in fabric and style to those of Kalenus and Cordus, and of T. Vettius Sabinus, probably induced Count de Salis to assign them to a somewhat earlier date. Moreover, some time before B.C. 54, the serrating of the edge of the coins appears to have fallen into disuse. Specimens occurred in all the hoards attributed to this Period. This is the first instance of a moneyer noting his office of triumvir of the mint on his coins. Babelon (vol. i., p. 212) suggests that he was a moneyer of Pompey, and that his coins were struck outside Rome; an hypothesis which he considers is warranted by the occurrence of the title of triumvir. He also attributes the issue to *circ.* B.C. 54.

The reverse type refers to the success of Manius Aquillius in B.C. 101 in Sicily, and the obverse to the exceptional valour which he is said to have shown throughout the war.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 45) mentions a specimen of this coinage in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the edge plain.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3365	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 6.]**
3366	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; III·VIR for IIIVIR	Similar.
3367	59·3	Æ ·8	Similar; IIIVIR	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3368	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3369	57·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

T. VETTIVS SABINVS

(TITUS VETTIUS SABINUS[1])

Denarius

3370	62·0	Æ ·75	Head of Tatius r., bearded; under chin, monogram, Ⱥ (*Tatius*); before head, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); behind, SABINVS	T·VETTIVS (in exergue). Togate figure in biga l.; horses walking; he holds reins in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; above, IVDEX; behind, ear of corn;[2] *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xliii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3371	61·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3372	60·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Cicero (*pro Flacc.*, xxxiv. 84) speaks of a T. Vettius who was praetor B.C. 59, and who received Africa as his province. He presided at the trial of L. Flaccus, whom Cicero defended; but though we know no further particulars of him, it is quite possible that he was the moneyer of the above coins. The letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*) show that this coinage was a special one, and the presence of an ear of corn suggests that T. Vettius may have struck it in the capacity of curule aedile. The similarity in fabric, &c., of his coins to those of Kaletus and Cordus, and Manius Aquillius, has already been noticed (see above, p. 415).

[2] The head of Tatius, king of the Sabines, on the obverse, relates to the surname Sabinus of the moneyer, and to the claim of his family to Sabine origin. A similar head with the same monogram occurs on the coins of L. Titurius, struck in B.C. 87 (see above, p. 237). The type of the reverse is, perhaps, not so easily explained. It is evident that the title of "Judex" does not apply to the moneyer, but rather to the charioteer, and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 520) following Cavedoni (*Nuovi Studi*, p. 27) would see in the figure a representation of Tatius or preferably of Numa, as chief judge of the state, and in the ear of corn a reference to the distribution of lands ordered by that monarch. On the other hand, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 532) following Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 337) has recognized in the figure the *interrex* Spurius Vettius, an ancestor of the moneyer, who supported the election of Numa. The chariot in which he administers justice was the most ancient form of the *sella curulis*, a word which etymologically recalls the idea of a chariot. Babelon confirms the view that the ear of corn applies to the moneyer, and not to the charioteer.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 71; A.U.C. 683[1]	
			ΓAVLLVS LEΓIDVS.	
			(PAULLUS·AEMILIUS LEPIDUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3373	59·8	Ar ·75	Head of Concordia r., veiled and diademed; before, CONCORDIA;[3] behind, ΓAVLLVS·LEΓIDVS	ΓAVLLVS (in exergue). Trophy, to which a togate figure, Lucius Aemilius Paullus, extends his r. hand; on l. of trophy stand a man with long beard, his hands tied behind him, and two youths, Perseus of Macedon and his sons, all in Greek dress; above trophy, TER (*Tertius*).
3374	59·5	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3375	58·2	Ar ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3376	60·1	Ar ·75	Similar; moneyer's name, ΓAVLLS for ΓAVLLVS	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The coinages attributed to this year reveal a similar organization of the mint to that of the previous one. There are three moneyers who may have formed a triumvirate: Paullus Aemilius Lepidus, Lucius Scribonius Libo, and Caius Hosidius Geta. Besides a joint-coinage the first two struck separate issues, and the third styles himself triumvir (IIIVIR). It will be noticed that the coins of these three moneyers show a similar style of work to those of the previous year, but a change in this respect takes place in those of C. Hosidius Geta, and the flat fabric with serrated edge is suddenly abandoned for coins with the types in high relief, smaller in size and with plain edges. This new style will be met with in subsequent issues.

[2] This moneyer, Paullus Lepidus, the colleague of L. Scribonius Libo at the mint, is usually identified with Paulus Aemilius Lepidus, who was exiled with his father Lucius Aemilius Paulus B.C. 43, accompanied Octavius in his campaign against Sextus Pompey B.C. 36; elected consul suffectus B.C. 34; and censor B.C. 22. The classification of the above coins to so early a date as B.C. 71 renders this identification scarcely probable, and yet no other member of the Aemilia gens is known of that period to whom the issue could be assigned. Babelon (vol. i., p. 121) places this coinage at *circ.* B.C. 54. The above coins belong to the separate issue of Paullus Lepidus, as distinguished from his joint one with L. Scribonius Libo.

[3] The head of Concordia on the obverse may refer to the restoration of the Sullan rule and to the total defeat of the Marian party; the death of Sertorius having occurred in the previous year. The reverse type records the defeat and capture by Lucius Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus in B.C. 168, of Perseus, king of Macedon, and his two sons, whom he brought to Rome to adorn his triumph, which lasted three days. The legend TER (*Tertius*) no doubt relates to the great victories gained by L. Aemilius Paullus in Spain B.C. 190; in Liguria B.C. 181; and in Macedon B.C. 168, for which he was accorded three separate triumphs, and was hailed three times "Imperator."

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 17; 1900, p. 10) mentions several specimens of this issue reading ΓAVLVS for ΓAVLLVS, and one in the Berlin collection reading ΓAVLLS as above. There is a restoration of this denarius by Trajan.

The aureus of this type formerly in the Pembroke collection (*Cat.*, no. 325, pl. vii.) and that figured by Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 226, pl. i., no. 1) are false. The Pembroke specimen, which weighed 106·4 grs., sold for £1 12*s.* only (see *Sale Catalogue*, 1848, p. 75).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			LIBO	
			([LUCIUS SCRIBONIUS] LIBO[1])	
			Denarius	
3377	63·5	Æ ·8	Head of Bonus Eventus[2] r., wearing diadem, over which the hair is drawn from the back; before, BON · EVENT; behind, LIBO	A well-head, or puteal, ornamented with a festoon between two lyres, and below with a hammer; above, PVTEAL; below, SCRIBON (*Puteal Scribonianum*). (Cracherode Coll.)
3378	61·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3379	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 9.]**
3380	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3381	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the well-head is ornamented with an anvil instead of a hammer. **[Pl. xliii. 10.]**
3382	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; tongs instead of anvil on well-head. **[Pl. xliii. 11.]**

[1] Lucius Scribonius Libo, the colleague at the mint of Paullus Aemilius Lepidus (see p. 418), was probably the father-in-law of Sextus Pompey. He is first mentioned in B.C. 56, in which year he appears to have been tribune and supported Pompey, with whom he went to Greece at the outbreak of the Civil war. In B.C. 44 he was in Spain with his son-in-law, Sextus Pompey, whom he subsequently deserted, and as a reward for this defection was elected consul B.C. 34, having Mark Antony as his colleague. The above coins belong to his separate issue as distinguished from the joint one with Paullus Aemilius Lepidus. His tenure of office as a moneyer is somewhat uncertain. Count de Salis has attributed the coins to B.C. 71, but Babelon (vol. i., p. 121) puts them considerably later, *circ.* B.C. 54.

[2] The worship of Bonus Eventus, the god of "Good Fortune" and the *Agathodaemon* of the Greeks, had its origin at the time that Rome became a colonizing state. He was therefore looked upon as the divinity who favoured Agriculture, and in his capacity as the god of "Good Fortune" he was specially invoked at the outset of a journey or undertaking. In imperial times he had a temple near the Pantheon, and he is often represented on coins from Galba to Gallienus. His connection with the Scribonia gens has not been satisfactorily explained, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 427) suggests that *Bonus Eventus* may be an allusion to Beneventum, whence the Scribonia gens may have originally come, as inscriptions connected with it have been found there. This interpretation seems to be somewhat conjectural.

The reverse type shows the *puteal Scribonianum* or *puteal Libonis* which was erected in the Forum near the arch of Fabius. The puteal was the stone enclosure placed at the mouth of a well, and was square or circular. Festus (*De sig. verb.*, *s.v. Scribonianum*) relates that a certain Scribonius was commanded to examine places which had been struck by lightning as being sacred ground, and not to be trodden on or built over. A puteal was in consequence erected by Scribonius in the Forum and received, as a distinguishing mark, his own name. It is not improbable that the head of Bonus Eventus may relate to the circumstance that this particular spot had been visited by the god of thunder, which may have been considered a propitious sign. The change of implements (referring to the coining of money) on the puteal seems to suggest that the *Puteal Scribonianum* was square and not circular, and thatt he hammer, tongs, and anvil, are indicative of three of its sides.

This denarius was also restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			ΓAVLLVS LEΠIDVS : LIBO	
			(PAULLUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS : [LUCIUS SCRIBONIUS] LIBO[1])	
			Denarius	
3383	61·8	Æ ·8	Head of Concordia r., veiled and diademed; before, CONCORD; behind, ΓAVLLVS LEΠIDVS; similar to no. 3373.	LIBO (in exergue). A well-head, or puteal, ornamented with a festoon between two lyres, and below with a hammer; similar to no. 3377; around, ΓVTEAL·SCRIBON (de Salis Coll.)
3384	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xliii. 12.]**
3385	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the well-head is ornamented with tongs instead of a hammer. **[Pl. xliii. 13.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			C . HOSIDI . C . F . GETA	
			(CAIUS HOSIDIUS CAII FILIUS GETA[2])	
			Denarius	
			SERIES I.	
3386	61·7	Æ ·8	Bust of Diana r., draped and wearing earring of single drop; hair drawn back and tied behind; at her shoulders, bow and quiver; behind bust, GETA; before, III·VIR	C·HOSIDI·C·F (in exergue). A wild boar (the wild boar of Calydon) r., pierced by a spear, and attacked by a dog; *edge serrated.* **[Pl. xliii. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This is the joint-issue of the moneyers Paullus Aemilius Lepidus and Lucius Scribonius Libo before referred to. The type consists of the obverse of the denarius of the former, and of the reverse of that of the latter; the only difference being a slight alteration in the inscriptions in both cases. The aureus in the Vienna Cabinet of this type, like those of Paullus Lepidus (see p. 418), is false (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 499).

[2] The cognomen *Geta* was borne by several families, notably, the Hosidia, Licinia, and Septimia, but it rarely occurs in connection with the first till quite late in Republican times. This moneyer is not improbably the Hosidius Geta who was proscribed by the triumvirs B.C. 43, and rescued by the ingenious piety of his son, who, pretending that his father had laid violent hands on himself, performed the funeral rites for him, and concealed him meanwhile on one of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3387	34·5	Æ ·7 (*plated and broken*)	Similar.	Similar.
			SERIES II.	
3388	63·2	Æ ·7	Similar; the head of Diana is smaller and in higher relief, and she wears diadem, earring in form of cross, and double necklace of long pendants; before, GETA; behind, III·VIR[1]	Similar; *edge not serrated.* **[Pl. xliii. 15.]**
3389	61·5	Æ ·65	Similar; III VIR for III·VIR	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3390	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3391	58·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3392	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; no necklace; III·VIR	Similar.
3393	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

his farms. He is the only member of the Hosidia gens of whom coins are known. This is the second instance of the occurrence of the title IIIVIR on coins (see above, p. 416).

Adrien de Longpérier (*Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de France*, vol. xxi., pp. 354 f.) has recognized in the reverse type the hunt of the Calydonian boar, and suggests that it is a *type parlant* of the name Hosidia, the first syllable of which he associated with the Greek ὗς. This and his other suggestions as to the connection of the Greek word with the name of Hosidia will not bear examination from a philological point of view. Admitting, however, that Longpérier is right in recognizing the boar as the Calydonian boar, the bust of Diana on the obverse needs no explanation, as it was that divinity who sent the animal to ravage the land of Aetolia in revenge for the neglect shown to her by King Oeneus.

As the types occur on ancient coins of Aetolia, it might be suggested that an ancestor of the moneyer took some part in the conquest of that province by the Romans, and that this circumstance is thus recorded by his descendant. A similar instance has been met with in the coins of Q. Fabius Maximus, which are supposed to commemorate the victories of an ancestor or ancestors of the moneyer near Valentia in Spain (see above, p. 178).

[1] No attempt seems to have been made to account for the remarkable variety in fabric of the denarii of this issue; some, probably the earlier pieces, being in low relief and with serrated edge; the others in high relief, of smaller diameter, and with plain edge. If all the coins were struck at Rome, and we have no good reason for supposing otherwise, the dies for the two series must have been made by different sets of engravers and at separate *officinae*. The larger and serrated pieces are similar to the coins of Paullus Lepidus and Lucius Scribonius Libo; whereas the smaller ones with the plain edge are like the coins of subsequent issues, more especially that of Lucius Roscius Fabatus which is attributed to the following year.

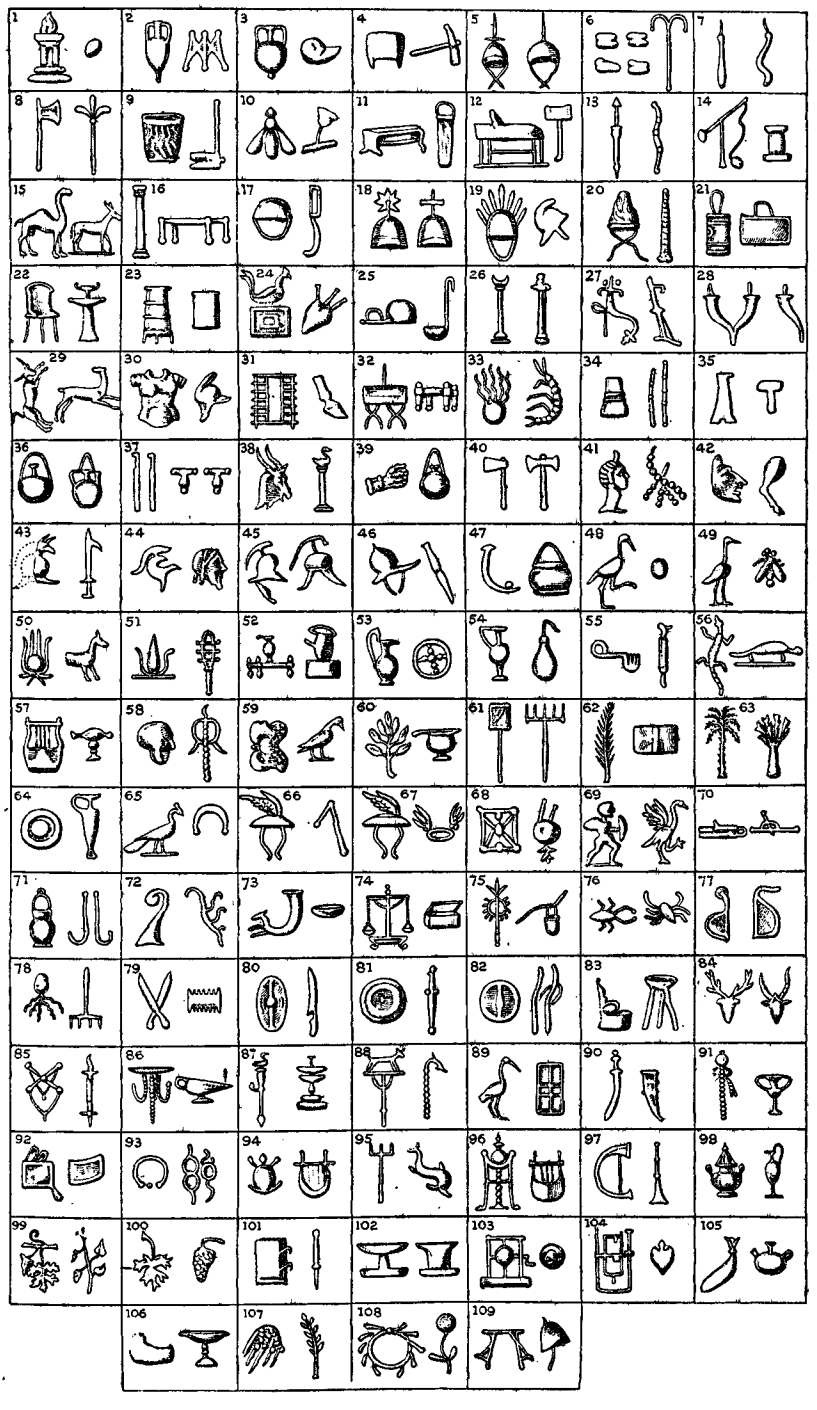
No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 70; A.U.C. 684[1]	
			L . ROSCI . FABATI	
			(LUCII ROSCII FABATI[2])	
			Denarius	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3394	61·0	*AR* ·7	Head of Juno Sospita[3] r.; wearing goat's skin tied under the chin; below, L · ROSCI; behind, symbol, lighted altar (no. 1).	FABATI (in exergue). Female figure standing r., and feeding from her dress a serpent, erect, before her; behind figure, symbol, temple-cake (no. 1); *edge serrated.*
3395	61·4	*AR* ·65	Similar; symbol, amphora (no. 2).	Similar; symbol, vase-stand (no. 2). (Nott)

[1] The only coins attributed to this year are those struck by Lucius Roscius Fabatus. Their types are in high relief, and in this respect, and in general style and fabric, they are very similar to the non-serrated pieces of C. Hosidius Geta which are classed to the previous year. It would almost seem from this and the following issues as if an entirely new set of die-sinkers and engravers were employed at the Roman mint, some of whom show marked skill in their handicraft. The coins of Fabatus have the edges serrated. According to Count de Salis's classification, these are possibly the latest coins with serrated edges which can be attributed to the Roman mint. It would therefore appear that this mode of treating the edge of the denarius was practised intermittently at Rome for a space of about twenty-three years, i.e. from B.C. 92—70. As we have seen, the serrated edge never entirely superseded the plain one. Judging from the number of symbols as mint-marks and their variety, this issue was an unusually large one, and for that reason it is possible that Fabatus may have held office alone, or preferably that he was the only member of the triumvirate who was charged with the issue of the coinage for the year.

[2] Lucius Roscius Fabatus was probably the lieutenant of Caesar who took part in the Gallic war, and commanded the thirteenth legion on the Lower Rhine in the winter of B.C. 54. He was praetor B.C. 49, and in virtue of that office acted as intermediary between Caesar and Pompey. He was killed in B.C. 43 in the first of the battles in the neighbourhood of Mutina between Mark Antony and the legions of the Senate.

[3] The obverse type of the head of Juno Sospita would lead us to conclude that the Roscia gens originally came from Lanuvium, where that divinity had her most ancient and principal sanctuary. Some particulars of her cult have already been given in connection with the coins of L. Papius (see above, p. 370). The reverse type depicts the scene which occurred at Lanuvium at the annual festival in honour of Juno Sospita, when a virgin descended into the grotto under her temple with food for the sacred serpent which dwelt there. If the girl selected for the ceremony was chaste, then she returned in safety to her home, where she was greeted with much rejoicing by her relations and neighbours (Propertius, iv. 8, 3). Crowds from Rome witnessed the ceremony, and it is possible that a member of the Roscia gens may on one occasion have been selected to perform it. The name of the moneyer is in the genitive case.

As on the coins of L. Papius the symbols used as mint-marks on the obverse and on the reverse have a direct relation to each other in their character. Illustrations of those on coins in the National Collection are figured on p. 423. A more complete series is shown by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 403).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No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3396	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, amphora (no. 3).	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 3).
3397	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)
3398	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, anvil or block (no. 4).	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 4). **[Pl. xliii. 16.]** (Nott)
3399	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol.
3400	51·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, apex or augur's cap with spike and cross-piece at base, and strings (no. 5).	Similar; symbol, cap with plain spike and strings (no. 5).
3401	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, four astragali (no. 6).	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook at one end (no. 6). (Nott)
3402	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, awl (no. 7).	Similar; symbol, graving-tool (no. 7).
3403	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, axe (no. 8).	Similar; symbol, sceptre (no. 8).
3404	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, basket (no. 9).	Similar; symbol, bidens (no. 9). **[Pl. xliii. 17.]** (Nott)
3405	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bee (no. 10).	Similar; symbol, flower (no. 10).
3406	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bench (no. 11).	Similar; symbol, bag (carpenter's) with handle (no. 11).
3407	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, metal-worker's bench (no. 12).	Similar; symbol, mallet (no. 12). **[Pl. xliii. 18.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3408	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, borer for stake-driving (?) (no. 13).	Similar; symbol, pedum (no. 13).
3409	60·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, bucket with strap attached to beam for raising water, *antlia* (no. 14).	Similar; symbol, well-head, *puteal* (no. 14). **[Pl. xliii. 19.]** (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3410	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, camel (no. 15).	Similar; symbol, ass (no. 15). (Nott)
3411	57·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, candelabrum or column (no. 16).	Similar; symbol, bench (no. 16). (Nott)
3412	61·4	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, round cap with strap (no. 17).	Similar; symbol, strigil (no. 17). (Nott)
3413	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cap surmounted by star, *pileus* (no. 18).	Similar; symbol, cap surmounted by cross (no. 18).
3414	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cap surmounted by feathers (no. 19).	Similar; symbol, helmet (no. 19).
3415	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, conical cap of skin with strings, *galerus* (no. 20).	Similar; symbol, club (no. 20). **[Pl. xliii. 20.]** (Nott)
3416	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, case for scrolls, *capsa* (no. 21).	Similar; symbol, bag with strap-handle (no. 21).
3417	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, chair with high back (no. 22).	Similar; symbol, stand with lamp (no. 22). (Blacas Coll.)
3418	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cauldron on stand (no. 23).	Similar; symbol, small cauldron (?) (no. 23).
3419	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cock on *cavea* (no. 24).	Similar; symbol, bagpipes (no. 24).
3420	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, colander (no. 25).	Similar; symbol, ladle (no. 25).
3421	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, column surmounted by crescent (no. 26).	Similar; symbol, column (no. 26).
3422	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cooking-pot with handle (no. 83).	Similar; symbol, tripod stand (no. 83). (Blacas Coll.)
3423	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae (no. 27).	Similar; symbol, rudder (no. 27). (Blacas Coll.)
3424	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, double cornucopiae (no. 28).	Similar; symbol, single cornucopiae (no. 28).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3425	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cow running (no. 29).	Similar; symbol, calf running (no. 29). (de Salis Coll.)
3426	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, cuirass (no. 30).	Similar; symbol, crested helmet (no. 30).
3427	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, curricomb (?) (no. 31).	Similar; symbol, horse's leg (no. 31).
3428	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. [Pl. xliv. 1.]
3429	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, curule chair (no. 32).	Similar; symbol, seat (no. 32). (Nott)
3430	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cuttle-fish (no. 33).	Similar; symbol, prawn (no. 33). (Nott)
3431	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, dice-box (no. 34).	Similar; symbol, two flutes (no. 34).
3432	56·2	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, die for coin (no. 35); countermark before head, **A**	Similar; symbol, hammer (no. 35). (Nott)
3433	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, flask with strap (no. 36); no countermark.	Similar; symbol, bottle with strap (no. 36). (Nott)
3434	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol.
3435	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, two flutes (no. 37).	Similar; symbol, two lyre-keys (no. 37).
3436	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 38).	Similar; symbol, column surmounted by duck (no. 38).
3437	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hand with caestus (no. 39).	Similar; symbol, oil jar with strap (no. 39). (Nott)
3438	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hatchet (no. 40).	Similar; symbol, double-axe, *bipennis* (no. 40).
3439	56·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head of Pan (no. 41).	Similar; symbol, pedum with fillet (no. 41). [Pl. xliv. 2.] (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3440	60·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, head of satyr (no. 42).	Similar; symbol, leg of satyr (no. 42). (Blacas Coll.)
3441	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest, gryphon's head (no. 43).	Similar; symbol, harpa (no. 43).
3442	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest (no. 44).	Similar; symbol, human head (no. 44).
3443	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest and cheek-pieces (no. 45).	Similar; symbol, helmet with crest (no. 45). (Blacas Coll.)
3444	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet with spike and straps (no. 46).	Similar; symbol, staff or dagger (no. 46).
3445	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, hook (no. 47).	Similar; symbol, cooking pot with handle (no. 47). (Nott)
3446	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ibis with one leg raised (no. 48).	Similar; symbol, egg (no. 48). (de Salis Coll.)
3447	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, ibis standing (no. 49).	Similar; symbol, bee (no. 49). (Blacas Coll.)
3448	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, head-dress of Isis (no. 50).	Similar; symbol, forepart of cow (?) (no. 50). (Blacas Coll.)
3449	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; similar symbol (no. 51).	Similar; symbol, sistrum (no. 51). **[Pl. xliv. 3.]**
3450	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, on table (no. 52).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle and spout, on stand (no. 52). (Nott)
3451	61·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, *prochous* (no. 53).	Similar; symbol, patera with wheel-shaped ornament (no. 53). (Nott)
3452	60·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (no. 54).	Similar; symbol, bottle (gourd) with strap (no. 54).
3453	56·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, key (no. 55).	Similar; symbol, temple-key (no. 55). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3454	60·7	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, lizard (no. 56).	Similar; symbol, ichneumon (no. 56). (de Salis Coll.)
3455	57·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 57).	Similar; symbol, lyre-key (no. 57). (Nott)
3456	61·5	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, mask (no. 58).	Similar; symbol, sceptre with fillet (no. 58).
3457	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, nest with egg (no. 59).	Similar; symbol, bird (no. 59). **[Pl. xliv. 4.]** (Nott)
3458	59·5	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, olive-branch (no. 60).	Similar; symbol, cup with handle (no. 60). (Nott)
3459	59·1	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, paddle (no. 61).	Similar; symbol, spear with five prongs (no. 61). (Nott)
3460	61·6	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 62).	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 62).
3461	60·0	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, palm-tree (no. 63).	Similar; symbol, date-palm (no. 63). (Nott)
3462	57·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, patera (no. 64).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (no. 64).
3463	59·1	*Æ* ·75	Similar; symbol, peacock (no. 65).	Similar; symbol, stephane (no. 65). (de Salis Coll.)
3464	46·8	*Æ* ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, petasus with wings (no. 66).	Similar; symbol, staff with thong (no. 66).
3465	61·0	*Æ* ·7	Similar; same symbol (no. 67).	Similar; symbol, talaria (no. 67). **[Pl. xliv. 5.]**
3466	60·8	*Æ* ·7	Similar; symbol, phalerae (no. 68).	Similar; symbol, mouth-piece for horse (?) (no. 68). **[Pl. xliv. 6.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
3467	58·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol.
3468	51·5	*Æ* ·65	Similar; symbol, pigmy with shield (no. 69).	Similar; symbol, crane (no. 69). (Nott)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3469	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, plane (no. 70).	Similar; symbol, plane (no. 70). **[Pl. xliv. 7.]**
3470	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3471	62·3	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, cooking-pot with handle (no. 71).	Similar; symbol, two hooks (no. 71).
3472	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, prow-head (no. 72).	Similar; symbol, aplustre (no. 72). (Nott)
3473	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, rhyton (no. 73).	Similar; symbol, cup without handle (no. 73).
3474	41·3	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, scales (no. 74).	Similar; symbol, box for weights (no. 74).
3475	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, sceptre with wreath (no. 75).	Similar; symbol, bucket suspended to pedum (no. 75).
3476	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (de Salis Coll.)
3477	61·2	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, scorpion (no. 76).	Similar; symbol, crab (no. 76). (Nott)
3478	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, scraper (?), a surgical instrument (no. 77).	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 77). **[Pl. xliv. 8.]** (Nott)
3479	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sepia (no. 78).	Similar; symbol, spear with four prongs (no. 78).
3480	58·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, shears (no. 79).	Similar; symbol, comb (no. 79). (Nott)
3481	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shield, oval (no. 80).	Similar; symbol, knife (no. 80). (Nott)
3482	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shield, round (no. 81).	Similar; symbol, sword in sheath (?) (no. 81).
3483	60·5	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, shield, round (no. 82).[1]	Similar; symbol, two bows (?) (no. 82). (Blacas Coll.)

[1] For symbols no. 83, see p. 425, no. 3422.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3484	60·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, stag's head (no. 84).	Similar; symbol, goat's head (no. 84). (de Salis Coll.)
3485	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, stand for torch, with straps (no. 85).	Similar; symbol, torch (no. 85). **[Pl. xliv. 9.]**
3486	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, stand and bracket for lamp (no. 86).	Similar; symbol, lamp (no. 86). **[Pl. xliv. 10.]** (Nott)
3487	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, standard surmounted by bird (no. 87).	Similar; symbol, base of candelabrum (?) (no. 87). (Nott)
3488	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, standard surmounted by wolf (no. 88).	Similar; symbol, Parthian standard, *draco* (no. 88). (Nott)
3489	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, stork (no. 89).	Similar; symbol, cage or enclosure (no. 89).
3490	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, sword (no. 90).	Similar; symbol, sheath (no. 90). (Nott)
3491	58·5	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3492	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, thyrsus (no. 91).	Similar; symbol, two-handled cup (no. 91).
3493	47·1	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, tiara, Parthian (?) (no. 92).	Similar; symbol, uncertain (no. 92).
3494	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, torque (no. 93).	Similar; symbol, two bracelets (?) (no. 93). **[Pl. xliv. 11.]**
3495	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, tortoise (no. 94).	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 94). (de Salis Coll.)
3496	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, trident (no. 95).	Similar; symbol, dolphin (no. 95).
3497	60·7	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, tripod with bottle (no. 96).	Similar; symbol, lyre (no. 96). (Cracherode Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3498	58·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, trumpet, curved, *cornu* (no. 97).	Similar; symbol, trumpet, straight, *tuba* (no. 97). (Nott)
3499	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, urn with cover (no. 98).	Similar; symbol, jug with handle, *prochous* (no. 98).
3500	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-branch (no. 99).	Similar; symbol, ivy-branch (no. 99). (Nott)
3501	59·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf (no. 100).	Similar; symbol, bunch of grapes (no. 100).
3502	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, volumen (no. 101).	Similar; symbol, stilus (no. 101). (Nott)
3503	58·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, well-head or fountain (no. 102).	Similar; symbol, well-head, *puteal* (no. 102).
3504	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, windlass with bucket (no. 103).	Similar; symbol, bucket (?) (no. 103). **[Pl. xliv. 12.]** (Nott)
3505	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, windlass, but varied in form (no. 104).	Similar; symbol, pitcher (no. 104). **[Pl. xliv. 13.]** (Nott)
3506	51·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 105).	Similar; symbol, bottle with two handles (no. 105).
3507	61·8	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wine-skin (no. 106).	Similar; symbol, cup with long stem and stand (no. 106). (Nott)
3508	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wing (no. 107).	Similar; symbol, palm-branch (no. 107).
3509	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath (no. 108).	Similar; symbol, flower on stem (no. 108). (Nott)
3510	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, yoke (no. 109).	Similar; symbol, helmet with short spike and strap (no. 109). **[Pl. xliv. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 69; A.U.C. 685[1]	
			L. TORQVAT	
			(LUCIUS [MANLIUS] TORQUATUS)[2]	
			Denarius	
3511	60·0	Æ ·8	Head of Sibylla[3] r., with ivy-wreath, the fillets of which, with a lock of hair, fall down her neck; below, SIBYLLA; around, laurel-wreath.	L · TORQVAT III · VIR at sides of Tripod, surmounted by amphora between two stars; the whole within a highly ornamented torque. [Pl. xliv. 15.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3512	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; legend, SIBVLLA	Similar.

[1] The unusual style and the very high relief of the types of the coins of Lucius Manlius Torquatus render, in the absence of any specific evidence from finds, the fixing of their date of issue a somewhat difficult matter. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 512) puts the coinage at *circ.* B.C. 61; Babelon (vol. ii., p. 179) at *circ.* B.C. 54; but Count de Salis at a few years earlier than either of these numismatists. The high relief of type was noticeable in the case of the coins of L. Roscius Fabatus of the previous year. It occurs at intervals during the next few years, but most conspicuously in the coinage of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who probably held office in B.C. 64 (see below, p. 450). As L. Torquatus signs himself IIIVIR on his coins he would appear to have had colleagues at the mint, but who they were, or whether they also issued coins, is uncertain. Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 214) would associate M. Lepidus (see p. 447) and L. Vinicius (see p. 492) with L. Torquatus at the mint, but we cannot see any striking similarity in the style and fabric of the coins of these three moneyers. The only other issue ascribed by Count de Salis to B.C. 69 is that of the curule aedile, P. Sulpicius Galba, whose coins are of somewhat similar fabric to those of L. Torquatus.

[2] Lucius Manlius Torquatus, to whom these coins are generally attributed, was the accuser, in B.C. 62, of P. Cornelius Sulla for complicity in the conspiracies of Catiline. On the breaking out of the Civil war B.C. 49, Torquatus, who was then a praetor, joined the aristocratic party, and went with Pompey to Greece, and after the battle of Pharsalia to Africa. There he again suffered defeat, and being about to fly to Spain, was taken prisoner, and with his companions put to death.

[3] The head of Sibylla and the tripod on these coins are the emblems of the quindecimviri, an office probably held by one of the moneyer's ancestors. The *Decemviri*, or later, the *Quindecimviri sacris faciundis* were the members of an ecclesiastical college, and were elected for life. Their chief duties consisted in the care of the Sibylline books, and in the celebration of the games of Apollo, and also of the saecular games. In virtue of their office each one had a bronze tripod in his house. The amphora is the symbol of the sacred rites which those officers had to perform, and the stars are no doubt emblematic of Apollo and Diana, to whose service the quindecimviri were consecrated (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 180). The torque on the reverse is a punning allusion to the cognomen *Torquatus*; a similar instance having occurred on a previous coinage of a member of this gens, L. Torquatus (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 176). Babelon describes this ornament as a wreath of laurel, but the ends at the base and its peculiar decoration show that it is more likely a torque.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 12) says that the legend on the obverse is always SIBVLLA, and never SIBYLLA. The coins in the British Museum show that both forms were used.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3513	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, SIBYLLA; and plain circle instead of laurel-wreath.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 16.]** (Nott)
3514	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; without plain circle.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 17.]**
3515	50·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

Ꝑ . GALB

(PUBLIUS SULPICIUS GALBA[1])

Denarius

3516	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Vesta r., veiled; behind, S · C · (*Senatus consulto*).	Ꝑ · GALB (in exergue). Sacrificial implements: simpulum between knife (*secespita*) and axe ornamented with lion's head (*securis*); on l., ÆD (*Aedilis*); on r., CVR (*Curulis*). **[Pl. xliv. 18.]**
3517	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; legend, S · C	Similar; legend reading AE for ÆD **[Pl. xliv. 19.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3518	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Publius Sulpicius Galba was appointed one of the judges at the trial against Verres in B.C. 70, but was rejected by Verres on account of his reputation for severity. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship in B.C. 63, and he is mentioned as pontifex in B.C. 57, and augur in B.C. 49. According to the *Lex Annalis* he must have filled the office of curule aedile shortly before or very soon after B.C. 70, and it was in virtue of that office that he issued this special coinage, probably to meet some extraordinary expenditure. Mommsen (*Hist., mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 480-481), who also ascribes these coins to B.C. 69, supposes Galba to have been a colleague of M. Plaetorius Cestianus, who was also curule aedile, but we know that Plaetorius's companion in office was C. Flaminius (see below, coins of Plaetorius, p. 434). The style of the coins of Galba somewhat resembles those of L. Manlius Torquatus, but the types are in slightly lower relief, in which respect they approach nearer to the denarii of M. Plaetorius. All three issues are of very good workmanship, which from this time onwards shows great improvement, though the style is somewhat varied.

The types of Galba's coins relate to his priestly functions as curule aedile.

These denarii were restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 68; A.U.C. 686	
			M . ΓLAETORIVS M . F . CESTIANVS	
			(MARCUS PLAETORIUS MARCI FILIUS CESTIANUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With symbol on obverse	
3519	60·2	Æ ·75	Female bust (Fortuna?) l., draped, wearing circular earring, and diadem, over which the hair is drawn to the back of the head, and confined in a bag or net; behind, symbol, fly.	Pediment of temple within which anguipede monster, with r. hand raised, and holding club in l.; on base of pediment and below, M · ΓÆTORIVS CEST · S · C **[Pl. xliv. 20.]**

[1] The only coins attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 68 are those of the curule aedile Marcus Plaetorius Cestianus; the date of his holding that office being ascertainable within the space of a year or two. It would appear that in B.C. 70, M. Plaetorius, with whom the cognomen *Cestianus* is only associated on coins, accused M. Fonteius of extortion and misgovernment in Spain (Cicero, *pro Font.*), and shortly afterwards, probably in B.C. 68, when curule aedile, having C. Flaminius as his colleague, he heard the indictment against D. Matrinius, who was defended by Cicero. In B.C. 66 Plaetorius was praetor, having Flaminius again as his colleague, and in B.C. 51 he was condemned, but it is not known for what offence (Cicero, *ad Att.*, v. 20, 8). In B.C. 44 we find him a neighbour of Atticus the philosopher and historian (Cicero, *ad Att.*, xv. 17), but nothing further appears to be recorded of him.

The coins of Plaetorius present a variety of types, all difficult to explain, and for some of which no satisfactory solution has been found. It is evident that some are connected with his office as curule aedile, in which capacity he had the direction of many of the public games and festivals. Of his colleague C. Flaminius no coins are known, so that Plaetorius must have received some special powers direct from the Senate, under which he struck this large series of money. With one exception, that of Type VI., which he connects with the *Megalesian* games in honour of Cybele, Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 481) makes no attempt to explain the types nor to determine the divinities whose portraits are represented on the obverses, and he would not connect them with the other public festivals which were under the control of the curule aediles. Babelon (vol. ii., pp. 310-312) offers a few suggestions which will be mentioned. Taking the Types in the order of the descriptions of the coins the following explanations may be tentatively given; in some cases we must admit that they are somewhat conjectural.

Type I.—Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has identified the head on the obverse as that of Fortuna, and he suggests that on the reverse we have a view of the tympanum of her celebrated temple at Praeneste, where this divinity as *Fortuna publica primigenia* was specially honoured. Somewhat similar representations of the head of Fortuna, though differently treated, are found on the coins of M. Arrius Secundus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 220), and of Q. Sicinius (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 460). Though there is no documentary record of any connection between the Plaetoria family and Praeneste, this explanation of the type seems to be supported by the next one.

Type II.—The figure of Sors on the reverse renders it fairly certain that the bust on the obverse is also that of Fortuna, though varied in treatment from the preceding one. It was at Praeneste that the institution of the oracle known as the *Sortes Praenestinae* was closely associated with the worship of Fortuna. This mode of divination was very popular at Rome, and not only Romans of distinction, but even foreign potentates are mentioned as resorting to

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3520	43·4	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, sword with curved blade.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ƆÆTORIV CEST·S·C **[Pl. xliv. 21.]** (Nott)
3521	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ƆLÆTORI CEST·S·C
3522	53·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, stilus.	Similar.
3523	59·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, arrow.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ƆLÆTOR CEST·S·C **[Pl. xliv. 22.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3524	60·6	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar.

it. This type recalls the conjoined figures of the *Fortunae Antiates*, *Fortuna Felix* and *Fortuna Victrix*, as shown on later coins of the moneyer Q. Rustius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 412, no. 3), for there was at Antium, as at Praeneste, a large temple which was dedicated to Fortuna. The inscribed scroll or cartouche, which the figure on the reverse holds, is a representation of one of the small tablets or counters, *sortes*, made of wood or other materials, which were used in casting lots or for determining the future. The inscription *Sors* is not placed on the plinth of the statue as has been generally supposed (Babelon, *loc. cit.*).

Type III.—If we recognize on the obverse the head of Ceres, and on the reverse the torch as her special emblem, these coins may have been struck at the time of the celebration of the *Ludi Cereales*, which were under the direction of the aediles. The head, however, may have been intended for Flora, and so relate to the *Ludi Floreales*, in which case the jug and the torch would illustrate the orgies that took place during her festival. The identification of this type with Ceres seems to be the more probable one.

Type IV.—The head on these coins, being precisely the same as that on the preceding issue, may also be identified as that of Ceres. As the caduceus was the symbol of commerce, and in that signification was not infrequently found associated on coins with an ear of corn, it is possible that we have here a record of a special largesse of corn, which may have occurred about the time of the celebration of the *Ludi Cereales*.

Type V., with the same reverse, may relate to the same or to a similar occasion, with which might well be associated Bonus Eventus, whose portrait has been recognized by Babelon as forming the obverse type. A similar head, also identified as that of Bonus Eventus, is to be seen on coins of Q. Cassius Longinus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 330, no. 7). Its treatment in both these instances is different from that found on the coins of L. Scribonius Libo, in which case the name of the divinity is given (see above, p. 419).

Type VI.—Both Mommsen and Babelon recognize in this type a reference to the celebration of the *Ludi Megalesiaci* in honour of Cybele, the *Mater Magna Deorum*, which were under the control of the curule aediles, as notified by the representation of the curule chair on the reverse.

Type VII.—Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has identified the bust on the obverse as that of Vacuna, a Sabine divinity, who combined in her person the attributes of Diana, Ceres, Venus, Victory, and Minerva. The reverse type of the eagle may be connected with the games sacred to Jupiter, the exhibition of which was also one of the duties of the curule aediles.

The mint-marks used by Plaetorius consist of symbols which occur on the obverse or on the reverse of all the types except the last one.

It only remains to mention that the title of "curule aedile" occurs solely in connection with the last two Types, and to draw attention to the difference between the fabric of the denarii of these Types and of those of the other five Types. The workmanship of the former is so very inferior in comparison to that of the latter, that, if we are to attribute all the coins struck by M. Plaetorius to one year, it is evident that the dies must have been executed in separate *officinae*, at which different sets of workmen were employed. A similar variation in fabric has already been noticed in the issue of C. Hosidius Geta (see above, p. 421). The fabric of the denarii of Types I.-V. resembles more that of the coins of other issues of the time.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. *With symbol on obverse*	
3525	61·3	Æ ·75	Female bust (Fortuna?) r., draped, hair rolled back and collected into a knot behind, and sometimes decorated with pearls; of which a bunch is shown above her ear[1]; behind, symbol, fillet.	M·PLAETORI CEST·S·C around Half-length figure of Sors, draped, facing, and holding with both hands before her a scroll or tablet inscribed SORS; her dress is fastened on each shoulder with a brooch.
3526	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 23.]**
3527	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lituus.	Similar.
3528	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar. **[Pl. xliv. 24.]**
3529	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar.
3530	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar. (Nott)
3531	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar.
3532	55·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, uncertain.	Similar.
			Type III. *With symbol on obverse*	
3533	58·6	Æ ·7	Female bust (Ceres?) r., draped, wearing circular earring and necklace; hair in a bag or net, and ornamented with poppy heads; above forehead and below the bag, close curls; tresses drawn from the ears to the back; behind, symbol, basket (*calathus*).	M·PLAETORI CEST·EX·S·C divided by Jug with handle (*prochous*) and lighted torch.[2] **[Pl. xlv. 1.]** (Nott)

[1] Except for the absence of the laurel-wreath this head in style and treatment is very similar to that of Apollo on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see below, p. 442, no. 3606).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 38) mentions that a denarius of this type is without the legend SORS on the scroll; and Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 114) states that Greek letters as well as symbols occur behind the head on the obverse, but we have not met with any coins of this issue with letters as mint-marks.

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 39) describes hybrids consisting of the obverse of this type and of the reverses of denarii of L. Plaetorius (see above, p. 404), of L. Scribonius Libo (see above, p. 420, no. 3383), and of L. Mussidius Longus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 31, no. 58), and others with the reverse of this type and with the obverse of the denarius of L. Plaetorius, or with the head of Augustus to right.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3534	60·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bird.	Similar. (Nott)
3535	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, branch of laurel.	Similar. (Nott)
3536	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crane.	Similar.
3537	54·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, cup with two handles.	Similar. (Nott)
3538	64·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, dagger.	Similar.
3539	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.
3540	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, quiver with strap.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3541	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ΓLAETOR CEST·EX·S·C[1] (Nott)
3542	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shield.	Similar. [Pl. xlv. 2.] (de Salis Coll.)
			Type IV.	
3543	63·0	Æ ·75	Female bust (Ceres?), r., draped and adorned, similar to no. 3533.	CEST·S·C M·ΓLAETORI divided by Caduceus, winged. [Pl. xlv. 3.]
			Type IV. var. *With symbol on obverse*	
3544	62·9	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, symbol, amphora.	Similar; moneyer's name, M·ΓLAETORI CEST·EX·S·C
3545	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bee.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3546	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, dagger.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3547	58·9	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (vol. ii., p. 314, no. 7) figures another variety of this type with the moneyer's name transposed as on no. 3543.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse.	Reverse
3548	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, jug with handle (*prochous*).	Similar.
3549	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3550	61·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, shield.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 4.]**
3551	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, simpulum.	Similar.
3552	54·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, staff (?).	Similar.
3553	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vase with strap (for oil).	Similar.

Type V.

With symbol on obverse

3554	61·0	Æ ·7	Young male head (Bonus Eventus) r., with long flowing hair; behind, symbol, arrow.	M·ΓLAETORI CEST·EX·S·C divided by Caduceus, winged; similar to no. 3543. (Cracherode Coll.)
3555	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar.
3556	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, butterfly.	Similar.
3557	57·3	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, candelabrum.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 5.]**
3558	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, club.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3559	49·0	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Similar; symbol, crook of shepherd.	Similar.
3560	50·8	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, earring or torque.	Similar.
3561	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, falx.	Similar.
3562	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, flail.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 6.]**

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3563	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, flower.	Similar.
3564	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar.
3565	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, hook or grappling iron.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3566	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, ladder.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3567	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, plane.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 7.]**
3568	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, purse (?).	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 8.]**
3569	65·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, spear-head.	Similar.
3570	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar.
3571	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, volumen or scroll.	Similar.
3572	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3573	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same symbol.	Similar.

Type VI.

With symbol on reverse

3574	59·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Cybele r., draped, and wearing turreted crown and earring; hair long and straggling; behind her shoulders, fore-part of lion; under chin, globe; behind bust, CESTIANVS; bead and reel border.	M · PLAETORIVS · AED · CVR · EX · S · C around Curule chair, on l. of which, symbol, aplustre; bead and reel border.
3575	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, barley-corn. (de Salis Coll.)
3576	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, branch of laurel.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3577	61·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, butterfly. **[Pl. xlv. 9.]**
3578	53·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, chisel.
3579	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, dolphin. (Blacas Coll.)
3580	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, fish. (Blacas Coll.)
3581	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, hammer.
3582	56·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same symbol.
3583	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, horn for drinking. (Blacas Coll.)
3584	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, palm-branch. **[Pl. xlv. 10.]**
3585	58·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, prow-head.
3586	63·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, rudder. (Blacas Coll.)
3587	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, sceptre with fillet. (Blacas Coll.)
3588	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, scorpion.
3589	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, serpent, erect.
3590	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.
3591	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, star.
3592	57·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; symbol, stilus. **[Pl. xlv. 11.]**
3593	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; symbol, tessera with handle. (Blacas Coll.)
3594	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, vine-leaf.
3595	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; symbol, wing. (Cracherode Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VII.	
3596	63·3	Æ ·8	Female bust, Vacuna, r., draped, winged, and hair in ringlets; wearing crested helmet encircled with wreath of laurel, corn, poppy, and lotus; at her shoulders, quiver and bow; under chin, cornucopiae; behind bust, CESTIANVS; before, S·C (*Senatus consulto*); bead and reel border.	M·PLAETORIVS M·F· AED·CVR around Eagle standing front on thunderbolt; head to l.; bead and reel border. (Cracherode Coll.)
3597	61·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3598	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlv. 12.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3599	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3600	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3601	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 67; A.U.C. 687[1]

Q. POMPONI. MVSA

(QUINTUS POMPONIUS MUSA[2])

Denarius

Type I.

3602	61·3	Æ ·7	Q·POMPONI MVSA around Head of Apollo r., diademed; hair in ringlets.	HERCVLES MVSARVM divided by Hercules wearing lion's skin, standing r., and playing lyre; at his feet, club.

[1] The only coinage attributed to B.C. 67 is that of the ordinary moneyer, Q. Pomponius Musa. It consists of ten different types, representing Hercules and the Muses, so that in all probability it was of considerable extent. In fabric the coins of this issue are very similar to those of Types I.-V. of M. Plaetorius Cestianus, the curule aedile of the previous year. The workmanship is excellent, and the dies must have been executed by skilful engravers.

[2] Quintus Pomponius Musa is only known from his coins, the cognomen Musa not being met with in ancient writers in connection with the Pomponia gens before imperial times.

The representations of Hercules Musagetes and of the nine Muses are no doubt intended to refer to the cognomen of the moneyer. It is possible that we have in these representations a

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3603	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3604	58·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.)
3605	43·9	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar; MVSA for MVSA (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type II.	
3606	63·5	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair rolled back, and in loose locks over the forehead; before ear, ornament in shape of flower; behind, lyre-key.	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Calliope, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing r., and playing lyre, which rests on pedestal.
3607	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3608	63·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, MVSA Q · POMPONI (de Salis Coll.)
3609	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlv. 14.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

reproduction in detail of the statues of Hercules and of the nine Muses, which M. Fulvius Nobilior placed in the temple erected by him in the Circus Flaminius to Hercules and the Muses during his censorship in B.C. 179. He is said to have adorned the temple with paintings and statues, which he had brought from Greece on his conquest of Aetolia in B.C. 189. To Hercules as chief of the choir is assigned a special obverse type for his coins, showing Apollo diademed, and with his hair arranged in ringlets, as on the coinages of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (see above, p. 251) and of C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (see below, p. 450); approaching, however, more closely to the latter in style, but with the head not in so high relief. The head of Apollo on the other types, i.e., with representations of the Muses, is of a different form. It is laureate, and the hair is rolled back, and there is an ornament near the ear, similar to that on the head of Fortuna of Type II. of the coins of M. Plaetorius Cestianus (see above, p. 436), to which in other respects, i.e., fabric and style, those of Pomponius resemble. Hercules, as leader of the choir, is represented playing on his lyre, and the nine Muses are shown with their various attributes:—Calliope, the Muse of Epic Poetry, who had the sweetest voice, sings and accompanies herself on her lyre; Clio, the Muse of History, reads an open scroll; Erato, the Muse of Erotic Poetry, plays the lyre; Euterpe, the Muse of Lyric Poetry, holds two pipes (*tibiae*); Melpomene, the Muse of Tragedy, holds a club and a mask; Polymnia, the Muse of Rhetoric, laureate, stands in a pensive mood; Terpsichore, the Muse of Dancing, holds the plectrum and the lyre, which she is said to have invented; Thalia, the Muse of Comedy, holds a mask, and sometimes also a pedum or shepherd's crook; and Urania, the Muse of Astronomy, touches a celestial globe with her wand (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 360, 361). These figures of the nine Muses are of extreme interest for comparison with the numerous statues preserved from ancient times.

In the inscription MVSA we meet with the sign or accent, *apex*, denoting that the vowel is long. It takes the forms V́, V́, or V́, which Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 171) would identify with the accent in the Greek word Μοῦσα. It is found in a variety of forms on inscriptions just after Sulla to the second half of the third century.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
3610	65·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, volumen tied with cord.	Q·POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Clio, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing l., resting l. elbow on pedestal, and holding open scroll in r. hand. **[Pl. xlv. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3611	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type IV.	
3612	62·1	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, flower on stalk.	MVSA Q·POMPONI divided by The Muse, Erato, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing towards r., head facing, and holding lyre in l. hand, and with r. striking it with plectrum. **[Pl. xlv. 16.]** (Bank Coll.)
			Type V.	
3613	61·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, two pipes (*tibiae*) crossed.	MVSA Q·POMPONI divided by The Muse, Euterpe, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing r., supporting her head with l. hand, her elbow resting on pedestal, and holding two pipes (*tibiae*) in r. hand. **[Pl. xlv. 17.]**
3614	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; MVSA (Cracherode Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VI.[1]	
3615	58·3	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, sceptre.	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Melpomene, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing front, head turned to r.; she rests r. hand on club, and holds mask in outstretched l. **[Pl. xlv. 18.]**
3616	55·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VII.	
3617	58·8	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, wreath with fillet.	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Polymnia, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing facing, her head bound with wreath. **[Pl. xlv. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3618	63·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, MVSA Q · POMPONI
			Type VIII.	
3619	63·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, tortoise.	Q · POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Terpsichore, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing towards r., holding lyre in l. hand, and plectrum in r. **[Pl. xlv. 20.]**
3620	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head, flower on stalk.[2]	Similar.

[1] The reverse of this denarius forms a hybrid with the obverse of that of Q. Pomponius Rufus (see above, p. 407; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 42).

[2] The obverse die of Type IV. has been used in this case and in that of no. 3622.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3621	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; behind head, tortoise.	Similar; moneyer's name, MVSA Q·POMPONI
3622	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar; behind head, flower on stalk.	Similar. [Pl. xlv. 21.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3623	30·9	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head, lyre-key.[1]	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type IX.	
3624	64·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, &c.; similar to no. 3606; behind, sandal (*calceus*).	Q·POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Thalia, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing l., resting l. elbow on pedestal,[2] and holding mask in outstretched r. hand. [Pl. xlv. 22.]
3625	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA
3626	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA (Cracherode Coll.)
3627	51·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
			Type X.	
3628	63·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate, similar to no. 3606; behind, star.[3]	Q·POMPONI MVSA divided by The Muse, Urania, in long flowing tunic and peplum, standing towards l., and touching, with wand in her r. hand, globe resting on tripod. (Cracherode Coll.)
3629	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA for MVSA [Pl. xlv. 23.]

[1] This coin has been plated; the obverse is that of Type II.

[2] On a variety Thalia is represented with a pedum or shepherd's crook in her l. hand (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 365, no. 21).

[3] The star varies in having six to nine points.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3630	60·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; MVSA for MVSA
3631	59·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3632	54·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 66; A.U.C. 688[1]

M . PISO M . F . FRVGI

(MARCUS CALPURNIUS PISO MARCI FILIUS FRUGI[2])

Denarius

Type I.

3633	61·3	Æ ·8	Terminal bust of Mercury r., draped, head bound with winged diadem; before, cup with two handles (*calix*); behind, wreath with fillet.	M . PISO . M . F above FRVGI Patera, against which rests sacrificial knife (*secespita*) in sheath; the whole within laurel-wreath. (Blacas Coll.)
3634	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar; behind head and above wreath, star.	Similar; knife and sheath, smaller. **[Pl. xlv. 24.]**
3635	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The only coins attributed to this year are those which bear the name of M. Piso M. f. Frugi. This attribution is not based on any historical evidence, but only on similarity of fabric and on the occurrence of the same symbols, the wreath with fillet and the two-handled cup, of precisely the same forms as on the following coins of M. Lepidus. These analogies are sufficient to show that the two issues were almost, if not quite, contemporary.

Specimens of this coinage were present in the San Gregorio di Sassola hoard, but were not met with in those of Compito, Cadriano and San Cesario.

[2] Of this moneyer nothing certain appears to be known beyond his association with the mint. Babelon (vol. i., p. 298) places this issue at *circ.* B.C. 69, and suggests that the moneyer was the consul of B.C. 61, whose name was M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus; but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 523) does not agree with this identification, as he thinks that these coins could not have been struck before B.C. 49 on account of their absence from the Cadriano hoard. M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus belonged originally to the Calpurnia gens, but changed his name from M. Calpurnius M. f. Piso Frugi on his adoption by M. Pupius. The attribution of these coins to *circ.* B.C. 66 renders it possible to identify the moneyer, not with the consul of B.C. 61, but with his son, who was praetor B.C. 44, and who was praised by Cicero for his opposition to Antony.

No very satisfactory explanation of the types of these coins has been given, and it appears quite to have escaped the notice of Mommsen and Babelon that the head on the obverse of the coins of Type I. does not wear a simple diadem, but one ornamented with a wing. This

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3636	62·8	Æ ·75	Full length terminal figure, Terminus, facing, draped; on r., cup with two handles (*calix*); on l., wreath with fillet.	Similar.
3637	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 65; A.U.C. 689[1]

M. LEPIDVS

(MARCUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS)

Denarius

Type I.

3638	60·8	Æ ·75	Female head (Roma?) r., wearing diadem and earring of single drop; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck.	M·LEPIDVS (in exergue). Equestrian statue r. of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus bearing trophy; a bulla depends from his neck.
3639	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 2.]** (de Salis Coll.)

would identify the bust with Hermes or Mercury in his capacity of guardian of the streets, whilst the obverse of Type II. shows a figure of Terminus, the guardian of boundaries and frontiers. The two-handled cup, the wreath, the patera, and the knife are all objects connected with the worship of Terminus as celebrated at the feasts called *Terminalia*, when neighbours met, garlands were placed on his statues, a lamb or a sucking-pig was slain, and *liba* were offered. These fêtes are described by Ovid—

Te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant;
Binaque serta tibi, binaque liba ferunt.

* * * *

Spargitur et caeso communis Terminus agno;
Nec queritur, lactans cum sibi porca datur.

Fast. ii. 643 f.

Though not stated on the coins it is possible that when he struck this money M. Piso Frugi was one of the curule aediles, in which capacity he would have charge of the streets and boundaries of Rome, and also of the celebration of the *Terminalia*. In that case the issue would have been a special one.

[1] To this year Count de Salis has only attributed the coins bearing the moneyer's name, M. Lepidus. In fabric and excellence of workmanship they approach nearest to the coinages

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*	
3640	58·0	Æ ·75	Female head (Roma?) r., laureate, and wearing diadem; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck; before, simpulum; behind, wreath with fillet.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3641	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar; before head, instead of simpulum, cup with two handles (*calix*).	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 4.]** (Nott)

of Q. Pomponius Musa (see p. 441) and of M. Piso M. f. Frugi (see p. 446), and the resemblance in form of the symbols, the wreath with fillet and the two-handled cup, on the coins of the latter and on those of M. Lepidus is so striking that it is evident that the two issues could only have been separated by a short interval.

This moneyer is usually identified with the triumvir Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, the colleague of Antony and Octavius. He was the younger son of M. Aemilius Lepidus, who was praetor in Sicily B.C. 81, and consul B.C. 78; his elder brother being L. Aemilius Paullus, one of whose early public acts was the accusation of Catiline in B.C. 63. The triumvir is first mentioned in B.C. 52, when the Senate appointed him interrex after the death of Clodius, for the purpose of holding the comitia, so that even at that time he must have passed the period of youth. His principal dates are: praetor B.C. 49; magister equitum B.C. 46, 45, and 44; consul with Julius Caesar B.C. 46; pontifex maximus in succession to Julius Caesar B.C. 44; and triumvir with Antony and Octavius B.C. 43, when he received Spain and Narbonese Gaul as his province (see COINAGE OF GAUL, B.C. 43—42). On the re-division of the provinces in B.C. 42, Lepidus received Africa, but he did not proceed there till B.C. 40 (see COINAGE OF AFRICA, B.C. 40—36). In B.C. 36 Octavius deprived Lepidus of his triumvirate, and he retired to Circeii under strict surveillance, where he died at an advanced age in B.C. 13.

The types of the coins of M. Lepidus struck *circ.* B.C. 65 refer to events connected with the histories of two of his ancestors who bore the same name as himself. The reverses of Types I. and I. var. *a* and *b* record the early deeds of M. Aemilius Lepidus, consul B.C. 187, who is said to have served in the army when still a youth, and at the age of fifteen to have killed an enemy and saved the life of a citizen. Valerius Maximus (III., i. 1) thus describes the circumstance:—*Aemilius Lepidus puer etiam tum progressus in aciem hostem interemit, civem servavit; cujus tam memorabilis operis index est in Capitolio statua bullata et incincta pretexta senatus consulto posita.* The equestrian figure on the coins may be the statue referred to by Valerius Maximus. The head on the obverse may be intended for that of Roma, as a similar portrait with the legend ROMA occurs on coins of an earlier member of the Aemilia gens, Manius Aemilius Lepidus, which are classed to ITALY, *circ.* B.C. 91 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 118, no. 7). The wreath, the simpulum, and the two-handled cup recall the duties of M. Aemilius Lepidus as pontifex maximus. The reverse of Type II. relates to the same ancestor of the moneyer, who was one of the three ambassadors sent by the Romans in B.C. 201 to the Egyptian court to administer the affairs of the kingdom for the infant sovereign, Ptolemy V. Though Lepidus was the youngest of the ambassadors, he seems to have enjoyed the most power and influence, and accordingly, ancient writers speak of him alone as the *tutor* of the Egyptian king. It was not till twenty years later, B.C. 180, that he was elected pontifex maximus. The head of Alexandria on the obverse in connection with the reverse type needs no explanation, and it is only necessary to draw attention to the duplication of the consonant, XS for X, in the legend ALEXSANDREA, which occurs on some specimens. Similar forms of orthography have been met with in the names of C. Egnatius Maxsumus (see above, p. 399) and of L. Axsius Naso (see above, p. 409). Type III. records the restoration of the *Basilica Aemilia* by the father of the moneyer, M. Aemilius Lepidus, during his consulship B.C. 78. In restoring this temple, which appears to have received its name at this time, Lepidus further embellished it by adding shields or portraits of his ancestors as shown in the view of it on the coins. This circumstance is mentioned by Pliny (*Hist. nat.*, XXXV., 3, 13):—*M. Aemilius collega in consulatu Quintii Lutatii, non in basilica modo Aemilia, verum et domi suæ* [*clipeos*] *posuit* (Babelon, vol. i., pp. 126, 127). The obverse shows the head of the vestal virgin Aemilia, who, on one occasion, when the sacred fire was extinguished, prayed to the goddess Vesta for her assistance, and miraculously rekindled it by throwing one of her most beautiful garments upon the extinct embers (Val. Max., I., i. 7).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *b*	
3642	63·5	Æ ·7	Female head (Roma?) r., wearing diadem and earring of single drop; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck; similar to no. 3638.	M · LEPIDVS · AN · XV · PR · H · O · C · S (*Annorum quindecem progressus hostem occidit, civem servavit*) around Equestrian statue r., bearing trophy, and wearing bulla, &c., similar to no. 3638. **[Pl. xlvi. 5.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3643	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar; the head is also laureate.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 6.]**
3644	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, palm-branch.[1]	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 7.]**
3645	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3646	55·2	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, wreath; before, simpulum.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 8.]** (Nott)
3647	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar; before head, cup with two handles (*calix*).	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II.	
3648	61·5	Æ ·7	Head of Alexandria r., turreted, wearing earring of single drop and necklace; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down the neck; below, ALEXANDREA	M · LEPIDVS — TVTOR · REG · S · C · PONT · MAX (*Tutor regis, senatus consulto, pontifex maximus*) around Togate figure, Marcus Lepidus, standing towards l., and placing wreath on head of youth, Ptolemy V., standing front in Greek dress, and holding sceptre in r. hand. **[Pl. xlvi. 9.]** (Nott)
3649	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar; legend reading ALEXSANDREA	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 10.]**

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 18) mentions a hybrid in the National Museum at Budapest, consisting of this obverse type, and of the reverse of the denarius of Q. Cassius (see below, p. 482, no. 3871).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
3650	57·7	Æ ·75	Head of the vestal virgin, Aemilia, r., laureate and veiled.	M LEPIDVS — AIMILIA REF S · C (*Aimilia refecta, senatus consulto*) around Lateral view of the Basilica Aemilia with circular shields attached to the columns. **[Pl. xlvi. 11.]** (Nott)
3651	64·2	Æ ·75	Similar; behind head, wreath; before, simpulum.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3652	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlvi. 12.]** (de Salis Coll.)
3653	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Circ. B.C. 64; A.U.C. 690	
			C . PISO L . F . FRVGI	
			(CAIUS CALPURNIUS PISO LUCII FILIUS FRUGI[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3654	63·4	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., in high relief, bound with fillet; hair long and in ringlets; behind, symbol, thyrsus.	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; above, symbol, spear-head. **[Pl. xlvi. 13.]** (Nott)

[1] This type was restored by Trajan.

[2] Caius Calpurnius Piso L. f. Frugi, whose coinage is attributed to *circ.* B.C. 64, was a son of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who was praetor B.C. 74, and also held the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 88 (see above, p. 251). At an early age, in B.C. 67, the younger Piso was betrothed to Tullia, the daughter of Cicero, whom he married four years later, in B.C. 63, and in B.C. 58 he was appointed quaestor. This would give us an approximate date for his appointment as moneyer. During his quaestorship he used every effort to obtain the recall of his father-in-law from banishment, but as he died in the summer of the following year at the early age of thirty he did not live to see the accomplishment of his exertions. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 485), and Babelon (vol. i, p. 299) assigned this coinage to *circ.* B.C. 61.

C. Piso adopted for the types of his coins, which consisted of denarii only, those used by his father, having the head of Apollo on the obverse, and a naked horseman on the reverse, an allusion to the establishment of the *Ludi Apollinares* as an annual festival by his ancestor, L. Calpurnius Piso (see above, p. 251). The laureate head of Apollo, with its thick and closely-falling ringlets, is practically the same in both issues, except that in the later one it is in higher relief, whilst that wearing a diadem is a copy of the head as seen on some of the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa, struck three years previously (see above, p 441, no. 3602). In one instance (see below, p. 468, no. 3815)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3655	53·1	AR ·7	Similar; behind head of Apollo r., with fillet, number and fraction, I : ℒ	Similar; C · PISO L · F · FRV; below horseman, symbol, fish. **[Pl. xlvi. 14.]** (Nott)
3656	53·0	AR ·65	Similar.	Similar.
3657	56·0	AR ·75	Similar; number and fraction, IX :	Similar; above horseman, symbol, spear-head.

Apollo is represented laureate with a bow and quiver attached to his shoulders. As on the coins of the elder Piso the horseman bears a palm-branch, a lighted torch, or a whip; but to these several varieties are added; *e.g.*, the rider being without either of these attributes, sometimes winged, or wearing a conical-shaped cap (*pileus*), or a hat with a broad brim (*causia*). Like his father, C. Piso used a number of signs to mark his dies, consisting of symbols, letters, numbers (Greek and Roman), and fractional signs, i.e. fractions of the *as*. The symbols are of a very varied character, and in the letters may be noticed a revival of the old forms, Λ, Λ̄, or Λ for A. The numbers do not appear to have followed any sequence, but rather to have been chosen haphazard. For 50,000 we have the sign ⊿; for 10,000, ⊿⊿; for 5,000, ⊿; for 50, ⊥ or ⊥; and for 10, ✳, the mark of value of the denarius. The fractions and fractional signs are based upon a division of the unit, *as*, into twelfths, *unciae*; the former being denoted by the sign I; the latter by • or —; and the half *as* or semis by S: thus I = one *as*; S : : • = $\frac{11}{12}$; and S $\frac{1}{2}$. Fractions below the uncia are represented by the forms ℒ or Σ = $\frac{1}{24}$ or semuncia; ⊃ = $\frac{1}{48}$ or sicilicus; ƨ = $\frac{1}{72}$ or sextula; ƨ = $\frac{1}{144}$ or dimidia sextula; and ∃ or ∋ = $\frac{1}{288}$ or scriptulum. All these fractions have special names, and the following table, showing the duodecimal system, is compiled from Prof. James C. Egbert's work on the *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions*, pp. 76, 77.

TABLE.

	As	*Unciae*		*As*	*Unciae*
As	1	12 I	Sexcunx	$\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ℒ• or Σ•
Deunx	$\frac{11}{12}$	11 S : : •	Uncia	$\frac{1}{12}$	1 •, —, O, ∪, or ∾
Dextans	$\frac{5}{6}$	10 S : :	Semuncia	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ ℒ, Σ, or ∈
Dodrans	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 S : •	Binae Sextulae or Duella	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ ƨƨ
Bes	$\frac{2}{3}$	8 S :	Sicilicus	$\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ ⊃
Septunx	$\frac{7}{12}$	7 S •	Sextula	$\frac{1}{72}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ ƨ
Semis	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 S	Dimidia Sextula	$\frac{1}{144}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ ƨ
Quincunx	$\frac{5}{12}$	5 : : •	Scriptulum	$\frac{1}{288}$	$\frac{1}{24}$ ∋ or ∃
Triens	$\frac{1}{3}$	4 : :	Siliqua	$\frac{1}{1728}$	$\frac{1}{144}$
Quadrans	$\frac{1}{4}$	3 : •			
Sextans	$\frac{1}{6}$	2 :			

There are many combinations of these fractions, sometimes with numerals, as: XI•ℒ, IX :, III : :, I :, I : ℒ, S•ℒ, •ƨ, •∃, &c. The fractions as shown on the coins seem to serve no further purpose than that of mere mint-marks, like symbols, letters, or numbers. From their varied nature and positions they cannot have any reference to the weight, alloy, or current value of the piece. The curious ligature ⊃ which is sometimes found attached to the Greek numeral, as Ꭿ, Ꭾ, Ꭿ, is possibly the sign for the *sicilicus*.

It is difficult to say under what system these marks were selected or used; but to arrive at some classification the mark on the reverse of the coin has been adopted to form the basis of the arrangement; the order being: first, symbols, then letters, then numbers, and lastly, fractional signs. Thus we get: *rev.* symbol, *obv.* symbol; *rev.* symbol, *obv.* letter; *rev.* symbol, *obv.* number; *rev.* symbol, *obv.* fractional sign; or, *rev.* letter, *obv.* symbol; *rev.* letter, *obv.* letter, &c. All these signs may have been repeated in the case of each variation or change of type, but the series in the National Collection is not sufficiently complete to show whether this was actually the case.

There are two important circumstances to be noticed in connection with this issue, viz., that after this time the types of the denarius are no longer in high relief, and the use of mint-marks is practically abandoned. The lessening of the relief was a return to former usage, probably as rendering the coins more convenient for daily use, and less liable to detrition, and possibly because the low relief gave less labour in the actual striking of the coin. When mint-marks are used the extent of the issues can be easily estimated; but when these are abandoned the only criterion is the degree of rarity of the coins themselves.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3658	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, lizard.	Similar to no. 3654; C·ΓISO L F FRVG; below, horseman, letter Λ
3659	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; symbol, snake.	Similar; same letter.
3660	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, ram's head.	Similar; C·ΓISO L·F·FRV; letter Ǝ[1] (Nott)
			With Roman letter on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
3661	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, letter Γ	Similar to no. 3654; C ΓISO L F FRVG; below horseman, letter Ω (Nott)
			With number and fractional sign or fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
3662	64·2	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, I:	Similar to no. 3654; C·ΓISO L F FRV; below horseman, letter Λ (Nott)
3663	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; fraction, S: : •	Similar; letter H (Nott)
3664	61·1	Æ ·7	Similar; fraction, Σ•	Similar; letter I (Nott)
3665	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar; same fraction.	Similar; letter И (Cracherode Coll.)
3666	59·2	Æ ·75	Similar; number and fraction, I: •	Similar; letter O
3667	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3668	55·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3669	60·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number and fraction, III: :	Similar; letter T

[1] This might be the sign for the *scriptulum*.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and number on reverse	
3670	56·7	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, serpent.	Similar to no. 3654; C·ΓISO L·F·FRV; below horseman, number XV
			With number on obverse and sign and number on reverse	
3671	61·7	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number ↓XXI	Similar to no. 3654; C·ΓISO LFFRV; below horseman, sign and number ✱[1]XVI
3672	63·9	AR ·75	Similar; number ◢ (= 50,000).	Similar; same sign and number. [Pl. xlvi. 15.]
3673	60·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and sign and number on reverse	
3674	61·8	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, I∃	Similar to no. 3654; C·ΓISO LFFRV; below horseman, sign and number, ✱ XVI (Nott)
			Type I. var. *a*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3675	62·9	AR ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, lituus.	C ΓISO L F FR below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing hat with brim (*causia*); above, symbol, pedum (?). [Pl. xlvi. 16.]
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3676	60·3	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, letter Γ	Similar to no. 3675; C ΓISO L F FR; above horseman, symbol, pedum (?).

[1] This is the sign of the denarius.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3677	60·0	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number CXXI	Similar to no. 3675; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, symbol, falx. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3678	59·5	AR ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, arrow.	C PISO L F FRV below. Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, arrow-head.
3679	62·7	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3680	59·7	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, key.	Similar; symbol, bird flying upwards (?). (Nott)
3681	59·5	AR ·75	Similar; uncertain symbol, bracket (?) (⅂).	Similar; symbol, falx. [Pl. xlvi. 17.] (Nott)
3682	61·9	AR ·65	Similar; uncertain symbol, bracket (?) (⅃).	Similar; symbol, mace. (Nott)
3683	60·6	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, lyre.	Similar; symbol, simpulum. (Nott)
3684	59·4	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, two-pronged hoe (*bidens*).	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook. (Nott)
3685	55·7	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, ram's head.	Similar; symbol, staff with single hook. (Nott)
3686	64·7	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, falx.	Similar; symbol, trident. (Cracherode Coll.)
3687	59·0	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar; C PISO L F FRVG; below horseman, symbol, anchor. (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3688	61·5	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, serpent.	Similar; symbol, staff with hook. (Nott)
3689	58·5	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar; C · PISO · L · F · FRV; symbol, staff.
3690	60·8	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, dolphin.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; symbol, tweezers (?).
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3691	64·0	AR ·8	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number DXX	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, symbol, club. (Nott)
3692	62·5	AR ·7	Similar; number CXXI	Similar; symbol, lyre-key.
3693	60·4	AR ·7	Similar; number CCX	Similar; symbol, mallet.
3694	57·6	AR ·7	Similar; number ϡ (i.e. Greek numeral ϛ and Ͻ).	Similar; symbol, pedum (?). [Pl. xlvi. 18.]
3695	43·0	AR ·75 (*plated*)	Similar; number CⅠX	Similar; symbol, spike or caltrop.
3696	62·8	AR ·75	Similar; number ↀ (= 50,000).	Similar; symbol, whip with triple thong.
3697	61·7	AR ·7	Similar; number CXⅠV	Similar; symbol, whip with double thong (?). (Nott)
3698	60·3	AR ·7	Similar; number ↁ (= 5,000).	Similar; similar symbol. [Pl. xlvi. 19.] (Nott)
3699	63·5	AR ·7	Similar; number ⅠX	Similar; C·PISO L·F·FRV; below horseman, symbol, pedum (?). (Blacas Coll.)
3700	58·0	AR ·75	Similar; number CVI	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; symbol, torch. (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3701	61·5	*R* ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, III : :	Similar to no. 3678; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; below horseman, symbol, anchor.
3702	59·6	*R* ·7	Similar; number and fraction, I∃	Similar; C·PISO L·F FRV; symbol, leaf (?). (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3703	59·4	*R* ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, bulla (?).	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, letter Λ
3704	58·1	*R* ·75	Similar; symbol, helmet surmounted by star.	Similar; same letter.
3705	61·5	*R* ·75	Similar; symbol, double falx (?).	Similar; letter H
3706	62·7	*R* ·75	Similar; symbol, mallet.	Similar; letter Q (Blacas Coll.)
3707	57·0	*R* ·65	Similar.	Similar.
3708	56·3	*R* ·7	Similar; symbol, ladder.	Similar; letter S (Nott)
3709	58·0	*R* ·7	Similar; symbol, staff with double hook.	Similar; letter V (de Salis Coll.)
3710	60·6	*R* ·75	Similar; symbol, star.	Similar; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; below horseman, letter Ɔ (Nott)
3711	58·7	*R* ·7	Similar; symbol, leaf.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; letter ∃
3712	57·2	*R* ·7	Similar; symbol, tortoise.	Similar; same letter. (Nott)
3713	58·0	*R* ·75	Similar; symbol, human ear.	Similar; letter H
3714	61·7	*R* ·7	Similar; symbol, whip.	Similar; letter O (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse and letter on reverse	
3715	59·3	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number CXLV	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, letter Λ
3716	57·3	AR ·7	Similar; number ↀ (= 10,000).	Similar; C PISO L F FRVG; letter Λ
3717	63·0	AR ·75	Similar; number ↂB (i.e. Greek numeral B and Ↄ).	Similar; letter J
3718	61·4	AR ·75	Similar; number ↀↀ (= 50,000).	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, letter Λ (Nott)
			With fractional sign or number and fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
3719	59·4	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, XIIS	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, letter J
3720	60·0	AR ·7	Similar; fraction, Ɜ	Similar; letter O (de Salis Coll.)
3721	62·2	AR ·65	Similar; number and fraction, I ⁝ Ɔ	Similar; letter T **[Pl. xlvi. 20.]**
3722	62·8	AR ·7	Similar; fraction, •Ɜ	Similar; letter X (Blacas Coll.)
			With number on obverse	
3723	60·5	AR ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number ↓XXI	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FR; no mint-mark.
			With symbol on obverse and number or sign on reverse	
3724	52·5	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, strigil and oil-jar suspended to hooks.	Similar to no. 3678; C PISO L F FR; above horseman, number IΛ (=VI) (Blacas Coll.)
3725	62·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, scales.	Similar; C·PISO·L·F·FRV; below horseman, number or sign, ✱

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
3726	60·4	AR ·8	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, IƎ̄	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FRV; above horseman, number IΛ (=VI) (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3727	62·4	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, caduceus.	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, ƨ
			With number on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3728	58·3	AR ·8	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number XVI	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FR[V]; below horseman, fraction, ∸
3729	58·7	AR ·75	Similar; number ꟼ (i.e. Greek numeral H and Ɔ)	Similar; above horseman, fraction, • [Pl. xlvi. 21.] (Nott)
			With fractional sign on obverse and reverse	
3730	62·5	AR ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, fraction, S⁚⁚	Similar to no. 3678; C ΓISO L F FRVG; below horseman, fraction, ••
3731	56·2	AR ·7	Similar; fraction, ƨ	Similar; C ΓISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, •; below, ••
3732	60·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type I. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3733	60·8	AR ·75	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, stand surmounted by ring.	C ΓISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing conical shaped cap, and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, trumpet (*carnyx*). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3734	58·5	AR ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number XXIX	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, symbol, lituus.
			With Greek number on obverse and letter on reverse	
3735	61·6	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number Α (i.e. Greek numeral Α and Ↄ)	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO L F FRVG; below horseman, letter ⅂ (L) [Pl. xlvi. 22.] (de Salis Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and number and fractional sign on reverse	
3736	65·2	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, key.	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, number and fraction, I•I (Nott)
3737	59·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			With fractional sign on obverse and reverse	
3738	59·0	AR ·65	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, fraction, ∾ (=∾ and Ↄ)	Similar to no. 3733; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, — (Nott)
3739	62·2	AR ·75	Similar; fraction, Ǝ	Similar; fraction, ᴗ (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *d*	
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3740	60·8	AR ·75	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, number CC⊥	C · PISO · L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; above, symbol, lituus. [Pl. xlvi. 23.] (Nott)
3741	61·4	AR ·75	Similar; number DXX	Similar; same symbol. (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3742	54·4	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, IS	Similar to no. 3740; C PISO L F FRVG; above horseman, symbol, uncertain.
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3743	62·5	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, symbol, club.	Similar to no. 3740; C PISO L F FRVG; below horseman, letter F (Nott)
3744	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, mallet (?).	Similar; letter P
3745	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, chisel.	Similar; C PISO · L · F · FRVG; letter S (Nott)
3746	60·0	Æ ·65	Similar; symbol, wing.	Similar; same letter.
3747	59·1	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *e*	
			With symbol on obverse	
3748	58·1	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, wing.	C·PISO L·F FRVGI below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing hat with brim (*causia*), and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; no mint-mark. **[Pl. xlvi. 24.]** (Nott)
			Type I. var. *f*	
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3749	54·6	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, wreath; before head, countermark, L	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and holding whip in l. hand; below, letter H **[Pl. xlvii. 1.]**

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3750	49·0	Æ ·7 (*plated*)	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, key.	C PISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping l., and bearing lighted torch in r. hand; above, symbol, lizard.
3751	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, wreath.	Similar; below horseman, symbol, rudder. (Nott)
			With letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3752	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, letter Λ	Similar to no. 3750; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; above horseman, symbol, arrow.
3753	61·8	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			With number and fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3754	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number and fraction, XI•Ↄ	Similar to no. 3750; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, symbol, rudder. **[Pl. xlvii. 2.]** (Nott)
			Type II. var. *a*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3755	50·7	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r. with fillet; similar to no. 3654; behind, symbol, fibula (?).	C PISO·L F FRVGI below Naked winged horseman galloping l., and holding whip in r. hand;[1] above, symbol, bird flying. (Nott)
			With Greek number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3756	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3654; behind head of Apollo r. with fillet, number ϛ (i.e. Greek numeral Ϛ and ↄ)	Similar to no. 3755; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, symbol, lighted torch. (Blacas Coll.)
3757	57·8	Æ ·7	Similar; number ϑ (i.e. Greek numeral Θ and ↄ)	Similar; same symbol. **[Pl. xlvii. 3.]**

[1] The whip has sometimes a double thong.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3758	55·5	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l. in high relief, bound with fillet; hair long and in ringlets; behind, symbol, caduceus.	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; above, symbol, arrow-head.
			With symbol on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
3759	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, symbol, crescent (?).	Similar to no. 3758; C PISO L · F · FRV; below horseman, letter Ι (Nott)
3760	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, bucranium.	Similar; letter Σ[1] (Nott)
			With fractional sign or number and fractional sign on obverse and number on reverse	
3761	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, fraction, S•Ɬ	Similar to no. 3758; C PISO L F FRV; below horseman, number V **[Pl. xlvii. 4.]** (Nott)
3762	55·7	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction, •Ɬ	Similar; number VI
3763	63·4	Æ ·75	Similar; number and fraction, Ι•Ɬ	Similar; number XV (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3764	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, symbol, bell.	Similar to no. 3758; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, Ɛ (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This may be a fractional sign (*semuncia*), in which case the sign on the previous coin would be that of the *as*, and not a letter.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *a*	
			With fractional sign on obverse and letter on reverse	
3765	64·6	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, fraction, S:•	C PISO · L · F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; below, letter H
3766	59·6	Æ ·75	Similar, fraction, S:	Similar; same letter.
3767	58·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlvii. 5.]
			With number or fractional sign on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3768	57·5	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3758; behind head of Apollo l. with fillet, number I	Similar to no. 3765; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, fraction, —
3769	57·5	Æ ·65	Similar; same number.	Similar; above horseman, fraction, ••; below, • (Blacas Coll.)
3770	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; fraction, :	Similar; below horseman, fraction, 2
			Type III. var. *b*	
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3771	57·3	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, symbol, mallet (?).	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; below, letter P [Pl. xlvii. 6.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3772	62·9	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, symbol, arrow-head.	C · PISO L · F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing conical shaped cap, and bearing long palm-branch, tied with fillet, over his shoulder; above, symbol, serpent with crested head (?). [Pl. xlvii. 7.] (Blacas Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III. var. *d*	
			With fractional sign on obverse	
3773	55·5	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l. with fillet; similar to no. 3758; behind, fraction, ∃	C PISO L F FRVG below Naked winged horseman galloping l.; wearing hat with brim (*causia*), and bearing lighted torch in r. hand; no mint-mark.
			Type IV.	
			With Greek letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3774	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r. in high relief, laureate; hair long, and in ringlets; behind, letter Φ	C·PISO·L·F·FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and wearing conical shaped cap; above, symbol, sword with curved blade. **[Pl. xlvii. 8.]** (Nott)
			Type IV. var. *a*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3775	59·2	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, eagle.	C·PISO·L·F·FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r, and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, whip with triple thong. (Nott)
			With number or sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3776	62·0	Æ ·65	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., number or sign, ✱	Similar to no. 3775; C PIS· (*sic*) L·F·FRVGI; above horseman, symbol, club.
3777	59·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			With fractional sign on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3778	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., fraction, •ƨ	Similar to no. 3775; C·PISO L·F FRV; above horseman, symbol, trumpet (?). (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			With symbol on obverse and Greek letter on reverse	
3779	61·3	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, olive-branch.	Similar to no. 3775; C·ΠISO·L·F·FRVG; above horseman, letter M **[Pl. xlvii. 9.]** (Nott)
3780	57·7	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, lizard.	Similar; C·ΠISO·L·F·FRVGI; letter Ξ (Nott)
3781	57·2	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, fly.	Similar; C ΠISO L F FRVG; letter Π (Nott)
3782	56·7	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, tablet inscribed, V	Similar; same letter. (Nott)
3783	62·4	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, palm-branch.	Similar; letter X
			With Roman or Greek letter on obverse and reverse	
3784	60·2	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., letter R	Similar to no. 3775; C·ΠISO L F FRVG; above horseman, letter Γ (Blacas Coll.)
3785	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar; letter Π	Similar; letter Δ **[Pl. xlvii. 10.]**
			With symbol on obverse and sign on reverse	
3786	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, camel (?).	Similar to no. 3775; C ΠISO L F FRVG; above horseman, sign ✱ (Blacas Coll.)
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3787	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, caduceus.	Similar to no. 3775; C·ΠISO L·F FRVG; above horseman, fraction S• (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var. *b*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3788	60·6	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, fibula.	C · PISO · L F FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r.; wearing conical shaped cap, and bearing long palm-branch over his shoulder; above, symbol, fish. (Blacas Coll.)
3789	59·1	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, scorpion.	Similar; same symbol. [Pl. xlvii. 11.] (Nott)
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3790	59·5	Æ ·75	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., number I	Similar to no. 3788; C · PISO L · F · FRVGI; above horseman, symbol, staff with double hook. (Nott)
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3791	56·0	Æ ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, scorpion with butterfly in its claws.	Similar to no. 3788; C PISO L F FRV; above horseman, letter T (Nott)
			Type IV. var. *c*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3792	62·0	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, oak-branch.	C PISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping r., and holding whip[1] in r. hand; above, symbol, basket with strap.
3793	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, apex.	Similar; C PISO L F FRVG; symbol, grasshopper.
3794	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; symbol, crane.	Similar; symbol, lituus.
3795	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; symbol, anchor.	Similar; symbol, lizard.

[1] The whip has sometimes a double thong.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3796	62·5	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, olive-branch.	Similar; same symbol. [Pl. xlvii. 12.]
3797	55·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, arrow.	Similar; symbol, spear.
3798	61·1	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, lituus.	Similar; symbol, staff with hook. (Nott)
3799	61·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, camel.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; symbol, strigil.
3800	59·3	AR ·75	Similar; symbol, cornucopiae with fillet.	Similar; same symbol. (Nott)
3801	62·1	AR ·8	Similar; symbol, wheel.	Similar; C · PISO · L · F FRVG; symbol, torque. (Nott)
			With Greek letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3802	61·5	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., letter Π	Similar to no. 3792; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; above horseman, symbol, lituus. (Nott)
3803	60·3	AR ·75	Similar; letter Θ	Similar; symbol, lizard.
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3804	61·9	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, lizard.	Similar to no. 3792; C·PISO·L·F·FRVG; above horseman, letter A (Nott)
3805	62·0	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, thunderbolt.	Similar; same letter.
3806	61·6	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, tongs.	Similar; C PISO L F FRV; letter Λ (Nott)
3807	60·5	AR ·7	Similar; symbol, headdress of Isis.	Similar; C · PISO L · F · FRVGI; letter I
			With symbol on obverse and fractional sign on reverse	
3808	59·3	AR ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, butterfly.	Similar to no. 3792; C·PISO L·F·FRVG; above horseman, fraction, 2 (Blacas Coll.)

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3809	50·3	*AR* ·8	Similar; symbol, caduceus encircled by serpent.	Similar; same fraction. (Nott)
3810	61·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; symbol, human foot.	Similar; fraction, S (Nott)
			Type IV. var. *d*	
			With number on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3811	58·6	*AR* ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, number I	C · PISO · L F · FRVG below Naked horseman galloping r., and holding lighted torch in l. hand; above, symbol, star. **[Pl. xlvii. 13.]**
			Type IV. var. *e*	
			With symbol on obverse and reverse	
3812	59·8	*AR* ·7	Head of Apollo r., laureate; similar to no. 3774; behind, symbol, butterfly.	C · PISO L · F · FRVG below Naked winged horseman galloping r.; above, symbol, scorpion. **[Pl. xlvii. 14.]** (Nott)
			With Greek letter on obverse and symbol on reverse	
3813	57·5	*AR* ·7	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., letter Y	Similar to no. 3812; C PISO L F FRVG; above horseman, symbol, scorpion.
			With symbol on obverse and letter on reverse	
3814	62·2	*AR* ·8	Similar to no. 3774; behind laureate head of Apollo r., symbol, olive-branch.	Similar to no. 3812; C PISO L F FRVG; above horseman, letter F
			Type V.	
			With symbol on reverse	
3815	48·6	*AR* ·7 (*plated*)	Bust of Apollo l., laureate and draped; hair long, and in ringlets; behind, shoulders, bow and quiver.	C PISO L F FRV below Naked horseman galloping l., and holding lighted torch in r. hand; below, symbol, rudder. **[Pl. xlvii. 15.]** (Nott)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 63; A.U.C. 691[1]	
			C. SERFIL. C. F	
			(CAIUS SERVEILIUS CAII FILIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3816	61·5	AR ·75	Head of Flora r., bound with wreath of flowers, wearing necklace of pendants, and earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; string of pearls at back of head; before, FLORA · PRIMVS (*Floralia primus* [*fecit*]); behind, lituus.	C · SERFIL C · F in exergue and field. Two warriors armed with shields, standing facing each other; in their r. hands they hold their swords, the hilts of which are touching; the boss of the shield of the warrior on the r. is ornamented with a star of *five* points.[3] **[Pl. xlvii. 16.]**

[1] The issues struck by C. Serveilius C. f. and M. Nonius Sufenas, and classed to this year, appear to be both of a somewhat special nature. The types of the coins of the former relate to the *Floralia* or *Ludi Florales*; those of the latter to the *Ludi Victoriae*. The presence of the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*) on the coins of Sufenas (see below, p. 470) shows that at least that issue was a special one.

From this time to the end of this Period, *circ.* B.C. 50, there is a marked improvement in the style of the coins, which appear to have been struck with much care. The dies were very skilfully and carefully executed, the types are in low relief, and throughout there is a great similarity of work, which alone would be evidence of the contemporaneity of the coins. It is, perhaps, the finest period of art as displayed on coins of the Roman Republic. To the treatment of the female head, a very frequent obverse type, much care in execution was devoted, and though the heads may represent different divinities, there is throughout a similarity of design, e.g. in the arrangement of the hair, in the forms of the necklace and of the diadem, and in the shape of the earring, the last being usually like a cross. Frequently, too, in the case of male heads, attempts were made at portraiture, but as the portraits were not of contemporary men, but of ancestors of the moneyers whose deeds are recorded, they must be considered as traditional only. True portraiture does not begin till B.C. 44, the first portrait being that of Julius Caesar.

[2] Caius Serveilius C. f. appears to be unknown except from his coins, but the augur's staff on the obverse would lead us to suppose that he was a descendant of M. Serveilius Pulex Geminus, the consul of B.C. 202, who was elected augur in B.C. 211, and exercised that office for about forty years; he may also have been a son of C. Serveilius, who held the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 93 (see above, p. 179).

[3] Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 519) explains the obverse type as referring to the institution of the *Floralia* or *Ludi Florales* on the occasion of the dedication of the temple to Flora, in the Circus Maximus, B.C. 240, by the aediles L. and M. Publicius Malleolus. In B.C. 173 the festival was made an annual one, and as it was under the direction of the aediles of the time it is quite possible that, though we are unacquainted with their names, one of them was an ancestor of the moneyer. The warriors on the reverse may represent the Dioscuri, as those divinities are shown on earlier coins of the Servilia gens (see coins of C. Serveilius M. f., Babelon, vol. ii., p. 444), but the type is more probably a reference to the numerous single combats fought by M. Servilius Pulex Geminus (see above, p. 179), the two warriors being shown measuring their swords before a duel. This view is somewhat confirmed by a denarius of this issue in the possession of M. W. Froehner (*Ann. de la Soc. franç. de Num.*, t. xiv., 1890, p. 234), which came from the Riccio collection, and on which the swords of the warriors are represented crossed (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 75).

In general style and treatment the head of Flora on the denarii of C. Serveilius may be compared with those of Diana and Venus on the coins of Faustus Cornelius Sulla and C. Considius Nonianus (see below, pp. 471, 473), and with that of Leuconoë on those of P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see below, p. 477, no. 3845).

The denarii of C. Serveilius were restored by Trajan.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
3817	56·9	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; the shield of the r. hand warrior is ornamented with a star of *six* points.
3818	63·5	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; the shield is ornamented with a large star of *eight* points. (Nott)
3819	58·9	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

SVFENAS

([MARCUS NONIUS] SUFENAS[1])

Denarius

3820	62·2	*AR* ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded, hair long; before, SVFENAS; behind, harpa and conical stone (*baetylus*) and S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	SEX·NONI PR·L·V·P·F (*Sextus Nonius praetor ludos Victoriae primus fecit*) in exergue and field. Roma, bare-headed and draped, seated l. on pile of arms, holding spear in r. hand, and sword in l.; she is crowned by Victory, who stands behind her, and holds palm-branch.[2] **[Pl. xlvii. 17.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] This moneyer was probably Marcus Nonius Sufenas, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 56, and who with his colleagues, C. Cato and Procillius, supported the candidatures of Pompey and Crassus for the consulship. In B.C. 50, Sufenas was appointed propraetor in Asia, and at the outbreak of the Civil war joined Pompey, was appointed one of his generals, and was present at the battle of Pharsalia. The head of Saturn on the obverse, and the letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*), render it not improbable that Sufenas struck these coins during his quaestorship, which may have occurred *circ.* B.C. 63 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 255).

[2] This reverse type is in honour of Sextus Nonius, possibly the father of the moneyer, who, as praetor urbanus, inaugurated in B.C. 81 the *Ludi Victoriae Sullanae* in honour of Sulla's victory at the Colline Gate. The type of Roma crowned by Victory renders the interpretation of the letters L.V as *Ludos Victoriae*, as supported by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 487), more probable than *Ludos Votivos*, as proposed by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 262). These coins may have been issued on the occasion of the holding of the *Ludi Victoriae* in B.C. 63. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 256) describes Roma as wearing a helmet, but all the coins in the National Collection show her bare-headed. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 25) says that on all specimens known to him Roma is without a helmet.

The small conical-shaped object behind the head of Saturn is somewhat uncertain. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) describes it as probably a vase for money or a cap; Babelon (vol. ii., p. 256), as probably a vase for money. We would, however, suggest that it may be intended to represent the conical stone, *baetylus*, which Rhea gave Cronos (Saturn) to swallow in place of the infant Zeus; or in connection with the harpa it might relate to the unmanning of Uranus by his son Cronos. The object on the coin resembles much more a conical stone than a vase or a cap.

The obverse of the denarius of Sufenas forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see below, p. 476, no. 3841; and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3821	60·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3822	58·4	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3823	58·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 62; A.U.C. 692[1]

FAVSTVS

(FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA[2])

Denarius

Type I.

3824	59·7	Æ ·75	Bust of Diana r., draped, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and double necklace of pearls and pendants; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; others in hair above forehead; string of pearls at back of head; above, crescent; behind, lituus; before, FAVSTVS	Sulla, togate, seated l. on a raised seat; before him kneels Bocchus, king of Mauretania, offering an olive-branch; behind is seen Jugurtha, king of Numidia, with long beard, also kneeling; his hands tied behind him; above, on r., FELIX [Pl. xlvii. 18.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3825	58·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coins assigned to this year are those struck by Faustus Cornelius Sulla and C. Considius Nonianus, those of the latter being of a special issue. The history of the former is well-known, and in consequence we are able to fix with some degree of certainty the date of his office as a moneyer, but of C. Considius Nonianus our information is limited to that supplied by his coins. The similarity of the obverse type of the coins of Nonianus, and of those of Faustus with the head of Diana, is so striking that the two issues must have been nearly contemporaneous, and the dies for the two series must have been made by the same engraver. Attention has already been drawn to the similarity of workmanship between the coins of the moneyers of this year and those of C. Serveilius and P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see above, p. 469).

[2] Faustus Cornelius Sulla, son of the dictator, born B.C. 89, was at his father's death, B.C. 78, placed under the guardianship of L. Lucullus. Accompanying Pompey into Asia B.C. 63, he was present at the taking of Jerusalem, which occurred in that year. In B.C. 60, he exhibited the gladiatorial games enjoined by his father's will; was quaestor urbanus B.C. 54, having been elected augur shortly before; rebuilt the *Curia Hostilia* B.C. 52; and was appointed propraetor in Mauretania B.C. 49, by Pompey, whose daughter he had married. He was present at the battle of Pharsalia, and, having subsequently joined the leaders of the Pompeian party in Africa, was taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus B.C. 46, and upon his arrival in Caesar's camp was murdered in a tumult. These dates enable us to fix approximately that of the coins, the issue of which took place shortly before or after Faustus's journey to Jerusalem. Babelon proposes B.C. 64; Count de Salis, B.C. 62. Faustus again struck coins during his tenure of office as quaestor in B.C. 54 (see below, p. 489).

The types of the coins of Faustus are in honour of his father. The bust of Diana on Type I., and the goddess in a chariot on Type II., refer to the special cult of that divinity by Sulla during his residence at Ephesus in Asia Minor, and during his dictatorship (Vell. Paterc., *Hist. rom.*, ii. 25); and the lituus to the functions discharged by him when he filled the office

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3826	64·7	*R* ·8	Diademed bust of young Hercules r., with slight beard, wearing lion's skin; behind, FEELIX	FAVSTVS below Diana in biga r., horses galloping; she holds lituus in r. hand, and reins in l.; above her head, crescent; above and below horses, two stars. (de Salis Coll.)
3827	61·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar; no crescent above head of Diana. [Pl. xlvii. 19.]
3828	60·0	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar; crescent above head of Diana, and one star only under horses. [Pl. xlvii. 20.] (de Salis Coll.)
3829	48·0	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar.

of augur. The reverse of Type I. illustrates one of the earliest and most remarkable events in the life of Sulla, the submission of Bocchus, king of Mauretania, and his surrender to Sulla of Jugurtha, king of Numidia, B.C. 106. This event was displayed on a gold tablet subsequently sent by Bocchus to be erected in the Capitol. Valerius Maximus (viii. 14, 4) tells us that Sulla was so proud of his share in this success that he had the scene engraved on his seal-ring: *L. Sulla . . . Jugurthae a Boccho rege ad Marium perducti totam sibi laudem tam cupide adseruit, ut annulo, quo signatorio utebatur, insculptam illam traditionem haberet.* Plutarch (*Sulla*, 3) also relates that "Sulla let his ambition carry him so far as to give orders for a signet to be engraved with a representation of this adventure, which he constantly used in sealing his letters. The device was Bocchus delivering up Jugurtha, and Sulla receiving him." It is possible therefore that we have on these coins an accurate representation of the scene displayed on the gold tablet sent by Bocchus, and reproduced on Sulla's ring. The diademed head on the obverse of Type II. has been variously identified as representing Jugurtha (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 485) or Bocchus (Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, vol. iii., p. 36), or Hercules Callinicus (Cavedoni, *Nuovi Studi*, p. 18, and *Ripostigli*, p. 75). We may dismiss at once Müller's identification of the head as Bocchus, since it is not at all probable that Faustus would desire to represent in such a prominent position one who had acted with so little faith to his father, and it cannot well be the portrait of Jugurtha, who is shown on the coins as an old man with a long shaggy beard. We must therefore accept Cavedoni's view, and identify the portrait as that of the young African Hercules, or Hercules Callinicus, which Faustus might have placed on his coins as a record of his father's campaign in Africa, and also of the circumstance that his parent dedicated to that divinity a tenth of his substance, marking the occasion by a magnificent entertainment to the Roman people (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 35). The representation of Hercules as a youth, and wearing a diadem, is somewhat unusual, but instances are met with on early coins of Italy, and especially on those struck in Campania (Babelon, vol. i., p. 13, no. 8). Sig. Camillo Serafini has discussed fully the identification of this head in connection with these coins, and is strongly in favour of Cavedoni's opinion (*Bull. del. comm. arch. com. di Roma*, 1897, pp. 23 f.). It may also be mentioned in connection with the coins of Faustus that it was on the occasion of his splendid triumph in B.C. 81 for victories over Mithridates that Sulla claimed for himself the title of *Felix*, as he attributed his successes in life to the happy favour of the gods (Plutarch, *Sulla*, 34). In their adulation the Senate erected a gilt equestrian statue to Sulla, bearing the inscription, *Cornelio Sullae Imperatori Felici*. It was probably in reference to this title that he gave his twin son and daughter the names of *Faustus* and *Fausta*. The duplication of the vowel in the moneyer's name, as *Feelix* for *Felix*, occurs in only two other instances on Republican coins, viz., in those of C. Numonius Vaala (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 264, 265, nos. 1-3), and C. Veibius Vaarus (*Ib.*, vol. ii., p. 44, no. 88).

Both types of the coins of Faustus were restored by Trajan. The obverse of Type I. is found as a hybrid with the reverse of the denarius of L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus (Babelon, vol. i., p. 425, no. 64; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . CONSIDI . NONIANI	
			(CAII CONSIDII NONIANI[1])	
			Denarius	
3830	61·5	*R* ·75	Bust of Venus Erycina r., laureate and draped, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and double necklace of pearls and pendants; hair collected behind into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; others in hair above forehead; string of pearls at back of head; behind, C·CON SIDI·NONIANI; before, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	Temple on the summit of a mountain, surrounded by a rampart with gateway in centre, and tower at each side;[2] above the gateway, ERVC (*Erucina*). **[Pl. xlvii. 21.]**
3831	59·8	*R* ·75	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Nott)
3832	61·0	*R* ·7	Similar; plain band at back of head of Venus.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The absence of any mention in history of this moneyer, and of any particular reference in the type, renders it impossible to account for this special issue of coins (see the letters S . C), or to explain satisfactorily the association of the type with the family of the moneyer. It may, however, be supposed that he was closely related to, if not a brother of M. Considius Nonianus, who was praetor B.C. 52, is mentioned B.C. 49, as the intended successor of Julius Caesar in the province of Nearer Gaul, and assisted Pompey in conducting his preparations at Capua. Babelon (vol. i., p. 376) suggests that C. Considius Nonianus was a colleague of M. Nonius Sufenas, whose coins Count de Salis has attributed to the previous year. The name of C. Considius Nonianus is in the genitive case.

[2] The worship of Venus Erycina at Rome was derived from Eryx in Sicily, where the goddess had a famous temple which was said to have been built by the hero Eryx, a son of Aphrodite and king Butes, and of which a view is shown on the reverse of the coin. Her cult was introduced in Rome about the beginning of the Second Punic War, and in B.C. 181 a temple was built to her outside the Porta Collatina. It is not improbable that an ancestor of the moneyer was in some way connected with the building of this temple or, as Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests, with the restoration of the temple at Eryx itself.

The great similarity of the obverse type and fabric between the coins of C. Considius Nonianus and Faustus Cornelius Sulla has been noticed (see p. 471).

The obverse of the denarius of C. Considius Nonianus forms a hybrid with the reverse of that of L. Flaminius Chilo (Babelon, vol. i., p. 496, no. 2; and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 41). Bahrfeldt (*op. cit.*, p. 48) also mentions a plated denarius of this issue with some of the letters in the moneyer's name reversed.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 61; A.U.C. 693[1]	
			CALDVS	
			(CAIUS COELIUS CALDUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3833	61·3	Æ ·8	Head r., bare, of the consul, Caius Coelius Caldus; before, C·COEL·CALDVS; below, COS (*Consul*); behind, tablet inscribed L·D (*Libero : Damno*).	Head of Sol r., radiate, hair long; before, CALDVS·III·VIR, and circular shield; behind, oblong shield ornamented with thunderbolt. [Pl. xlvii. 22.] (Blacas Coll.)
3834	60·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3835	59·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above shield behind head, S (*Sol?*).
3836	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar; before head, countermark, ☧ (*Vespasianus?*); behind, annulet.	Similar.

[1] The coins attributed to this year are of two issues: one ordinary, of Caius Coelius Caldus, who styles himself a triumvir (i.e. of the mint); the other special, of Publius Plautius Hypsaeus, as indicated by the letters S.C (*Senatus consulto*).

[2] The parentage of the moneyer Caius Coelius Caldus is suggested by the types and legends of his coins. He was the son of L. Coelius Caldus, one of the *septemviri Epulones*; the nephew of C. Coelius Caldus, who was imperator, augur, and decemvir (*sacris faciundis*), and of whom we have already had coins (see above, p. 212); and a grandson of C. Coelius Caldus, who was consul B.C. 94, and the most influential member of his family during the period of the Republic. Of the moneyer's official career it is only recorded that in B.C. 50 he was appointed quaestor in Cilicia, which was then under the administration of Cicero, and that during the latter's absence he was left in charge of the province, though not fit for such a post either by his age or his character. The fabric of his coins, and the nature of their types, which record recent events connected with his father's, uncle's, and grandfather's careers, render it very probable that he filled the office of moneyer *circ.* B.C. 61.

The fine head on the obverse of all the coins of Caldus is that of his grandfather, who was the first member of his family to obtain any high offices of state. During his tribuneship in B.C. 107, he introduced a *lex tabellaria*, which ordered that in courts of justice in cases of high treason votes should be given by means of tablets. One of these tablets inscribed L.D (*Libero : Damno*) is shown behind his head. The standards and the trumpet and spear refer to his conquests in Spain, which province he received after his consulship in B.C. 94. The figure of a boar was the symbol of the town of Clunia in Spain, where probably Caldus obtained some successes (Heiss, *Mon. ant. Esp.*, pl. xxix., nos. 7-8). The types of the reverse are somewhat difficult to explain. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 319-322) having interpreted the letter S as the initial of *Sol*, saw in the head of the sun a reference to some victory in the East; but there is no historical evidence that the consul of B.C. 94 ever served in the East. Vaillant (*Num. ant. fam. rom.*, t. i., p. 292) thought that it might be an allusion to the cognomen

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3837	64·1	℞ ·75	Similar; behind head of Caius Coelius Caldus, standard (*vexillum*) inscribed HIS (*Hispania*); before, another standard in the form of a boar.	A lofty *lectisternium* surmounted by a seated figure, and having at each end a military trophy; the front is inscribed L · CALDVS VII · VR · EPV (*Lucius Caldus Septemvir Epulo*); on l., reading downwards, C · CALDVS, and on r., also reading downwards, IMP · A · X (*Imperator, Augur, Decemvir*); below, CALVS · III·VIR (i.e. the moneyer's name). **[Pl. xlvii. 23.]**
3838	55·3	℞ ·7	Similar; the standard is inscribed H S only; the pole to which it is attached dividing the letters.	Similar; reading AV for A (*Augur*).
3839	58·8	℞ ·75	Similar; the positions of the standards are reversed; that with HIS being before the head; that with the boar behind.[1]	Similar; reading A (*Augur*). **[Pl. xlvii. 24.]**
3840	63·9	℞ ·75	Similar; behind head, a military trumpet and a spear.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 1.]**

Caldus, i.e. *Calidus*, "Quod Sol in *coelo* videatur et *caldus* sit," and Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, vol. v., p. 176) attempted to corroborate this interpretation by the following passage from Varro (*de Ling. Lat.*): *Comitiis cum sole caldo ego et Q. Ascius senator tribulis suffragium tulissemus.* The *lectisternium* on Type II. refers to the office of *Epulo Jovis*, which was held by the moneyer's father. The *Epulones* were first created in B.C. 196 to attend to the *epulum Jovis*, and the banquets in honour of the other gods, a duty which had originally been performed by the Pontifices. They formed a *collegium*, which was one of the four great religious corporations at Rome. The number of *Epulones* was originally three; Sulla increased them to seven, *Septemviri Epulones*, and Julius Caesar to ten, but the title of the college was not changed. They were reduced to their original number, three, by Augustus. The ceremony of the *lectisternium*, which comprised a sumptuous banquet offered to the gods, at which their statues were brought and placed upon couches, was first celebrated at Rome in B.C. 399, when the city was visited by a pestilence (Babelon, vol. i., p. 371). The *epulum Jovis in Capitolio* took place on the 13th Sept. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 506) identifies the figure on the *lectisternium* as one of the *Epulones* preparing the feast, but it is more probably a statue of one of the gods, in whose honour the *lectisternium* was held. It is only from the legends on Type II. that we know that the uncle of the moneyer, C. Coelius Caldus, had been appointed *Imperator*, and held the office of augur and decemvir (*sacris faciundis*).

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 374, nos. 10, 12) figures varieties with this obverse, and with that of the next coin, having a different disposition of the legends on the reverse; those down the field being transposed. He also describes a specimen of Type I. without the legend COS on the obverse (*op. cit.*, p. 372, no. 6).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Ρ . ΥΡSAE	
			(PUBLIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3841	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Neptune r., bearded; before, Ρ · ΥΡSAE · S · C (*Senatus consulto*); behind, trident.	Jupiter in quadriga l., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds reins in l.; below, and on r., C · ΥΡSΛE · COS CEPIT PRIV (*Caius Ypsaeus consul Privernum cepit*). **[Pl. xlviii. 2.]**
3842	59·9	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3843	61·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; below horses' feet, scorpion.
3844	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 3.]**

[1] The history of this moneyer is sufficiently known to enable us to fix with some degree of certainty the year in which the above coins were issued. At some time before B.C. 60, Publius Plautius Hypsaeus was appointed quaestor to Cn. Pompey during his campaign in Asia. Returning to Rome he became, in B.C. 58, curule aedile, having M. Aemilius Scaurus as his colleague. In B.C. 54 he was elected a tribune of the plebs, and subsequently became a candidate for the consulship, having the support of P. Clodius and his gladiators. Hypsaeus took an active part in the tumults which ensued, and during which P. Clodius was slain, but failed to obtain the honour he desired, and was banished.

Of Hypsaeus there are two series of coins: that described above, and that which bears also the name of M. Aemilius Scaurus, and was issued during their joint aedileship in B.C. 58 (see below, p. 483). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 489-492) was of opinion that both series were issued in B.C. 58, but Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 210) thought that there was a slight interval between them, on account of the difference in the spelling of the moneyer's name, ΥΡSAE and HYΡSAE, and of a great diversity in style and fabric. Count de Salis appears to have shared this opinion with Cavedoni. The precise date of Hypsaeus's appointment as quaestor to Pompey is not known, but Mommsen (*op. cit.*, p. 491) places it at about B.C. 64; but it is very possible that it may have been a little later, and that his term of office had not expired when he returned to Rome in B.C. 61 with Pompey, who in that year received a triumph. These coins may therefore have been issued on that occasion by Hypsaeus in his capacity as quaestor, and under a special order of the Senate.

As the Hypsaei traced their descent from Neptune and his daughter Leuconoë, the heads of those divinities form the obverse types of the denarii (*Leuconoë Neptuni filia ex Themisto Hypsei filia*, Hyginus, *Fab.* 157; Cavedoni, *Nuovi Studi*, p. 21). The reverse type commemorates the capture of Privernum by an ancestor of the moneyer, C. Plautius Decianus Hypsaeus, during his consulship in B.C. 329, for which on his return to Rome he received a triumph. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 321), however, suggests that the type "records the military exploits of the consul C. Plautius Venno Hypsaeus, who took Privernum in B.C. 341, and thus broke up the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3845	63·1	Æ ·7	Bust of Leuconoë r., draped, her head bound with triple band; her hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; others in hair above forehead; string of pearls at back of head; she wears earring in shape of cross, and double necklace of pearls; before, Ƥ · YƤSAE · S · C; behind, dolphin.	Similar to no. 3841. [Pl. xlviii. 4.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3846	62·7	Æ ·7	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3847	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3848	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead; no pearls at back of head; single necklace of pearls, and S · C behind bust.	Similar.
3849	63·8	Æ ·7	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead; pearls at back of head.	Similar; below horses' feet scorpion.
3850	62·2	Æ ·75	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead; no pearls at back of head; necklace of pendants, and S · C before bust.	Similar. [Pl. xlviii. 5.]

confederation of the Volscian cities against Rome, for which success he received the honour of a triumph"; but Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) remarks that, as the triumphal lists do not include the name of C. Plautius Venno, the triumph recorded on the coins may be that of C. Plautius Decianus. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 276) thought that the reverse type was a representation of Ζεὺς Ὕψιστος, an allusion to the cognomen of the moneyer. The absence of the aspirate in the moneyer's name at so late a date is unusual. This appears to be the only occurrence of the form *Ypsaeus* in connection with a member of the Plautia gens. The name seems to be derived from the Greek word ὕψος. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 197) further suggests that as the scorpion was the zodiacal sign of the city of Commagene, it is not impossible that the moneyer Hypsaeus exercised some command in the army of Pompey when he invaded that country in B.C. 65—64 (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Galatia*, &c., p. xlv.). As, however, the scorpion does not occur on coins of Commagene till imperial times, it may represent the district in general. In either case the symbol would confirm the supposition that these coins were struck on the return of Hypsaeus and on the occasion of Pompey's triumph. The similarity in fabric and in the forms of the female heads on the coins of Hypsaeus and of C. Serveilius has been noticed (see p. 469), and the same resemblance is met with in the head of Neptune on Type I., and in that of Saturn on the coins of M. Nonius Sufenas (see p. 470).

There are hybrids consisting of the reverse of Type I. without the scorpion and the obverses of the denarii of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (see p. 471, no. 3824) and of M. Nonius Sufenas (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 40). Denarii of this type, with and without the scorpion, bear the countermark of Vespasian (*op. cit.*, 1876, p. 365).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 60; A.U.C. 694[1]	
			Ꝑ . FONTEIVS Ꝑ . F . CAꝐITO (PUBLIUS FONTEIUS PUBLII FILIUS CAPITO)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3851	63·2	Ar ·75	Bust of Mars r., draped and helmeted, and with slight beard; behind, trophy; around, Ꝑ . FONTEIVS · Ꝑ · F · CAꝐ ITO · III · VIR	Warrior on horseback galloping r., thrusting his spear at an enemy in Gaulish helmet, who holds sword and oval shield, and is about to slay a third combatant, unarmed; below, on r. is a crested helmet and an oval shield; above, M · FON · TR · MIL (*Manius Fonteius tribunus militum*).
3852	62·4	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 6.]**
3853	59·9	Ar ·7	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3854	57·2	Ar ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3855	55·0	Ar ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coins attributed to B.C. 60 are of one moneyer only, Publius Fonteius P. f. Capito, who was a triumvir of the mint, and, according to Count de Salis's view, was the only member of the triumvirate to exercise the privileges of the office. He has been identified with P. Fonteius, whom P. Clodius Pulcher chose for his adoptive father, when, in order to qualify himself for the tribunate of the plebs, he passed at the end of B.C. 60 from the patrician house of the Claudii to the plebeian Fonteii (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 509). It is said that at the time, Fonteius, though married and having three children, was scarcely twenty years of age, whilst Clodius was thirty-five. This identification of the moneyer is quite uncertain, but we may gather from his coins that he was probably a nephew of Manius Fonteius, whose military exploits during his government of Narbonese Gaul, between B.C. 76-73, are recorded in Type I. of the denarius. Manius Fonteius himself struck coins as quaestor some years before (see above, p. 322). Type II. is not so easily explained. The member of the Didia gens to whom reference is made was T. Didius, who was consul B.C. 98, and subsequently obtained the proconsulship of Spain, and at the end of the war against the Celtiberians was awarded a triumph at Rome, and given the title of *Imperator*. Though there is no historical record, it would appear from the above coins that on his return from Spain in B.C 93, Didius restored or embellished the *Villa Publica* in the Campus Martius. The moneyer was probably related by marriage to the Didia gens, and the good feeling between the two families is emphasized by the bust of Concordia on the obverse.

Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) attributes the issue of this coinage to *circ.* B.C. 54, but as Count de Salis considered that it was struck a few years earlier, he evidently did not identify the moneyer with the P. Fonteius above mentioned. The finds do not assist in determining the precise date of this issue, but the great similarity of treatment and style of the head of Concordia on Type II., and that of Vesta on the coins of Q. Cassius, which are classed to B.C. 58, is very noticeable (see below, p. 482, no. 3871). Babelon (vol. i., p. 455) remarks on the resemblance between the head of Concordia on these coins and on those of Paullus Aemilius Lepidus (see above, p. 418), and also on the analogy of the representation of the *Villa Publica* to that of the *Basilica Aemilia* on the coins of M. Aemilius Lepidus (see above, p. 450).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3856	61·7	Æ ·7	Head of Concordia r., veiled, and wearing diadem; before, CONCORDIA; behind and above, Ꝑ · FONTEIVS · CAPITO · III · VIR ·	The Villa Publica; a building consisting of two storeys, each with a row of columns; the lower columns are surmounted by arches; the upper ones support a sloping roof; around, T · DIDI · IMP · VIL · PVB (*Titus Didius imperator villam publicam (refecit)*). **[Pl. xlviii. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3857	60·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
3858	60·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3859	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3860	61·0	Æ ·8	Similar; moneyer's name, Ꝑ · FONTEIVS · CAPITO · III · VIR ·	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 59; A.U.C. 695[1]

BRVTVS

(QUINTUS CAEPIO BRUTUS)

Denarius

Type I.

3861	63·5	Æ ·8	Head of Libertas r., hair rolled back, and collected into a knot behind, and falling over her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; she wears earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; behind, LIBERTAS	BRVTVS (in exergue). The consul, Lucius Junius Brutus, walking l., between two lictors, and preceded by an accensus. **[Pl. xlviii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3862	62·1	Æ ·75	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3863	49·2	Æ ·75 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

[1] For this year we have again only one issue, which belongs to the ordinary coinage of the mint. The moneyer was Quintus Caepio Brutus, better known in history as M. Junius Brutus, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar, and a son of M. Junius Brutus and Servilia, sister of

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3864	62·8	Æ ·75	Head r., bearded, of Lucius Junius Brutus, the Ancient; behind, BRVTVS	Head r., bearded, of Caius Servilius Ahala; behind, AHALA
3865	62·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3866	61·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 9.]**
3867	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

Q. Servilius Caepio. Born B.C. 85, Brutus, on the death of his father, was adopted by his uncle, and hence in public documents, in inscriptions, and on coins, he is usually called Q. Caepio Brutus, or only Brutus or Caepio Brutus. In one instance on coins Brutus takes his birth-name, Marcus (Junius) Brutus (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 117, no. 43). His adoption into the Servilia gens took place before B.C. 59, as in that year he was denounced as an accomplice in a conspiracy against Pompey's life, in consequence of which, at the persuasion of Julius Caesar, he retired in the following year with Cato to Cyprus, and later on to Cilicia. From that time till about B.C. 49 he took no part in public affairs, but in that year, whilst professing strong democratic views, he joined the aristocratic party under the leadership of Pompey, and fought against Caesar at Dyrrhachium. After the battle of Pharsalia he was pardoned by Caesar; became governor of Cisalpine Gaul B.C. 46; praetor urbanus B.C. 44, and though promised by Caesar the governorship of Macedonia, joined the conspiracy against him. Pardoned by the Senate, Brutus in the same year proceeded to Macedonia to take up the governorship; was opposed by C. Antonius, the brother of M. Antony, whom he took prisoner and put to death; assumed the title of imperator B.C. 43, and having joined his forces with those of Cassius at Sardis B.C. 42, was defeated by Octavius and Antony at Philippi. He perished by his own hand.

From the above data, and from the evidence of finds, it is possible to fix the date of the above issue. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 114) says that Cohen and other numismatists are wrong in classing the above coins to *circ.* B.C. 58, as it was not till after the murder of Caesar that Brutus struck money, and could glorify himself as the descendant of the assassin of kings. This statement is not borne out either by the style or fabric of the coins, and is against the direct evidence of finds. In style the coins resemble very closely others of the period to which they are attributed, the head of Libertas being treated similarly to that of the same divinity on the following coins of Q. Cassius, and we know that the issue must have taken place before B.C. 44, as specimens occurred in no less than five finds, viz., Cadriano, San Cesario, Carbonara (II.), Villola, and Collecchio, all of which were buried before that date (see Tables of Finds). These coins were therefore struck by Brutus as an ordinary officer of the mint, and probably about B.C. 59, as he left Rome in the following year, and, as we have said, took no further part in public affairs till B.C. 49. The coins struck by Brutus, and his legates and others, after the murder of Caesar, B.C. 43—42, were not issued at Rome, and are therefore attributed to the EAST under those dates. As Babelon (*loc. cit.*) has assigned these coins to a date subsequent to the death of Julius Caesar, he considers that they were struck in Macedonia; the type of reverse being similar to that of the gold pieces issued by Brutus in Thrace, and reading ΚΟΣΩΝ (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Thrace*, p. 208).

The types of the coins of Brutus, whilst illustrating his strong republican views, are records of his ancestry. Type I. is intended to recall the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome by Lucius Junius Brutus, who was consul B.C. 509, and who was the first to bear the cognomen Brutus. Type II. whilst tracing the descent of Brutus from the consul of B.C. 509, points also to his connection through his mother with the Servilia gens, which claimed as an ancestor C. Servilius Ahala, who in B.C. 439, when master of the horse, slew Spurius Maelius on the ground that he was plotting against the state. This act is mentioned by later writers as an example of ancient heroism, and is frequently referred to by Cicero in terms of the highest admiration (*in Catil.*, i. 1; *pro Mil.* 3; *Cato*, 16).

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of Type II. and of the reverse of the denarius of Q. Pompeius Rufus with head of Sulla (see below, p. 484, no. 3883; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 516). The denarius of Type I. was restored by Trajan.

The gold coin (*aureus*) of Type II. in the Vienna collection described and figured by Riccio (*Catalogo*, p. 126, no. 106, and p. 185, no. 49, pl. ii. 18) cannot be genuine, as the issue of gold money at the Roman mint was not revived till B.C. 49. Dr. Friedrich Kenner was also of opinion that it is unquestionably false (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 167).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 58; A.U.C. 696[1]	
			Q. CASSIVS	
			(QUINTUS CASSIUS [LONGINUS][2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3868	65·0	*R* ·75	Young male head (Bonus Eventus?) r., with flowing hair; behind, sceptre.	Q · CASSIVS below Eagle with extended wings, standing r. on thunderbolt between a lituus and a sacrificial ewer with handle (*capis*).
3869	63·0	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 10.]**
3870	59·1	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coinage of this year consists of two issues, an ordinary and a special one: the former struck by the moneyer Quintus Cassius; the latter by the curule aediles, Marcus Aemilius Scaurus and Publius Plautius Hypsaeus. As it is recorded that Scaurus and Hypsaeus were curule aediles in B.C. 58, the date of their issue is certain, but that of Q. Cassius can only be determined by fabric and by similarity of types to contemporaneous coinages.

[2] This moneyer was probably Quintus Cassius Longinus, who was quaestor to Pompey in Spain B.C. 54, when his conduct was marked by cruelty and rapacity. He was tribune of the plebs B.C. 49, in conjunction with Mark Antony, with whom he opposed the aristocratic measures of the Senate, and, in consequence, having been driven out of the senate-house by the consuls, he took refuge in Caesar's camp. He commanded in the war in Spain against the partisans of Pompey; in Africa against Juba, king of Mauretania; and again in Spain, where he narrowly escaped a conspiracy formed against him at Corduba. Pursued by the quaestor M. Marcellus Aeserninus, he took refuge in the town of Ulia, and later on at Malaca, where he embarked, but his ship sank and he perished. He evidently filled the office of moneyer a few years before that of quaestor, and the similarity of the head of Vesta on Type II. to that of Concordia on coins of P. Fonteius (see p. 479), and of the head of Libertas to that of the same divinity on the coins of Q. Caepio Brutus (*loc. cit.*), shows that all these issues belong to about the same time.

The types of the coins of Cassius record events connected with his family. Of Type I., no satisfactory explanation has so far been suggested, but as the subject of the reverse resembles so very closely that of the coins of Perseus, king of Macedon, it is very possible that it refers to Q. Cassius Longinus, the consul of B.C. 164, who as praetor urbanus in B.C. 167 conducted that conquered monarch to Alba. Though not recorded, it is probable, from the lituus and the one-handled jug, that he held also the office of augur.

Type II., with the head of Vesta on the obverse and her temple on the reverse, relates to the investigation held in B.C. 113, and over which L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla presided, to inquire into certain cases of incest, because the pontiffs were thought to have improperly acquitted two of the vestal virgins, Licinia and Marcia, while they condemned one, Aemilia. Longinus condemned not only Licinia and Marcia, but also several other persons. The curule chair within the temple represents the seat of the judge. On one side is seen the urn for

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3871	61·2	Æ ·7	Head of Vesta r., veiled, wearing diadem, and earring of single drop in shape of cross; before, VEST;[1] behind, Q · CASSIVS	The temple of Vesta, circular, surmounted by figure holding sceptre and patera, and flanked by ante-fixes; within the temple, curule chair; on l., urn with two handles, and on r., tabella inscribed, A C (*Absolvo: Condemno*). **[Pl. xlviii. 11.]**
3872	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type III.	
3873	65·5	Æ ·75	Head of Libertas r.; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels, and falling down her neck; others in hair above forehead; she wears earring of single drop in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; behind, LIBERT; before, Q · CASSIVS	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3874	58·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3875	56·6	Æ ·75	Similar; no jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar.

receiving the votes, and on the other, the *tabella* or voting tablet, inscribed with the letters A . C, (*Absolvo : Condemno*), which were used at the trial. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 504) says that the urn and the voting tablet do not allude, as usually supposed, to the *Lex Cassia* which was passed in B.C. 137, and which introduced the ballot in the *Judicia Populi*; because, in the comitia, the tablets were placed in a cista, and not in an urn, as shown on a later coin of the Cassia gens (see p. 494), and were inscribed with the letters A V (*Antiquo* and *Vti rogas*). They represent rather the *sitella* and the *sorticula* which were employed at the *quaestiones*, and which had been used in the trial of the vestal virgins. The head of Libertas on Type III. may illustrate generally the efforts of the Cassia gens for the preservation of the public liberties.

[1] A variety of this type reads VESTA for VEST (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 83). Another example in the Fontana collection reading IOCVS for VEST is probably a barbarous copy (Fontana, *Descriz.*, pl. i 10).

There are restorations by Trajan of the last two types.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M . SCAVR : Ꝑ . HYPSAEVS (MARCUS AEMILIUS SCAURUS: PUBLIUS PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS[1]) **Denarius** SERIES I.	
3876	62·0	Æ ·7	King Aretas kneeling r., holding in extended r. hand an olive-branch, to which is attached a fillet, and with l., camel, with saddle, by the bridle; above, M · SCAVR (*Marcus Scaurus*); at sides, EX S C (*Ex senatus consulto*); in exergue, AED CVR (*aedilis curulis*).	Jupiter in quadriga l., horses galloping; he hurls thunderbolt with r. hand, and holds reins in l.; above, Ꝑ HYPSAEVS AED CVR (*Publius Hypsaeus aedilis curulis*); below and on r., C · HYPSAE COS Ꝑ REIVER CAPT (*Caius Hypsaeus, consul; Preivernum captum*). (Cracherode Coll.)
3877	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; reading CAPTVM for CAPT **[Pl. xlviii. 13.]**

[1] As it is recorded that the curule aedileship of Marcus Aemilius Scaurus and Publius Plautius Hypsaeus took place in B.C. 58, this is one of the few instances at this period when we are able to fix from historical evidence the precise date of the issue of a particular coinage (Cicero, *pro Sest.*, liv. 116; Drumann, *Gesch. Roms*, 2nd ed., vol. i., p. 21).

Of Publius Plautius Hypsaeus some particulars have already been given, as he struck coins a few years earlier, in B.C. 61 (see above, p. 476), and in the present issue he only repeats, with slight modifications, the reverse type of his earlier pieces, giving his cognomen as "Hypsaeus" for "Ypsaeus," and the name of Preivernum with EI for I to denote the long vowel. In the person of his colleague, Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, we meet with one of the most noted men of the time. Son of M. Aemilius Scaurus, consul B.C. 115, and stepson of Sulla, he served as quaestor to Pompey in the third Mithridatic war; was appointed by him governor of Syria; and in B.C. 64 entered Judaea to settle the disputes between the brothers Hyrcanus and Aristobulus. After that he repressed the incursions of the Nabathean Arabians, compelling their king, Aretas, to submit and pay a fine of 300 talents to Pompey. On his return to Rome in B.C. 58, he was elected curule aedile, having Publius Plautius Hypsaeus as his colleague, and in his year of office celebrated the public games with a splendour never previously witnessed in the capital. It was to meet the expenses of this celebration that the Senate granted to Scaurus and his colleague permission to strike coins in their own names. In B.C. 56 Scaurus was praetor, and in the following year he was appointed governor of Sardinia. Returning to Rome, he was a candidate for the consulship in B.C. 54, but failed, as he was accused of *ambitus* in that year, and again in B.C. 52; on the second occasion being found guilty, and exiled. On the coins the name of Scaurus is placed on the obverse, and that of Hypsaeus on the reverse. The type used by Hypsaeus, as already mentioned, was copied from the reverse of the coins which he issued a few years before, in B.C. 61; whilst Scaurus records the submission of King Aretas. This is the first instance in which a moneyer commemorates on his coins an event connected with his own history.

Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 186) has remarked that the saddle of the camel is varied in form. In one form he could recognize the *ephippium* or the *centunculum*, a war-saddle from which the Arabs discharged their arrows against their enemies (Appian, *de Reb. Syr.*, c. xxxii.); in the other, the *sagma cameli* or pack-saddle, from which the camels were called *sagmarii* and *onerarii*. On the specimens in the British Museum the only difference in the saddle is that on some specimens it has a double belly-band instead of a single one.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			SERIES II.	
3878	58·0	Æ ·7	King Aretas kneeling r., with camel at his side, &c.; similar to no. 3876; above, M SCAVR, AED CVR; at sides, EX S C; in exergue, REX ARETAS	Jupiter in quadriga l., hurling thunderbolt, &c.; similar to no. 3876; below horses' feet, scorpion; above, P · HYPSAEVS, AED CVR; below and on r., C HYPSAE COS CAPTV PREIVER
3879	63·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, P HYPAEVS [Pl. xlviii. 14.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3880	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legends reading, P · HYPSAE and C HYPSAEOS PREIVE · (Nott)
3881	61·2	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, C · HYPSAE COS CAPT PREIVE
3882	60·3	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Circ. B.C. 57; A.U.C. 697[2]	
			Q . POMPEI . RVF (QUINTUS POMPEIUS RUFUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3883	62·0	Æ ·75	Head r., bare, of the consul, Quintus Pompeius Rufus; behind, RVFVS · COS; before, Q . POM · RVFI	Head r., bare, of Sulla; before, SVLLA · COS [Pl. xlviii. 15.]
3884	61·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] A further variety reads PREIVI and CAPTVM. There is a restoration of the denarius of this series by Trajan.

Hybrids consisting of the reverse of the denarius of Series I. reading AID for AED and CAPTV, and of the obverse of that of Series II. are in the Berlin and Haeberlin collections (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 16).

[2] Quintus Pompeius Rufus, whose coins only are attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 57, was an ordinary moneyer of the mint. His coins of Type I. are similar in style and fabric to those of Q. Caepio Brutus with heads of Brutus and Ahala (see above, p. 480); whilst those of Type II. may be compared in this respect with the preceding issue of M. Scaurus and P. Hypsaeus.

Q. Pompeius Rufus was the son of Q. Pompeius Rufus and Cornelia, daughter of Sulla, and grandson of Q. Pompeius Rufus, who was consul with Sulla B.C. 88. Elected tribune of the plebs B.C. 52, he became the great partisan of Pompey, and took an active part in the prosecution of Milo for the murder of Clodius. At the termination of his office as tribune he was himself accused of violating the law *De Vi*, in the passing of which he had taken an active part, was condemned, and died at Bauli in Campania.

The types of his coins do not need much explanation. In Type I. we have the portraits

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3885	62·0	Æ ·75	A curule chair between an arrow on the l. and a laurel-branch on the r.; above, Q·ΡOMΡEI·Q·F. RVFVS; below, on tablet, COS	A curule chair between a lituus on the l. and a wreath on the r.; above, SVLLA·COS; below, on tablet, Q·ΡOMΡEI·RVF
3886	62·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3887	61·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3888	60·5	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3889	60·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlviii. 16.] (de Salis Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 56; A.U.C. 698[1]	
			ΡHILIΡΡVS	
			([LUCIUS MARCIUS] PHILIPPUS)	
			Denarius	
3890	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Ancus Marcius r., diademed; below, ANCVS; behind, lituus.	Equestrian statue r., on an arcade of five arches, within which is the inscription, AQVA MR (*Aqua Marcia*); behind the statue, ΡHILIΡΡVS; and under it, a flower. (Nott)

of his paternal and maternal grandfathers, and the curule chairs, the arrow and the branch, and the lituus and the wreath in Type II., are emblematic not only of the offices they filled, but also of their careers.

The reverse of Type I. forms a hybrid with the obverse of the denarius of Q. Caepio Brutus with the head of Brutus, the Ancient (see above, p. 480; and Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 41).

[1] The only coins classed to this year by Count de Salis are those which bear the name of Philippus, whose identification is somewhat uncertain. The coins undoubtedly belong to the period to which they are assigned, but whether they were actually struck in this particular year is somewhat conjectural. Examples occurred in the Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario hoards.

The moneyer may be L. Marcius L. f. L. n. Philippus, the son of L. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus, who was praetor B.C. 60, and consul B.C. 56. He was tribune of the plebs B.C. 49, and praetor B.C. 44. If the attribution of these coins to B.C. 56 is correct, he would have held the office of moneyer during the year of his father's consulship. The coins could not have been struck by the consul himself.

The Marcia gens claimed descent from Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome, who is said to have been the first to bring water to Rome by means of an aqueduct (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxi. 3). The lituus may refer to the priestly offices and ceremonies instituted by the early kings of Rome. The equestrian statue on the reverse is that of Q. Marcius Rex, who, when praetor B.C. 144, was commissioned by the Senate to repair the old aqueducts and to build one which would give a supply of water to the Capitol. This aqueduct is known as the *Aqua Marcia*, and in order that Q. Marcius Rex might complete it his imperium was prolonged for another year. In commemoration of the great benefit derived from this new water supply, the Senate

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3891	60·7	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlviii. 17.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3892	55·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3893	62·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, AQVA MRC
3894	57·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3895	54·0	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; arcade of seven arches, and legend reading, AQVA MRC[1] [Pl. xlviii. 18.]

Circ. B.C. 55; A.U.C. 699[2]

L. FVRI CN. F. BROCCHI

(LUCII FURII CNAEI FILII BROCCHI[3])

Denarius

3896	62·6	AR ·75	Bust of Ceres r., draped, and wearing wreath of corn; before, grain of barley; behind, ear of wheat; below, BROCCHI; above, divided by head, III VIR	A curule chair between two fasces with axes; above, L·FVRI CN·F [Pl. xlviii. 19.] (Cracherode Coll.)

placed an equestrian statue of Marcius on the aqueduct (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 513). Longpérier (*Œuvres*, t. ii., pp. 235, 236) has identified the flower beneath the horse as the *Martialis*, a punning allusion to the name Marcia. It is related that Juno became pregnant of Mars by touching this flower, of which the secret was told her by Flora (Ovid, *Fasti*, v. 258).

[1] Another variety reads AQVA MRCI. There is a restoration by Trajan of the denarius of this issue (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 197).

[2] As in B.C. 58, and on several previous occasions, there appear to have been two issues in B.C. 55; one struck by an ordinary moneyer of the mint, L. Furius Brocchus; the other, of P. Crassus, being a special issue, as shown by the inscription S.C (*Senatus consulto*).

[3] Lucius Furius Cn. f. Brocchus was a triumvir of the mint, and, according to Count de Salis, he may have been the only member of the triumvirate who issued coins during his year of office. He is only known from his coins. His father's praenomen was Cnaeus, and Valerius Maximus (vi., i. 13) mentions a Cnaeus Furius Brocchus who was severely punished for a criminal offence. The cognomen *Brocchus* was originally applied to a man with prominent teeth.

As so little is known of L. Furius Brocchus it is difficult to explain the types of his denarii. The curule chair between the two fasces would appear to be an allusion to the duties of the plebeian aediles, and the head of Ceres recalls the special function of those officers, who had charge of the storehouses and granaries of corn for the provisioning of Rome (Babelon, vol. i., p. 527). Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1852, p. 60) has recognized in the types the subject of the anecdote of the freedman, C. Furius Cresimus, related by Pliny (*Hist. nat.*, xviii. 6, 41). Cresimus, who occupied himself with agriculture, produced crops far more luxuriant than his neighbours, who thereupon accused him, through jealousy, of having poisoned their fields. When he was summoned by the curule aedile, Spurius Albinus, to answer the charge against him, he appeared in the forum surrounded by his implements of labour, his fine teams of cattle, and his family, consisting of robust youths, and cried out in defence:—"*Veneficia mea, Quirites, haec sunt, nec possum vobis ostendere aut in forum adducere lucubrationes meas vigiliasque et sudores.*"

For similarity of work and fabric the reverse type of the coins of Brocchus may be compared with Type II. of the coins of Q. Pompeius Rufus (see above, p. 485). The accent on

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3897	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3898	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3899	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar; lock of hair falling down the neck.	Similar.
3900	51·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend, L·FVRI / CN·F

Γ·CRASSVS M·F

(PUBLIUS LICINIUS CRASSUS MARCI FILIUS[1])

Denarius

3901	66·4	Æ ·75	Bust of Venus r., draped, laureate, and wearing diadem, earring in form of cross, and necklace of pearls; hair collected into a knot with locks falling down her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; behind, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	A warrior standing towards l., holding spear in l. hand, and horse by the bridle with r.; at his feet, shield and trophy; around, Γ·CRASSVS·M·F [Pl. xlviii. 20.]
3902	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; drapery, slight.	Similar.
3903	58·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

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the letter V in the moneyer's name supplies another instance of accentuation as found on inscriptions of that time. It has already been noticed as occurring in the name of "Musa" on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see above, pp. 441-2). It should also be mentioned that this is one of the few instances in which the moneyer's name is in the genitive, not nominative case.

A forgery of this denarius, probably ancient, in the British Museum, has the obverse type repeated on the reverse.

[1] This moneyer was the second son of M. Licinius Crassus Dives, the triumvir, who was slain at Sinnaca, near Carrhae in Mesopotamia, in the war against the Parthians B.C. 53. The moneyer was quaestor B.C. 59; Caesar's legate in Gaul B.C. 58, and on his return to Rome in B.C. 55, he brought with him a troop of 1,000 Gaulish horsemen, which he had enrolled for service against the Parthians. He was also killed at Sinnaca.

Babelon (vol. ii., p 133) considers that Crassus struck these coins under a special senatorial order, *ex senatus consulto*, during his quaestorship, and that the warrior and his horse on the reverse relate to the censorships of his father, B.C. 65, and of his grandfather, P. Licinius Crassus, B.C. 89, since the public inspection of the horses of the *Equites* was one of the duties of the censors. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 512) gives the issue to B.C. 59 or B.C. 55—54. Count de Salis, in attributing these coins to B.C. 55, evidently connected the type with the actual raising by Crassus of the troop of 1,000 Gaulish horsemen which he conducted to Rome. In that case Crassus would have received a special permission to issue these coins to defray the expenses of the levy. The commemoration by moneyers of recent events on their coins has been noticed on several previous occasions. In B.C. 62, Faustus Cornelius Sulla records an event of his father's life; in B.C. 58, M. Scaurus depicts an event connected with his own life; and in B.C. 55, if Count de Salis's classification is accepted, Crassus illustrates the actual circumstance which led to the issue of his coins.

The head of Venus on the obverse may have been intended as a compliment to Julius Caesar, who claimed descent from that divinity, and under whom Crassus had served in Gaul.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 3) describes a plated example of this issue, formerly in the Bignami collection, now in the Capitoline Museum, with the head of Venus on the reverse as well as on the obverse, but not of precisely the same design. It has scratched on it the letters in Oscan characters ΠΑΠΙV.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3904	52·6	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3905	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar; more drapery, and necklace of pendants.	Similar.
3906	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 54; A.U.C. 700[1]

SER . SVF

(SERVIUS SULPICIUS [GALBA][2])

Denarius

3907	61·7	Æ ·85	Head of Apollo r., laureate; behind, SER.; before, SVF	A naval trophy,[3] on the r. of which stands a naked captive, his hands tied behind him; on his head is a petasus, above which appears the point of a spear; on the l. of the trophy is another figure, clothed, and also wearing a petasus. (de Salis Coll.)
3908	47·0	Æ ·8 (*plated*)	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlviii. 21.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] We may conclude from the absence of any special mark that Servius Sulpicius held the office of an ordinary moneyer of the mint. This would therefore give us for the year B.C. 54 one ordinary issue and two special ones; the latter being struck by the quaestor, Faustus Cornelius Sulla, and by the curule aediles, Aulus Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius. As to the character of the types of the coins attributed to this year, it may be noticed that whilst the ordinary moneyer continues to record an event of somewhat remote time, the extraordinary ones depict scenes of more recent dates, and two of them, A. Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius, events connected with their own careers.

[2] This moneyer has been identified by Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 519) with Servius Sulpicius Galba, the great grandfather of the emperor Galba, who, having served in Gaul B.C. 58, was praetor urbanus B.C. 54, and an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship B.C. 49. According to Suetonius (*Galba*, 3) he was one of the conspirators against the life of Julius Caesar. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 473) would assign this issue to *circ.* B.C. 64. In classifying, however, the above coins to B.C. 54, Count de Salis must have attributed them to some other member of the family; for if Servius Sulpicius had struck them in his capacity of praetor urbanus, some indication such as S.C (*Senatus consulto*) or PR.VRB (*Praetor urbis*) would have been placed on them, as in the case of the other issues classed to this year. The moneyer may have been his son, who was devoted to literary pursuits, and never rose to a higher office in the state than the praetorship (Suetonius, *loc. cit.*). These coins of Servius Sulpicius are rare, but their presence in the Cadriano hoard shows that they must have been struck before B.C. 49.

[3] Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 180) offers an ingenious explanation of the reverse type as relating to the expedition of the ancestor of the moneyer, P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus, proconsul in Greece B.C. 209—208, against the island of Aegina, in the course of the war with the Aetolians and Philip V. of Macedon. The trophy would refer to the destruction of the enemy's fleet, and the prisoner to the captives who were sold *sub hasta*, and repurchased by their fellow-citizens, the latter being represented by the draped figure on the left of the trophy. The head of Apollo on the obverse still needs explanation; but the cult of that divinity may have received special attention from the Sulpicia gens.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			(FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3909	63·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Venus r., draped, laureate, and wearing diadem, earring in form of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels; string of pearls at back of head; behind, sceptre and S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	Three military trophies side by side between one-handled jug (*capis*) on l., and lituus on r.; in exergue, monogram, (FAVSTVS) [Pl. xlviii. 22.]
3910	56·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3911	55·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)

[1] Of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator Sulla, some particulars have been given under the date B.C. 62 (see above, p. 471) when he filled the office of an ordinary moneyer at the mint. The coins now described were struck during his quaestorship in B.C. 54, for some of the types record events which took place after B.C. 62, and so recent as B.C. 55, and they must have been issued before B.C. 49, as specimens were met with in the Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario hoards (see Tables of Finds). The types of the coins of this issue are in honour of Pompey, the father-in-law of Faustus. The head of Venus alludes to the consecration of the temple of Venus Victrix by Pompey in B.C. 55; the three trophies to the three triumphs which were accorded him, and on account of which he received the title of *αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ τρίτον*; and the one-handled jug and the lituus to his office as augur. This last subject Pompey is said to have had engraved on his seal (Dion Cass., xlii. 18). On Type II. the head of Hercules recalls the circumstance that Pompey when still young had, like that hero, his protector, extended his conquests over the world. At a later date, his watchword at Pharsalus was *Hercules invictus* (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, ii. 76). The three lower wreaths arranged around the globe allude to the three triumphal wreaths which were granted to Pompey for his victories in three continents, and which seem to be a paraphrase of the passage in Cicero (*pro Balbo*, vi. 16—*Cujus tres triumphi testes essent totum orbem terrarum nostro imperio teneri*); and in the aplustre and the ear of corn a reference is seen to the appointment of Pompey in B.C. 57, as *Praefectus Annonae*, which gave him the control of the supply of corn to Rome for five years (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 422, 423; Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., pp. 492, 493). It is not improbable that these coins were specially struck for some extraordinary expenditure connected with that appointment. Lastly, the jewelled wreath above the globe is the large golden chaplet which was conferred on Pompey by the Roman people in B.C. 63, and which he was authorized to wear at great public functions (Vell. Paterc., ii. 40).

It is not known who was the colleague of Faustus in the quaestorship, but Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests that it may have been M. Valerius Messalla, whose coins are attributed by Count de Salis to the next year (B.C. 53). The striking resemblance between the head of Venus on the coins of Faustus, and that of the same divinity on those of P. Licinius Crassus (see p. 487), shows that the two series were struck within a short time of each other, and that the dies were probably made by the same engravers.

There is a hybrid consisting of the obverse of the denarius of Faustus (Type I.) and of the reverse of that of P. Plautius Hypsaeus (see above, p. 476, no. 3841; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 41).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3912	59·4	Æ ·8	Head of young Hercules r., wearing lion's skin, paws knotted below his chin; behind, monogram, and S·C	A terrestrial globe, on which land and sea appear to be indicated, placed within four wreaths, the lower one flanked by an aplustre and an ear of corn; the upper one is jewelled, and tied with a broad fillet. **[Pl. xlviii. 23.]**
3913	57·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
3914	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; without monogram of moneyer.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 1.]**
3915	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			A·ΓLAVTIVS (AULUS PLAUTIUS[1]) **Denarius**	
3916	62·1	Æ ·7	Head of Cybele r.,[2] turreted, wearing earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; before, A·ΓLAVTIVS; behind, AED·CVR·S·C (*Aedilis Curulis; Senatus consulto*).	Bearded figure, Bacchius, in Eastern dress, kneeling r., with camel at his side; he holds in extended r. hand an olive-branch, and bridle of camel in l.; in exergue, BACCHIVS; on r. IVDAEVS (Woodhouse Coll.)
3917	60·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3918	59·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 2.]**
3919	58·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Aulus Plautius and Cnaeus Plancius were curule aediles in B.C. 54, and received the order from the Senate to strike these coins. They had previously been colleagues as tribunes of the people in B.C. 56, and as the Plautia and Plancia gentes were closely connected by marriage, the two curule aediles were probably related to each other. Aulus Plautius was subsequently praetor urbanus in B.C. 51, and propraetor in Bithynia and Pontus, where he died in B.C 48 (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 494).

[2] The head of Cybele, as on the coins of M. Plaetorius Cestianus (see p. 439), may refer to the Megalesian games which were under the direction of the curule aediles, and on the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CN . PLANCIVS (CNAEUS PLANCIUS[1]) **Denarius**	
3920	57·0	*R* ·75	Female head r., Diana[2] Planciana (?), wearing petasus, earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; hair in long locks; before, CN·PLANCIVS; behind, AED·CVR·S·C (*Aedilis Curulis; Senatus consulto*).	The Cretan goat standing r.; behind, bow and quiver. **[Pl. xlix. 3.]** (Woodhouse Coll.)
3921	56·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3922	55·0	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar.

celebration of which these coins were probably struck. The reverse type is adapted from the coins of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus, issued a few years previously, in B.C. 58 (see p. 483), and the event to which it refers bears some analogy to the submission of King Aretas, and may have occurred during the campaign of Pompey in Asia, in which Plautius took part as a commander. It relates to the subjection of Judaea, but as the name of Bacchius is not known in history as connected with that event, the Duc de Luynes (*Rev. Num.*, 1858, p. 284) has suggested that this may be the Jewish name of Aristobulus. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 495) does not admit this explanation, for he says the title of *Rex* does not accompany the name, and also because Aristobulus made his submission to Pompey and not to Plautius. Babelon (*Rev. Belge*, 1891, p. 21) would interpret the legend as "the priest of the Jewish Bacchus," i.e. the high priest of the temple of Jerusalem, who was no other than Aristobulus himself. In this manner the type would refer to the actual surrender of Aristobulus to Pompey. At all events it seems to relate to a circumstance connected with the career of Plautius in Judaea, and it is quite possible that Bacchius may have held a high command in the army of his sovereign, or may have been a petty Syrian prince, and that he actually did make his submission to the Roman general Plautius. This would be another instance of a moneyer recording a personal event on his coins.

[1] Cnaeus Plancius, the colleague as curule aedile of Aulus Plautius, B.C. 54, first served in Africa under the propraetor A. Torquatus; subsequently, in B.C. 68, under the proconsul Q. Metellus in Crete; and next, in B.C. 62, as military tribune in the army of C. Antonius in Macedonia, in which province he was quaestor in B.C. 58, under the propraetor L. Appuleius. It was there that the friendship began between Plancius and Cicero when the latter was in exile. Plancius was tribune of the plebs B.C. 56, and in B.C. 55 in the second consulship of Pompey and Crassus, he became a candidate for the curule aedileship, but was not elected till the following year. He had, as we have seen, Aulus Plautius as his colleague. It was then that he struck the above coins. Before entering office Plancius was accused by Q. Metellus Creticus of electoral corruption (*sodalitium*), but being defended by Cicero (*pro Plancio*) was acquitted. He subsequently espoused the cause of the Pompeian party, and after the triumph of Caesar lived in exile in Corcyra. He is the only member of the Plancia gens of whom coins are known.

[2] Plancius followed the example of his colleague Plautius, and selected types for his coins which illustrate events connected with his own career. The head on the obverse may be that of Diana Planciana, a divinity mentioned in an inscription published by Orelli (*Inscrip.*, no. 2880; *C.I.L.*, vi., no. 2210), who, wearing the petasus, would commemorate the military command of Plancius in Macedonia. A similar representation of the Genius of Macedonia is seen on later coins of C. Antonius struck in the East *circ.* B.C. 44—43 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 206, no. 148). The type of the Cretan goat was, no doubt, chosen by Plancius to illustrate his connection with that island. This species of goat peculiar to Crete is represented on its coins, as well as similar forms of the bow and quiver (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 316, 317).

These denarii sometimes bear the countermark of Vespasian.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 53; A.U.C. 701[1]	
			L. VINICI	
			(LUCIUS VINICIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3923	61·3	*AR* ·75	Head of Concordia r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pearls; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck; before, CON CORDIAE	Victory flying r., and bearing over her shoulder a palm-branch, to which four wreaths are attached; before her, L·VINICI (Nott)
3924	58·5	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3925	62·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; necklace of pendants and legend, CONCORDIAI	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 4.]**
3926	49·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The coinage attributed to B.C. 53 is similar to that of the preceding year, there being an ordinary issue by Lucius Vinicius, and a special one by M. Valerius Messalla. The inscription on the reverse of the coins of the latter supplies us with the date of their issue, as they appear to have been struck in the year of the consulship of M. Valerius Messalla (B.C. 53), who may have been the father of the moneyer. For style and treatment, the head of Concordia on the coins of Vinicius may be compared with that of Ceres on those of C. Memmius (see below, p. 495), and that of Salus on those of Mn. Acilius (see below, p. 496).

[2] Lucius Vinicius was probably a son of the tribune of the same name, B.C. 51, who put his veto upon a *senatus-consultum* directed against Caesar. The son was consul suffectus B.C. 33, but nothing appears to be known of his later career. He was, probably, the father of the moneyer of the same name who held office under Augustus *circ.* B.C. 16 (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 552). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 551), who assigns the above issue to *circ.* B.C. 58, has identified the moneyer with the tribune of B.C. 51.

The obverse and reverse types of his coins relate to events, then somewhat recent. The Victory with a palm-branch decorated with four wreaths can only refer to the victories and rewards granted to Pompey, and already illustrated on the coins of Faustus Sulla (see above, p. 490), while the head of Concordia is a reference either to the triumvirate of Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, B.C. 59, or to the good feeling still existing between those generals. Crassus was not slain till some time later in B.C. 53 (Cavedoni, *Ripostigli*, p. 214).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MESSA . F	
			([MARCUS VALERIUS] MESSALLA FILIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
3927	64·8	AR ·75	Bust, undraped, of Roma, turned from the spectator, head r., wearing crested helmet, ornamented at the side with feather; hair long; over l. shoulder, spear; before head, MESSA . F	Curule chair between the letters S · C · (*Senatus consulto*); below, sceptre with royal diadem; above, PATRE · COS (*Patre consule*).
3928	60·5	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlix. 5.]

[1] From the inscription on the reverse we learn that these coins were issued during the consulship of Messalla. About this period there were three members of the Valeria gens with the cognomen Messalla who were consuls: M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla, B.C. 61; M. Valerius Messalla, B.C. 53; and M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla Corvinus, B.C. 31. As the coins could not have been struck so late as B.C. 31, they belong either to B.C. 61 or to B.C. 53. Their absence from the San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario finds, and all of later date down to B.C. 37, except in the case of that of Arbanatz, leaves the question doubtful; but Count de Salis and Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 402 f.) both attributed them to B.C. 53. The presence of the letters S . C shows that the coins belong to a special issue, and were not therefore struck by an ordinary moneyer of the mint.

There is some question as to the identification of the moneyer. Borghesi (*loc. cit.*) says that the consul of B.C. 63 had no sons old enough to hold office in that year, and that we do not know the name of the son of the consul of B.C. 53. Others, however, have identified him as M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, the historian and grammarian, who was himself consul B.C. 31. The date of his birth is uncertain. According to Eusebius (Hieron., *in Euseb. Chron. Olymp.*, 180, 2) he was born in B.C. 59, in the same year as Livy the historian; but the date assigned by Scaliger (*ad loc. Euseb.*) for his birth, *circ.* B.C. 70, seems preferable, since Messalla had gained some reputation for eloquence before the breaking out of the Civil war in B.C. 43, and also because at the time of his death in the middle of the reign of Augustus, B.C. 3—A.D. 3, he is said to have attained the age of 77 or 72 years. He could, therefore, well have struck these coins in B.C. 53, and probably as quaestor.

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 513) thinks that the curule chair on the reverse shows that Messalla was quaestor with Faustus Cornelius Sulla (see above, p. 489), and that he struck money by order of the Senate; the sceptre recalling the circumstance that one of his ancestors, P. Valerius Publicola, assisted in banishing the kings from Rome, and was consul with Brutus during the first year of the Republic. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 496) sees in the curule chair and the sceptre below a reference to the kings who had submitted "to the Roman consul." This could only be to Pompey, who, in B.C. 61, was accorded a triumph at Rome, on which occasion the procession was headed by soldiers carrying tablets specifying the nations and the kings whom he had conquered. This explanation would rather suggest that the coins may have been struck on that occasion, as the triumph took place in the year that M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla was consul, but, nevertheless, Mommsen himself attributes the issue to B.C. 53. The fabric and style of the coins would suit either date.

Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 139; *Nuovi Studi*, p. 26) has recognized in the obverse type the head of young Mars, which would be appropriate if the coins were struck in B.C. 61; but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 514) identifies it with the goddess Roma, a not unusual obverse type for money issued by the quaestores urbani or the aediles under the authority of the Senate.

The great rarity of these denarii may in some degree account for their absence in nearly all the finds of this and the next Period.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 52; A.U.C. 702[1]	
			LONGIN	
			([LUCIUS CASSIUS] LONGINUS)	
			Denarius	
			With letter on obverse	
3929	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Vesta l.,[2] veiled, and wearing diadem; behind, cup with two upright handles (*kylix*); before, letter A	A male togate figure standing to l., and dropping a tablet inscribed V (*Uti rogas*) into a cista; behind figure, LONGIN · IIIV **[Pl. xlix. 6.]**
3930	61·1	Æ ·8	Similar; letter C	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · III · V
3931	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar; letter L	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN IIIV (Cracherode Coll.)
3932	59·8	Æ ·8	Similar; same letter.	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · IIIV (Woodhouse Coll.)
3933	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar; letter S	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · III · V
3934	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · IIIV
3935	59·0	Æ ·75	Similar; same letter.	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN IIIV
3936	61·4	Æ ·8	Similar; letter Ƨ	Similar; moneyer's name, LONGIN · III · V

[1] The only coins attributed to this year by Count de Salis are those which bear the moneyer's name, Longinus, who was a triumvir of the mint, and is usually identified as Lucius Cassius Longinus, the younger brother of C. Cassius, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. Longinus was one of the accusers of Cn. Plancius, the curule aedile in B.C. 54 (see above, p. 491), and of M. Saufeius in B.C. 52 for his share in the murder of Clodius. He joined the party of Caesar; was sent as legate by him to Thessaly B.C. 48; was tribune of the plebs B.C. 44, but took no part in the murder of Caesar; after which he espoused the side of Octavius in opposition to Antony, to whom, however, he was reconciled after the battle of Philippi, B.C. 41. Babelon (vol. i., p. 331) places the issue at *circ.* B.C. 54. As it was in that year that Longinus brought the accusation against Cn. Plancius, and in B.C. 52 against Saufeius, this moneyer may have been his son, who was made governor of Syria in B.C. 43 by his uncle C. Cassius, when the latter departed to unite his forces with those of Brutus. He fell in the battle of Philippi in the following year. These are the latest coins that occurred in the San Gregorio di Sassola hoard. They were present also in the other hoards, the burials of which are attributed to this Period.

[2] The obverse type of the head of Vesta has already been explained as referring to the trial of the vestal virgins in B.C. 113 (see above, coins of Q. Cassius, pp. 481, 482). In this instance the reverse type commemorates the passing of the *Lex Cassia tabellaria* which was proposed in B.C. 137 by L. Cassius Ravilla, and which extended to the comitia the right of voting by ballot in the *Judicia Populi*, that form of voting having been adopted two years previously in the election of magistrates under the *Lex Gabinia*. The tablets used were inscribed A (*Antiquo*) and V (*Vti rogas*), and in this instance were placed in a cista and not in an urn (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 504).

Babelon (vol i., p. 333, no. 13) figures a variety with the head of Vesta turned to the right, and not to the left. He describes it as plated, and gives the moneyer's name, LONGIN III and the mint-letter S. Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num*, 1877, p. 47) mentions two specimens in the Gotha

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 51; A.U.C. 703[1]	
			C . MEMMI . C . F	
			(CAIUS MEMMIUS CAII FILIUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3937	61·0	Æ ·75	Head of Ceres r., with wreath of corn, and earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down the neck; before, C . MEMMI . C . F	A naked captive, his hands tied behind, kneeling r., on r. knee, at the foot of a trophy of arms with a Greek shield; in the field, C . MEMMIVS IMPERATOR **[Pl. xlix. 7.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3938	60·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3939	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

Cabinet and in the Jungfer collection in Berlin, on which the name of the moneyer and the mint-letter C are transposed. They are both plated coins.

This revival of mint-marks in the form of letters is quite exceptional. These letters appear to extend throughout the alphabet.

[1] Count de Salis has classed only one issue to this year, that of C. Memmius, who appears to have been an ordinary officer of the mint. Before considering the identification of Memmius attention should be drawn to the strong similarity in fabric and in the obverse types of his coins and those of L. Vinicius (see above, p. 492) and also those of Mn. Acilius (see below, p. 496), especially in connection with the heads of Ceres, Concordia, and Salus. The precise similarity of treatment of these heads on the respective issues shows that these three moneyers must have struck their coins within a short period of each other.

The C. Memmius who struck the above coins is usually identified as the son of Caius Memmius L. f. Gemellus, who married Fausta, the daughter of Sulla; was tribune of the plebs B.C. 66; praetor B.C. 58; and propraetor in the following year in Bithynia, when he appears to have assumed the title of *imperator*, as we learn from the above coins. His son is said to have been tribune of the plebs in B.C. 54, and he is also identified with the consul-suffectus of B.C. 34. If, however, the above coins are rightly attributed to B.C. 51, and the moneyer is correctly identified as the son of C. Memmius Gemellus, it is evident that he was not the tribune of the plebs of B.C. 54, as he could not have filled the office of moneyer of the mint after holding that of tribune. We have already noticed that there is much confusion in the identification of the earlier members of the Memmia gens (see above, pp. 204, 307) owing to the similarity of their praenomina, and this appears to be the case in this instance. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 218) whilst identifying the reverse design of Type I. as recording the imperatorship of the moneyer's father, yet ascribes the issue of these coins to *circ.* B.C. 60, which was three years before that event occurred. It is therefore clear either that this moneyer was not the son of C. Memmius Gemellus and Fausta, or, if so, that he has been confused with another member of the Memmia gens who was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 54. From the evidence of the coins we are disposed to consider that the moneyer was the son of C. Memmius Gemellus, and that the tribune of the plebs of B.C. 54 was another member of the family.

The reverse of Type I. is a record of the assumption of the title of *imperator* by the moneyer's attributed father, and the head of Ceres and the seated figure of that divinity on Type

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
3940	61·2	Æ ·8	Head of Quirinus (Romulus) r., laureate, hair long, beard in formal ringlets; behind, QVIRINVS; before, C · MEMMI · C · F	Ceres seated r., holding ears of corn in r. hand, and torch in l.; at her feet, serpent; around, MEMMIVS · AED · CER IALIA·ΓREIMVS·FECIT[1] **[Pl. xlix. 8.]**
3941	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar; legend concentric with the edge of the coin.	Similar.
3942	59·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

Circ. B.C. 50; A.U.C. 704[2]

M . ACILIVS

(MANIUS ACILIUS [GLABRIO][3])

Denarius

3943	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Salus r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down the neck; behind, SALVTIS, reading downwards.	Figure of Valetudo, draped, standing l., resting l. arm on column, and holding serpent with r. hand; around, M · ACILIVS · III · VIR · VALEV (*Valetudinis*). **[Pl. xlix. 9.]** (Nott)

II. relate to the institution at Rome of the *Ludi Cereales*; but as the date of the inauguration of these games is somewhat uncertain, it is not possible to identify the member of the Memmia gens, who, as aedile, superintended their first celebration. According to Livy (xxx. 39) the *Cerealia* first appear as fully established in Rome in B.C. 202; so Memmius's aedileship was anterior to that date. The head of Quirinus (Romulus) refers to the ancient origin of the Memmia gens, which claimed to be descended through Romulus from the Trojan Menestheus.

[1] In this inscription we have in the word ΓREIMVS another instance of the late survival of the ancient form EI for I to denote the long vowel (see also coins of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus, pp. 483, 484).

There are restorations of Type II. by Trajan.

[2] Again we have only one issue, the moneyer of which signs himself as "triumvir" of the mint. Count de Salis has not assigned to this year any other issue. The similarity of the head of Salus to that of Concordia on the coins of L. Vinicius (see above, p. 492) and to that of Ceres on the preceding issue has already been noticed, and, in this respect, this type may be compared with the coinages classed to the next year, B.C. 49. The coins of Mn. Acilius are the latest that occurred in the Cadriano and San Cesario hoards, both of which appear to have been buried about the same time, i.e., at the end of B.C. 50 or early in the following year.

[3] At the time of the issue of these coins there were several members of the Acilia gens with the praenomen Manius, but this moneyer is usually identified with Manius Acilius Glabrio, one of Caesar's lieutenants, and the son of Mn. Acilius Glabrio, consul B.C. 67, and Aemilia, daughter of M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Sulla, in B.C. 82, compelled him to divorce. Born in the house of Cn. Pompey B.C. 81, who had married his mother after her divorce, Acilius espoused the cause of Caesar; served for him in Sicily B.C. 46, and two years later, when preparations were being made for the Parthian wars, he was sent forward to Greece, and succeeded P. Sulpicius Rufus in the government of Achaia. From this time there is no

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3944	61·4	Æ ·85	Similar; SALVTIS reading upwards.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3945	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the knot of hair is ornamented with jewels.	Similar.
3946	61·3	Æ ·8	Similar; jewels also in the hair above the forehead.	Similar; the tail of the serpent encircles the column.

further record of him. Besides the above coins which were issued at Rome, Acilius struck bronze money during his service in Sicily, on which he bears the title of quaestor; and also at Agrigentum; and later on at Corinth, when governor of Achaia (see Babelon, vol. i., pp. 106-107, nos. 9-11). These coins are remarkable illustrations of the career of Acilius in Rome, Sicily, and Greece.

Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 498) has suggested the following explanation of the type of the denarius of Acilius. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxix. i. 6) relates that a Peloponnesian named Archagathus, a practitioner of medicine, was the first person who made it a distinct profession in Rome, where he came during the consulship of L. Aemilius and M. Livius in B.C. 219. Having received the right of citizenship, he was given a shop at the public expense in the cross-way or street *Acilia* (*in compito Acilio*). In consequence the Acilia gens claimed to have introduced the first physician into Rome, and, moreover, traced the etymology of its name to the Greek word ἀκέομαι (to heal). As Salus and Valetudo are practically synonymous divinities, it would appear that the same divinity is figured on the obverse and on the reverse of the coins, but under different names. There was a famous statue by Niceratus of Salus in the temple of Concord at Rome, which represented the goddess feeding a serpent which she holds (Babelon, vol. i., p. 105). The figure on the coins may be a reproduction of that statue.

There are several hybrids of these coins (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 35, 41, 43). The obverse occurs with the reverse of the denarius of P. Furius Crassipes (see above, p. 332), and the reverse with the obverse of the denarius of P. Clodius M. f. (Babelon, vol. i., p. 355, no. 15), and with the obverse of the quinarius of C. Egnatuleius C. f. (see above, p. 164).

PERIOD XIII.

Circ. B.C. 49—44; A.U.C. 705—710

THIS Period is the most important epoch in the history of the Roman Republican coinage since the institution of the silver money in B.C. 268. It extends from the year in which Julius Caesar arrived in Rome after his Gallic campaign, and compelled Pompey to take flight to the East, till his death in B.C. 44. The chief historical events which bear upon the coinage of this time are: 1. the Civil war between Caesar and Pompey B.C. 49—48, which ended in the defeat of the latter at the battle of Pharsalus, and his death; 2. the Alexandrine war B.C. 48—47; 3. the war in Africa and the defeat of the Pompeians at Thapsus B.C. 47—46; 4. the war in Spain and the battle of Munda B.C. 45; and, 5. the death of Caesar and the temporary break-up of his party B.C. 44.

These years witnessed several important changes in the coinage of the State:—

1. The revival of the gold money; none of which had been struck at Rome since the middle of the third century B.C. (see above, p. 12).
2. The re-issue of the quinarius and sestertius in silver.
3. An attempt to revive the bronze money.
4. The increase in the college of moneyers from three to four members.
5. The resumption of the military coinages outside Italy.

The gold coinage, which consisted of the aureus (*nummus aureus*) and half-aureus (*quinarius aureus*), was revived by Julius Caesar on his arrival in Rome, in B.C. 49, for a special purpose (see below, p. 505); the first pieces being struck in his own name only. During Caesar's lifetime all the gold coins were of an exceptional nature, and their issue was committed to special officers of the State, and not to the ordinary moneyers of the mint, whose powers were still limited to the coinage of silver only. Immediately after his death the Senate reasserted their right, but the gold money of the year B.C. 44 still continued to be a special issue (see below, p. 552). After B.C. 44, as we shall see, the right of striking gold coins was delegated to the ordinary moneyers. The new gold coinage instituted by Julius Caesar now became continuous, and was struck not only at Rome, but also in the provinces, where mints for issuing money of the Roman standard were re-established. The weight of the aureus varied somewhat in the earlier stages of its issue. Those struck by Julius Caesar in B.C. 49 were minted at 38 to the Roman lb.; those subsequent to B.C. 49 to *circ.* B.C. 37 at 40 to the lb., and those from that date at 42 to the lb.

The revival of the quinarius and the sestertius was again only temporary, and the issue of these denominations at the Roman mint does not appear to have extended beyond B.C. 44; from which circumstance it may be inferred that they were only struck on special occasions and for some particular purpose. They are, however, occasionally met with in the coinages of the provincial mints after that date.

An attempt to revive the bronze money during B.C. 45—44 does not appear to have been attended with success (see below, p. 538), and we have to wait nearly another thirty years, till B.C. 15, before it is permanently re-established.

The college of moneyers who controlled the mint at Rome had hitherto, as we have often had occasion to mention, consisted of three members, who thus formed a triumvirate. In B.C. 44 Caesar increased the number to four, who were designated *quatuorviri*. This increase in the college does not appear to have been due to any changes either in the issues of the coinages or in the working of the mint, but it is only another instance of the policy of Caesar of augmenting the number of officers who composed the lesser magistracies. This reform instituted by Caesar remained in force till B.C. 36, when for a considerable time the names of the moneyers are no longer placed on the coins. There is no evidence that any change was made in the *personnel* of the mint after that year, but when the moneyers' names recur at a later date, *circ.* B.C. 16, their number is again reduced to three, though on two occasions (B.C. 4, 3) four appear to have been appointed.

One of the most important circumstances connected with the coinage at this time is the revival of the military issues outside Italy. It has been shown (see above, p. 317) that the attempt to relieve in this manner the strain on the central mint at Rome was first made *circ.* B.C. 82, and that coinages in gold and silver after the Roman standard were issued in Gaul, Spain, and the East, but this innovation was only of short duration. The first to resuscitate these military issues was Julius Caesar, who, after his campaigns in Gaul (B.C. 50—49) struck denarii in his name only, and having for their types on the obverse an elephant, and on the reverse the emblems of the pontificate (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). When Caesar arrived in Rome in B.C. 49 he continued, apparently without authority, to strike money in his own name. The example set by him in Gaul was quickly followed by the chief partisans of Pompey; so that in B.C. 49 there are denarii issued by the consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, at first in Sicily (Babelon, vol. i., p. 425, no. 64), and then in the East (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 426, nos. 65-68); by the praetor C. Coponius, also in the East (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 381, nos. 1, 2); and by the proquaestors of Pompey, Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro in Spain (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 343, nos. 7, 8). The practice, now well established, of issuing these military coinages at first in silver, and later in gold and bronze, was so extensively carried out, that during the remaining years of the Republic, and even after the accession of Augustus to imperial power, they constitute the chief currency of the State outside Italy. Caesar himself struck coins in Spain, the East, and Africa, between B.C. 49—44, in which districts his armies were stationed, and where he carried on active campaigns. Besides these there were special issues of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey in Spain, of the proconsul Aulus Allienus in Sicily, of Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and Marcus Porcius Cato in Africa, and of others (see TABLES OF FINDS). During B.C. 46—44 Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey struck bronze money of the Roman standard and types as well as silver in Spain. After the formation of the triumvirate between Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, the chief coinages of the provinces were issued in their names, and in the respective districts which they had assigned to themselves. These coins,

and also those of other generals, are attributed to Spain, Gaul, the East, Sicily, Africa, and Cyrenaïca, under which districts they are separately classified and described.

At this point we have only indicated the lines on which the coinages of this Period struck in Rome and the provinces have been classified. In dealing with the issues of later years a more detailed account will be given of those struck in the provinces, in consequence of their increased number, historical importance, and occurrence in finds.

Denominations and Types.—The denominations struck during this Period at the Roman mint are—in gold, the aureus and the half-aureus; in silver, the denarius, the quinarius, and the sestertius; and in bronze, the as of the semuncial standard.

The element of change which occurred in the case of the denominations is also met with in the types. Hitherto, with some occasional exceptions, the types have referred to events connected with the more or less remote history of the moneyers' families. From this time current events are often recorded, which very materially assist in ascertaining the chronological sequence of the issues. The traditions of the moneyers' families, however, still find a conspicuous place in the designs of the coins. Of recent events Julius Caesar records his campaigns in Gaul, the East, Africa, and Spain, and on special occasions they are illustrated by the ordinary moneyers of the mint. From these materials it is possible to construct a triumvirate of the mint for two years, B.C. 46 and 45, and a quatuorvirate for B.C. 44. During the other years of this Period it would seem that, as before, only certain members of the college of moneyers placed their names on the coinage, if it be assumed that the appointment of the triumvirate was annual.

The greatest innovation in regard to the types was the introduction of portraits of living persons, an innovation which caused the coinage of this Period to lose its general character and to become personal. This change was first occasioned by the express command of the Senate, who, in B.C. 44, ordered that the portrait of Julius Caesar should be placed on the coinage. It was an honour never before accorded to a Roman citizen; but when once introduced it soon became so general that from that time we have a series of portraits of those who filled the highest positions in the State, and of others.

There is little to be noticed in respect of the forms of the moneyers' names. In a few instances greater variety occurs, the same moneyer giving either his *praenomen* and *nomen*, or his *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*, and in others only his *nomen* or *cognomen*. Some also, as before, employed the genitive case instead of the nominative, and one, C. Cossutius Maridianus (B.C. 44), added after his name the official description of his duties in the form of initials, A · A · A · F · F = *Aere, Argento, Auro, Flando, Feriundo*. In the inscriptions the closed P for Ꝑ occasionally occurs.

Classification.—After the disorganization caused by the events of B.C. 49, the officers of the mint at Rome appear to have resumed their usual duties. The only exceptional issues after that date are those of Julius Caesar and the *praefecti Urbi*. Added to the important evidence afforded by the coins themselves in their types and fabric, we have still that of finds to guide us for

chronology. Those which were buried during B.C. 49—44 were unearthed at Carbonara (Prov. di Bari), San Niccolò di Villola (Prov. di Bologna), Collecchio (Prov. di Modena), and Liria (Prov. di Valencia). Thus three were discovered in Italy, and the fourth in Spain.

The *Carbonara II.* hoard was found in August, 1903, during excavations for the foundations of a house. Some years before, in 1882, a similar find of Republican coins had taken place in the same locality, but as that one contained pieces of a later date it will be mentioned in our next Period. To distinguish between the two finds, that of 1882 is designated as Carbonara I., and that of 1903 as Carbonara II. The latter consisted of about 450 silver coins of the Republic, which were sold clandestinely; but of these, 426 were recovered, and were deposited in the Museo Archeologico at Taranto. They have been described by Sig. Q. Quagliati (*Scavi*, 1904, pp. 53 f.). Of this number there were 43 quinarii, issued under the provisions of the *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104, of the coinages of the Egnatuleia, Cloulia, Vettia, Porcia, Titia, Rubria, and Cornelia families. The remaining 383 pieces were denarii, 15 of which were of the early period without moneyers' names, and one with a moneyer's symbol only; the rest with moneyers' names represented 88 issues. The latest pieces struck at the Roman mint are those of Mn. Acilius (B.C. 50); of Q. Sicinius and C. Vibius Pansa (B.C. 49), and of L. Hostilius Saserna (B.C. 48). Of the provincial issues there were denarii of Julius Caesar (*elephant* and *pontifical implements*), struck in Gaul (B.C. 50—49); and of Q. Sicinius, the triumvir of the mint (see p. 503), and C. Coponius, the praetor and partisan of Pompey, who in B.C. 49 commanded the fleet at Rhodes. These last were struck in the East. The date of the burial of this hoard must therefore be placed at some time during B.C. 48. Sig. Quagliati having adopted Babelon's attribution of the coins of M. Junius Brutus with the head of Libertas and the consul Brutus with the lictors (see above, p. 479) to a period after the death of Caesar, has in consequence assigned the burial of the hoard to a later date, i.e. B.C. 43—42. This is clearly too late, as shown by the evidence of other finds, and by the absence of coins of all the other issues which took place after B.C. 48 to B.C. 44.

The *San Niccolò di Villola* hoard discovered in 1817 consisted of about 1,000 Republican silver coins. This place is situated near Cadriano, where, as we have already seen, another considerable hoard had been discovered, the burial of which was of a slightly earlier date (see above, p. 414). Prof. Filippo Schiassi, in his work, *Del ritrovamento di Medaglie Consolari e di famiglie fatto a Cadriano nel Bolognese, l'anno* 1811, ed. sec., Bologna, 1820, noted in his account of the Cadriano find such pieces as were present in that of Villola, but were absent at Cadriano. It is unfortunate that Prof. Schiassi did not give a complete description of both hoards. The information supplied, however, shows that the Villola hoard was of a slightly later date. Amongst the more recent coins which were not present at Cadriano, and which were struck at the Roman mint, were those of L. Plautius Plancus (B.C. 47); of L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus (B.C. 46); and of T. Carisius and C. Considius Paetus (B.C. 45). Of the provincial issues the following later ones were represented: *Spain*—Pompey, in the names of his proquaestors, Cn. Calpurnius Piso and Terentius Varro (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 343, nos. 7, 8) of

B.C. 49; and Julius Caesar (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11) of B.C. 45; the *East*—Julius Caesar (*head of Venus* and *Aeneas and Anchises; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 10) of B.C. 48; and *Africa*—Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio (*ib.*, vol. i., pp. 278, 280, nos. 47, 51); M. Porcius Cato (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 375, no. 10) of B.C. 47—46; and Julius Caesar (*head of Ceres* and *emblems of the pontificate; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 14, no. 16) of B.C. 46. From these it will be seen that the dates of the latest coins of provincial issues correspond to those of the coins of the Roman mint. The burial of the Villola hoard must therefore have happened either during B.C. 45 or early in B.C. 44. This is also the date assigned to it by Cavedoni (*Ripostigli*, p. 34), who notes that there were no coins of the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.

The *Collecchio* hoard, which consisted originally of about 1,000 Republican denarii, was discovered in 1815. This place is near Spilamberto, about twelve miles south of Modena. Of these coins, Cavedoni, in 1828, examined and described about 500 pieces which were in the possession of various persons or in the Este collection (*Ripostigli*, p. 34). It will be seen from the Tables of Finds that the burial of this hoard must have taken place about the same time as that of Villola, the only late piece not present being that of Julius Caesar struck in Spain B.C. 45 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11), but, on the other hand, there were coins of M. Poblicius, the legate of Cnaeus Pompey (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 335, no. 10), which are attributed by Count de Salis to the same locality, and to B.C. 46—45. Cavedoni (*loc. cit.*) thought that on account of the presence of the denarius of Lollius Palikanus, the Collecchio hoard was hidden slightly after that of Villola; but Count de Salis has assigned that issue to B.C. 47. The Collecchio hoard was therefore buried about B.C. 45.

The *Liria* hoard was one of the most important of those found in Spain which have been recorded. This town is situated in the province of Valencia. The hoard, discovered in 1806, consisted of about 2,000 denarii, which were catalogued, at the request of the Academy of Madrid, by Don Giuseppe Canga Argüelles, who, though not a numismatist, appears to have accomplished his task with great care. Mommsen (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, pp. 69 f.) besides stating particulars of the whole find with others also discovered in Spain supplies a special list of the coins which were issued between B.C. 49—43, and which alone were 186 in number. There were not many pieces of the early period, but the Spanish issues from the time of Sulla and the war with Sertorius were present in considerable numbers. The latest pieces of the Roman mint were those of L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus (B.C. 46); of T. Carisius, C. Considius Paetus, and L. Valerius Acisculus (B.C. 45), and of P. Sepullius Macer (B.C. 44). The coins of the last two moneyers had not occurred in any previously mentioned hoard. Of the provincial issues there were coins struck in Africa by Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, M. Porcius Cato, and Julius Caesar, as in the Villola hoard. All the Spanish issues were represented down to the time of Sextus Pompey (B.C. 45—44), whilst of those of the East the latest pieces were of Julius Caesar (B.C. 48), as in the Villola and Collecchio finds. The burial of this hoard took place some time during B.C. 44, and was, no doubt, due to the military movements under Sextus Pompey or under Caesar's general, C. Asinius Pollio.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 49; A.U.C. 705[1]	
			Q. SICINIVS	
			(QUINTUS SICINIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
3947	62·5	*R* ·75	Head of Fortuna r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in two locks down her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; before, FORT (*Fortuna*); behind, Γ·R (*Populi Romani*),	III·VIR Q·SICINIVS (in the field). A winged caduceus and a palm-branch, bound with fillet, in saltire; above, wreath with fillet. **[Pl. xlix. 10.]**
3948	59·9	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3949	59·5	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] The coinage struck at Rome during this year is of two groups: one issued before the arrival of Julius Caesar and the flight of Pompey; the other after Caesar's arrival at the beginning of March. To the former group belong the issues of Quintus Sicinius, the triumvir of the mint, and of Cnaeus Nerius, the quaestor urbanus; and to the latter, the coinages in gold and silver bearing the name of Julius Caesar only, and those of his two moneyers, D. Albinus Brutus and C. Vibius Pansa. Besides the practical establishment of a gold currency, this year also witnessed the revival of the quinarius, which had not been struck since B.C. 85 (see above, coins of Mn. Fonteius, p. 323, and L. Julius Bursio, p. 332).

[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, and he is the only member of his family who filled that office. It is possible, however, that he was related to L. Sicinius, who was tribune of the plebs B.C. 76, and who was the first to attack the law of Sulla relating to the powers of his office, and that he may have been the person who is mentioned by Cicero, but only by his gentile name Sicinius (*ad Att.*, v. 4, 3). From his coins we are, however, able to glean some particulars of his life during his year of office as moneyer. From them it would seem that early in B.C. 49 Sicinius was appointed a triumvir of the mint by the party of Pompey, which was then in power, but who his colleagues may have been we do not know, as their names are not met with on the coinage of that time. On the arrival of Caesar, Sicinius left Rome, evidently in the company of C. Coponius, who was one of the praetors at the breaking out of the Civil war, and who, having espoused the side of Pompey, followed him into Greece, and had command of the Rhodian ships conjointly with C. Marcellus; for we find Sicinius during the same year issuing coins in the East in his own name and in that of C. Coponius. On those which are classed to the EAST by Count de Salis, Sicinius still styles himself "triumvir." After this time we do not again meet with the name of Sicinius, but these data enable us to fix the year of his appointment as a moneyer at the Roman mint.

The types chosen by Sicinius for his coins struck at Rome were in honour of Pompey, the chief of his party. The palm-branch refers to Pompey's numerous victories in all parts of the Roman state; the caduceus to the restoration of commerce after the destruction of the fleets of the pirates; and the wreath to the golden chaplet which was conferred on him by the citizens of Rome, and which he was commanded to wear at all great functions (see above, p. 489). These great deeds were effected by the special favour of the goddess Fortuna, whose head therefore is the subject of the obverse type.

In support of the attribution of these coins to B.C. 49, attention should be drawn to the similarity in treatment and style of the head of Fortuna to those of other divinities portrayed

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			NERI	
			(CNAEUS NERIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
3950	62·5	*R* ·75	Head of Saturn r., bearded;[2] behind, harpa; before, NERI · Q · VRB (*Nerius quaestor urbanus*).	L · LENT C · MARC COS (*Lucius Lentulus, Caius Marcellus, consules*) in the field. The legionary eagle (*aquila*) between two standards; one inscribed, H (*Hastati*), the other, P (*Principes*); the whole within radiate circle.
3951	60·3	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3952	60·0	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. xlix. 11.] (Cracherode Coll.)

in the preceding issues, especially in the form of the earring, which is in the shape of a cross, and in the decoration of the hair above the forehead with jewels as on the coins of Mn. Acilius (see p. 497, no. 3946). It may also be noticed that the coins of this issue were amongst the most recently struck which were met with in the Carbonara II. hoard.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.* 1897, p. 76) mentions hybrids in his own collection, in the Gotha Cabinet, and in the Bignami collection now in the Capitoline Museum, with the reverse of the above denarius and with the obverse of that struck by Sicinius for Coponius (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 459, no. 1). He also mentions a variety of the above denarius in the Berlin collection which shows only one lock of hair on the neck of Fortuna.

[1] The history of Cnaeus Nerius during the year B.C. 49, so far as it is connected with the coinage, is very similar to that of Q. Sicinius, the triumvir of the mint. His name is first met with in B.C. 56, when he accused P. Sestius of bribery (Cicero, *ad Q. Fr.*, ii. 3, 5). In B.C. 49 he was appointed quaestor urbanus by the Pompeian party during the consulships of L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, and in virtue of his office, and under special conditions, struck the above coins. On the approach of Julius Caesar to the capital, Nerius fled with the consuls, first to Sicily, and thence to Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), and to Asia Minor; the journey being marked by issues of coins which bear the names of the consuls, but not that of the moneyer, except in one instance where it is indicated by the letter Q = quaestor (see coins attributed to SICILY and the EAST under date B.C. 49; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 254, no. 2). After Pharsalus Nerius fled to Egypt, where he was captured, and being imprisoned died shortly afterwards. The date of the issue of the above coins may therefore be fixed between January and March of B.C. 49. Cn. Nerius is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known.

[2] The head of Saturn refers to the temple of that divinity at Rome which was under the special charge of the quaestores urbani, as it contained the public treasury; and the standards on the reverse to the Roman army, its legions and the companies of the *Hastati* and the *Principes*, to which the Pompeian party looked specially for support. This reverse type is evidently copied from the denarii of C. Valerius Flaccus, which were struck by him in Gaul in B.C. 82 (see coins attributed to GAUL, and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 513, no. 12). The occurrence of the names of the consuls for the year is exceptional, but in unsettled times such as prevailed then at Rome they served to show on whose authority the quaestor urbanus struck these coins. This issue was no doubt intended for military purposes.

A variety reads on the obverse Q only, instead of Q · VRB (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 254).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			CAESAR (CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR[1]) **Aureus**	
3953	133·1	*N* ·85	Head of Pietas r., wearing wreath of oak-leaves, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; jewel above her ear; hair collected into a knot behind, which is ornamented with jewels, and falling in locks down her neck; behind, ⊥II (=52).	Trophy of Gallic arms, consisting of an oval shield and a carnyx; the trunk draped and surmounted by a helmet with horns; on r., an axe surmounted by an animal's head; at base of trophy, CAE SAR (Wigan Coll.)
3954	131·2	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 12.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] These coins in gold and silver were struck by Julius Caesar at Rome in B.C. 49, soon after his arrival there after the flight of Pompey. There can be no question that they were issued for special distribution to the army, through whose support Caesar had now almost obtained supreme authority in the State, and which had so faithfully served under him during his long and arduous campaign in Gaul. The issue of these gold coins by Caesar in his own name had a precedent in the case of Sulla, who also, in B.C. 82, in his own name only or conjointly with his proquaestors, had caused similar pieces to be struck for the use of the victorious troops which had served under him in the East. These coins of Sulla, like his denarii, appear to have been issued outside Italy, and are therefore classed with the coinage of the EAST (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 406, nos. 28, 29; vol. ii., pp. 177-179, nos. 3-10; and coins attributed to the EAST, B.C. 82). Another coincidence is that in each instance the gold and the silver coins are of the same types. In the history of the Roman coinage these gold pieces of Caesar are of far greater importance than those of Sulla; for in the former we have the establishment for the first time since the foundation of the Roman Republic of a gold currency, which was to become permanent, and which continued till the downfall of the Roman Empire. The attempt to introduce a gold coinage at the Roman mint not long after the institution of a silver currency was, as we have shown, only sporadic, and had no lasting effect (see above, p. 13). The gold coins struck by Caesar were issued at 38 to the Roman pound, and were current for 100 sesterces, i.e. 25 denarii. The value of gold appears to have fallen at this time on account of the large quantity which Caesar obtained in Gaul, where he had rifled the temples of the gods which were filled with rich offerings. By this means gold became so plentiful that it was exchanged through Italy and the provinces for 3,000 sesterces to the pound (Suetonius, *Caesar*, liv.). This booty, together with the bullion which Caesar took from the public treasury, provided him with the means of awarding to each foot soldier of his legions the sum of 2,000 sesterces, which he received at the beginning of the Civil war, and, in addition, he promised 300 sesterces to every citizen. Plutarch (*Caesar*, 35) and Appian (*de Bell. Civ.*, ii. 41) give interesting accounts of Caesar's forcing his way into the public treasury in opposition to the protests of the tribune, L. Caecilius Metellus. Though these gold coins of Caesar were probably struck in great quantity, they are now of extreme rarity. This may be due to the circumstance that in subsequent issues of this Period the standard was reduced to 40 to the pound, which no doubt occasioned the withdrawal of the heavier pieces from circulation.

Orosius (*Hist.*, vi. 15) states the amount of gold seized by Caesar at 4,135 lbs. = about 170,000*l.*; the Roman pound of gold = 40 aurei or about 42*l.*, and nearly 90,000 lbs. of silver. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii. 17) gives the amount in ingots: *C. Caesar primo introitu urbis civili bello suo ex aerario protulit laterum aureorum* $\overline{XV}$, *argenteorum* $\overline{XXX}$ *et in numerato* HS$\overline{CCC}$ (= 15,000 gold-, 30,000 silver-bars, and thirty millions of sesterces). It seems, however, that this estimate of the amount of treasure existing in the temple of Saturn was much exaggerated.

Besides the aureus in gold Caesar struck also the denarius and the quinarius in silver, and in the same year we meet with the revival of the sestertius. The revival of these two silver coins of smaller denominations than the denarius was not merely temporary, though not lasting, as they are not infrequently met with in issues of the following years. They were intended, no doubt, to provide a small currency, the dearth of which must have caused considerable inconvenience, especially as there was also a scarcity of bronze money, none having been minted for over thirty years. These were not the first coins that Caesar had struck in his own name, for he had already issued denarii of a similar character, for the payment of his soldiery during his Gallic wars (see above, p. 499).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3955	61·5	AR ·75	Similar	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3956	61·5	AR ·7	Similar; hair above forehead of Pietas, decorated with jewels.	Similar.
3957	60·5	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 13.]**
3958	58·3	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II.	
3959	52·0	AR ·8	Similar; no jewel above ear of Pietas; and knot of hair also not jewelled.	Trophy of Gallic arms, similar to no. 3953; before it is seated r. a captive, Vercingetorix,[1] with large head turned to r., and long beard, his hands tied behind him; in the field, and divided by trophy, CAE SAR **[Pl. xlix. 14.]** (Blacas Coll.)

The type of reverse chosen by Julius Caesar for both his gold and silver coins was one which would commend itself to his troops, as it is a record of the nine years' struggle in Gaul, in which they had earned great success, and which had culminated in the capture of Vercingetorix, the celebrated chieftain of the Arverni, who had carried on the war with ability, and who himself is represented on some of the denarii seated or kneeling at the foot of a trophy. The identification of the head on the obverse is somewhat uncertain. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. vi., p. 6) describes it as that of Venus, the divinity specially honoured by the Julia gens, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 17, nos. 25-28) and others would see in it a representation of Pietas, the personification of faithful attachment, love, and veneration among the Romans. A similar female head with the accompanying legend PIETAS occurs on the coins of Decimus Brutus (see p. 508). In style and general treatment this head may be compared to those of other divinities which appear on coins struck during the preceding years, especially in connection with the ornamentation of the hair at the back and above the forehead.

The explanation of the letters or numbers ⊥II, TII, or IIT on the obverses of both the gold and silver money has also proved a difficulty. Eckhel (*loc. cit.*) interprets them as the initials of "*Imperator ITerum*," a title which Caesar did not, however, receive till B.C. 45, the date to which Eckhel would assign the coins. Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 356) reads LII (= 52), and thinks that this number refers to the successful engagements which Caesar had fought during his active career, but this view seems too subtle and fanciful; and that expressed by Count de Salis (*Rev. arch.*, 1866, p. 20) that they mark Caesar's age, thus placing his birth at B.C. 102, seems a more probable solution, since they would bring to the knowledge of the Roman people that in the next year (B.C. 48) he would be entitled to hold the consulship for the second time. His first consulship was in B.C. 59, and the *Lex annalis*, which at this time was strictly adhered to, enjoined an interval of eleven years before he could be appointed to the same office again. Drumann (*Gesch. Roms*, 2 ed., p. 126) gives the year B.C. 100 as that of the birth of Caesar. He would thus have completed his fifty-first year in July, B.C. 49, and from that date would enter on his fifty-second year. If the coins were not struck before July, B.C. 49, the number ⊥II might still indicate Caesar's age. A further suggestion has been made by Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 499), who thought that the number indicated Caesar's age at the time of the battle of Pharsalus. A few years later Mark Antony indicated his own ages, XL and XLI, on coins struck by him at Lugdunum (*Babelon*, vol. i., p. 169; see also Madden, *Num. Chron.*, 1865, pp. 5 f.). The problem of these letters or numbers has evidently not been satisfactorily solved.

[1] After Vercingetorix fell into Caesar's hands, at the capture of Alesia, he was kept in

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var.	
3960	53·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the captive, with small head and not bearded, is kneeling r., but his head is turned to l., and looking upwards. **[Pl. xlix. 15.]**
			Quinarius[1]	
3961	29·3	Æ ·6	Head of Pietas r., veiled; behind, simpulum and ⊥II	Trophy of arms, consisting of a round shield and a short broad sword; the trunk draped and surmounted by a helmet with horns; on l., a wreath; on r., an oval shield; at base, CAE SAR **[Pl. xlix. 16.]** (Nott)
			ALBINVS BRVTI F	
			(DECIMUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS BRUTI FILIUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3962	60·2	Æ ·8	Head of Mars r., with slight beard, wearing crested helmet.	Two Gaulish trumpets (*carnyces*) in saltire; in the upper angle, an oval shield; in the lower one, a round shield; at the sides, ALBINVS BRVTI · F **[Pl. xlix. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3963	60·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

chains, and subsequently taken to Rome, where he adorned the triumph of his conqueror in B.C. 46, and was then strangled in the subterranean dungeon in the Mamertine prison. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 54) says that he has only met with three specimens of this denarius: that in the British Museum, and those in the Vienna and Haeberlin collections. A fourth example is in the D'Ailly collection, Paris.

[1] From these coins we are able to fix the absolute date of the revival of the quinarius, the issue of which had been in abeyance since *circ.* B.C. 85. Caesar does not appear to have struck the sestertius, although this denomination also made its reappearance during this year (see below coins of C. Vibius Pansa, p. 511).

[2] Decimus Junius Brutus, who was one of the assassins of Julius Caesar, and who struck coins separately and jointly with C. Vibius Pansa, was of the Junia gens, but, being adopted by Aulus Postumius Albinus, the consul of B.C. 99, he joined to his own name that of his adoptive father. He must not be confounded with the more celebrated M. Junius Brutus. He served in Gaul under Caesar, receiving a special command against Vercingetorix in B.C. 52,

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3964	60·8	*AR* ·75	Head of Pietas r., wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, which is ornamented with jewels, and falling in one lock down her neck; behind, PIETAS	Two right hands, joined, holding winged caduceus; below, ALBINVS · BRVTI · F **[Pl. xlix. 18.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3965	59·8	*AR* ·75	Similar; hair above forehead of Pietas decorated with jewels.	Similar. (Nott)

and two years later returned to Rome, when he married Paulla Valeria. At the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49, he was recalled to active service, and later, perhaps in the same year, was placed by Caesar over the fleet which was to besiege Massilia. After this he had the command of Further Gaul, and did not return to Rome till B.C. 45, when, though receiving special marks of favour from Caesar, who promised him the government of Cisalpine Gaul with the praetorship for B.C. 44, and the consulship for B.C. 42, he joined in the conspiracy against his benefactor. After Caesar's death Decimus Brutus took up the governorship of Cisalpine Gaul, but being besieged by Antony in Mutina, was relieved by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, who both perished in an engagement before the city. Being outlawed as one of Caesar's murderers under the provisions of the *Lex Pedia*, Brutus, deserted by his soldiers, attempted to escape into Macedonia, but he was overtaken near Aquileia, and was slain by order of Antony, B.C. 43.

These data, taken in conjunction with those of the career of C. Vibius Pansa given below (see p. 509), enable us to solve the question when these coins and those of Pansa were struck. The only occasions when Brutus and Pansa could have met at Rome after B.C. 50 were in B.C. 49, on the arrival of Caesar; in B.C. 48, when Brutus may have returned for a short time from Gaul; and in B.C. 44, at the time of Caesar's murder. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 548) was at first of opinion that these coins were struck after Caesar's death, and about the time of the siege of Mutina, i.e. in B.C. 44 or 43, but the evidence of the Ossolaro find (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, p. 155) compelled him to modify this view, and to date their issue before Caesar's death, and, in consequence, he fixes on the year B.C. 48, when Pansa may have been praetor, and Brutus may have returned to Rome after the siege of Massilia, but there is no historical evidence that either of these events occurred. Count de Salis, on the other hand, attributes the coins to B.C. 49, and concludes that they were struck under Caesar's orders soon or immediately after his arrival in Rome, and that he appointed for that purpose two of his most trustworthy adherents. It was a special coinage issued for a special purpose, as will be noted in explaining the types. To place this issue as Babelon has done (vol. ii., p. 353) to the time of the siege of Mutina in B.C. 43 cannot be right, as Brutus was inside the city, and Pansa, who was consul, was attempting to relieve him. It will also be seen from the Tables of Finds that the coins of C. Vibius Pansa were amongst the latest in the Carbonara II. hoard, the burial of which could not have occurred later than B.C. 48.

In Type I. the head of Mars and the trumpets and shields are a record of the campaign in Gaul, in which Decimus Brutus had taken such an active part. The shields there shown are of precisely the same forms as those which occur on the trophies on the coins struck by Caesar himself. The head of Pietas and the clasped hands on the reverse of Type II. denote the good feeling which existed between Caesar and the citizens of Rome, and in the caduceus may be seen a reference to the special distributions of corn which took place in B.C. 49, as Caesar had practically to feed the population of the capital, since all the revenues of the East were in the hands of Pompey. It was probably to meet this special outlay that these coins were struck. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 384) thinks that two joined hands holding the caduceus were the special emblems of the Senate. The reverse of Type III. is of the same import, whilst the head of the consul, Aulus Postumius Albinus, on the obverse has special reference to the moneyer's adoptive father, a precedent for which is to be found frequently on the coinages of previous years.

Babelon (*loc. cit.*) notes that the word BRVTI in Type III. has an accent denoting a long vowel on the letter V, as in the case of MVSA on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see above, p. 442), and of Furius on the coins of L. Furius Brocchus (see above, p. 487); but he has mistaken for an accent a dot or pellet, probably caused by the point of a compass in connection with the making of the dies. It occurs also in the centre of the reverse of coins of Type I. of Decimus Brutus and on others of C. Vibius Pansa (see pl. xlix., nos. 17, 22). Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 61, 62) questions whether the pellet or dot is an accent, or whether it may only be a point to centre the die.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type III.	
3966,	57·0	*AR* ·7	Head of the consul, Aulus Postumius Albinus r., bare; around, A·POSTV MIVS·COS	Within wreath of corn, tied above, ALBINVS BRVTI·F **[Pl. xlix. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
3967	64·0	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ALBINV BRVTI·F (Nott)
3968	62·1	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. xlix. 20.]** (Nott)
3969	60·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
3970	59·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3971	59·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3972	55·6	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ALBIN BRVTI·F **[Pl. xlix. 21.]**
			C. VIBIVS C. F. C. N. PANSA (CAIUS VIBIUS CAII FILIUS CAII NEPOS PANSA[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3973	63·9	*AR* ·8	Head of young Bacchus r., wearing wreath of ivy, tied with fillet; hair falling in two locks down his neck; behind, PANSA	Ceres, wearing wreath of corn, in biga r., drawn by two serpents; she holds reins in r. hand, and lighted torch in l.; below, and on r., C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N, reading outwards. **[Pl. xlix. 22.]**
3974	58·9	*AR* ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
3975	57·7	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name reading inwards. **[Pl. l. 1.]** (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Caius Vibius Pansa, who struck coins separately and also jointly with Decimus Junius Brutus, was the son of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa, who held the post of moneyer some years

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Type II.	
3976	62·7	Æ ·7	Head of young Bacchus r., &c.; similar to no. 3973.	Ceres wearing wreath of corn, and draped, walking r., and bearing a lighted torch in each hand; before her, a plough; behind, C · VIBIVS · C · F · C · N
3977	60·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 2.] (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III.	
3978	59·9	Æ ·8	Mask of Pan r., bearded; below, ΓANSA	Jupiter Axurus seated l., laureate, and naked to the waist; he holds patera in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; before, IOVIS·AXVR·; behind, C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N [Pl. 1. 3.] (Cracherode Coll.)

previously, and whose coins are described under date B.C. 87 (see above, p. 289). The younger Pansa, a faithful adherent of Caesar, was tribune of the plebs in B.C. 51. He does not appear to have been employed by Caesar in any important military command during the Civil war, but was made governor of Bithynia and Pontus in B.C. 47, when he struck coins at Apamea and Nicaea (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Pontus*, &c., pp. 110, 153). Returning to Rome in B.C. 46, he was appointed governor of Cisalpine Gaul in B.C. 45, but was again at Rome about the time of Caesar's death. He was elected consul with A. Hirtius in B.C. 43, and fell in the same year before the town of Mutina in the attempt to relieve Decimus Brutus, who was besieged there by Mark Antony.

The date and circumstances under which Pansa struck these coins have already been discussed (see above, p. 508), but there is nothing to show in what capacity he and Decimus Brutus were invested with the right of issuing money, whether as praetors or otherwise. There is one special feature connected with this coinage of Pansa, which is the renewal of the issue of the sestertius in silver. As we have seen, this coin was first revived by the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in B.C. 89, but its issue only lasted for a short time. This second revival was, however, more permanent, and for some years to come we shall meet with examples, though mostly of great rarity. As in the case of the quinarius this denomination was, no doubt, again brought into use to relieve the dearth of small money.

The types of Bacchus, Ceres, and Pan were practically copied from the coins of Pansa's father, in which instance some explanations have been given. The representation of Jupiter Anxurus or Axurus suggests that the Vibia gens, the early history of which is but little known, originally dwelt at Anxur (Tarracina), a city of Latium, which was situated on the Tyrrhenian Sea about sixty-two miles from Rome. In that place there was a special cult of Jupiter, whose temple was situated on the highest point of the city, and who was represented as a youth, handsome in features, and of perfect form; a representation suggested by the type of the coins. The head of Libertas and Roma seated on a pile of shields in Type IV. refer to the deliverance of Rome by Caesar from the hands of the aristocratic party under Pompey, and to the recent war in Gaul; and the bust of Mercury, the tortoise and the caduceus on the sestertius to the special distribution of corn which occurred at Rome during this year.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3979	59·7	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
3980	61·0	Æ ·75	Similar; behind mask of Pan, pedum.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 4.] (Blacas Coll.)
3981	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
3982	60·3	Æ ·75	Similar; the mask is ornamented with berries.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 5.]
			Type IV.	
3983	59·3	Æ ·75	Head of Libertas • r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; hair collected into a knot, and falling down her neck; behind, LIBERTAS	Roma, crowned by Victory, seated towards r. on heap of Gaulish shields, and looking back; she wears crested helmet and tunic, which leaves the r. breast bare, and is armed with a short sword (*parazonium*); her r. hand holds a sceptre, and her l. foot rests on a globe, near which is a cuirass; behind, C · PANSA · C · F · C · N [Pl. 1. 6.] (Cracherode Coll.)
3984	58·2	Æ ·7	Similar; knot of hair decorated with jewels.	Similar.
3985	55·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Sestertius[1]	
3986	13·8	Æ ·4	Bust of Mercury r., draped; head bound with laurel-wreath, to which is attached a wing.	Tortoise, upwards; on r., caduceus; on l., C · PANSA [Pl. 1. 7.] (Nott)

[1] There appear to be only two specimens recorded of this rare sestertius; the other one was in the Borghesi collection, and is figured by Avellino, *Giorn. Num.*, vol. i., 1808, pl. iv., no. 17. The above specimen, as stated, was obtained from the Nott collection; the Borghesi coin passed into the Sarti collection in Rome, but has since been acquired by Dr. Haeberlin (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 100; 1900, p. 88).

Babelon (vol. ii., p. 547, no. 21) described the head on the obverse as that of Mercury wearing a winged petasus, but there is no sign of a petasus. It wears a winged laurel wreath and is similar to that of the genius on the quinarius of L. Julius Bursio (see above, p. 332). Mercury is here represented as the inventor of the lyre and the protector of commerce.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			C . ΓANSA : ALBINVS BRVTI F	
			(CAIUS VIBIUS PANSA : DECIMUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS BRUTI FILIUS)	
			Denarius[1]	
3987	54·1	Æ ·75	Mask of Pan r., bearded; plain band edged with berries at back; below, C . ΓANSA; similar to no. 3978.	Two right hands, joined, holding winged caduceus; below, ALBINVS · BRVTI · F; similar to no. 3964.
3988	51·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. 1. 8.]** (Nott)
			Circ. B.C. 48; A.U.C. 706[2]	
			L . HOSTILIVS SASERNA	
			(LUCIUS HOSTILIUS SASERNA[3])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
3989	60·8	Æ ·7	Female head, Pietas (?) r., wearing wreath of oak-leaves, diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; jewel above her ear; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling down her neck.	Victory walking r., draped, bearing winged caduceus and trophy of Gallic arms and palm-branches; around, L · HOSTILIVS SASERNA **[Pl. 1. 9.]**

[1] In this joint coinage of Pansa and Brutus the reverse design is a close copy of Type II. of the denarius of the latter; but that of the obverse slightly differs from Type III. of the denarius of the former, the praenomen being added, and the mask of Pan slightly varied in having a plain band edged with berries confining the hair. These differences show that these coins are not hybrids.

[2] The coins attributed to this year appear to be of two series, special and ordinary; the former issued by Lucius Hostilius Saserna; the latter by Aulus Licinius Nerva as a member of the triumvirate of the mint.

[3] Of this moneyer there appears to be no record beyond what we learn from his coins. P. Saserna and his brother, whose praenomen is not given (Hirtius, *de Bell. Afr.*, 573) served under Julius Caesar in the African war, B.C. 46; and one of them is mentioned by Cicero (*Phil.* xiii. 13; *ad Attic.*, xv. 2) as a friend of Antony and Octavius. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 226) identifies L. Hostilius Saserna with the brother of P. Saserna. It is possible that the moneyer was related to these commanders, but it is only from coins that we learn that Saserna was a cognomen of the Hostilia gens. These coins appear to

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
3990	62·8	*AR* ·7	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead and in knot at back.	Similar.
3991	58·2	*AR* ·7	Similar; without diadem and jewels above forehead and in knot.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
3992	59·0	*AR* ·75	Similar; with jewels above forehead and in knot.	Similar.
3993	60·2	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; legend, SASERN for SASERNA
			Type II.	
3994	63·6	*AR* ·7	Male head of Gaul, Vercingetorix, r., with long pointed beard, and hair flowing back; a chain around his neck; behind, a long shield pointed at the ends.	Naked warrior in biga r., horses galloping; he is turned from the horses, and holding shield on l. arm, hurls spear with r. hand; the horses are driven by a naked charioteer, who is seated in front of the car; above, L · HOSTILIVS; below, SASERN (Cracherode Coll.)
3995	60·4	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 10.]

have been struck on some special occasion as their types all seem to relate to recent events in Gaul, and are not personal to the moneyer himself.

Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 226) has recognized in the male and female heads on Types II. and III. those of *Pavor* and *Pallor*, to whom Tullus Hostilius, an ancestor of the moneyer, had dedicated a temple in memory of the victory of the Romans over the Veii; but it seems more probable that all the types of this issue relate to more recent events, viz., to the war in Gaul and to Julius Caesar himself. In Type I. the female head on the obverse is precisely similar to that on the coins struck in the previous year by Julius Caesar, and the Victory on the reverse can only refer to the Gaulish war, and the caduceus which she holds to the largesses which followed Caesar's entry into Rome. In Type II. we have representations of Vercingetorix; the portrait on the obverse being similar to that of the figure seated at the foot of the trophy of Gaulish arms on coins of the previous year (see above, p. 503, no. 3959), whilst the reverse depicts him in his valiant struggle against the Romans. In Type III. we may see in the head with dishevelled hair the portrait of Gallia, who is represented not unlike Hispania on previous coins of A. Postumius Albinus (see above, p. 352), and the figure of Diana may relate to the recent siege of Massilia by the generals of Caesar, as the cult of that divinity was specially honoured there; the principal temples being dedicated to the Ephesian Artemis and to Apollo Delphinios (Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 8). It is evident therefore that, as none of the types relate to the moneyer himself, this issue was a special one.

The types of these coins of L. Hostilius Saserna have been discussed at various times: by Babelon (vol. i., pp. 549-552); by Fröhner (*Kritische Analekten*, *Philologus*, Suppl., Band v., 1884, p. 84); by Saglio (*Rev. num. franç.*, vol. ix., 1891, pp. 7-16); by Mowat (*ib.*, pp. 270-282); and by Blanchet (*Congrès internat. de Num. de Bruxelles*, 1891, *Mém.*, pp. 105-106). These writers mostly agree in identifying the heads on Types II. and III. with those of a male and female Gaul, but Babelon (*loc. cit.*) associates the former with Vercingetorix, and the latter with Gallia. The reverse type of Diana was, however, considered to be generally representative of the worship of that divinity at Rome and in Italy, but it has not hitherto been identified as connected with Massilia as suggested above.

The coins of L. Hostilius Saserna appear to have been the latest in point of date in the Carbonara II. hoard (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
3996	64·1	Æ ·75	Head of Gallia r., hair long and dishevelled; behind, Gaulish trumpet (*carnyx*).	Diana standing, facing, in long flowing robes, laureate, and with long hair falling down her shoulders; she holds spear in l. hand, and with r. grasps a stag by the horns; around, L·HOSTILIVS SASERNA (Townley Coll.)
3997	61·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3998	58·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 11.] (Nott)

A. LICINI. NERVA
(AULUS LICINIUS NERVA[2])
Denarius

3999	60·0	Æ ·75	Head of Fides r., laureate, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in locks down her neck; before, FIDES; behind, NERVA	Horseman galloping r., looking back, and dragging, by the hair of his head, a naked captive, who holds sword and shield; below, A·LICINI; in field, III VIR

[1] Babelon (vol. i., p. 553) figures a variety with the carnyx before as well as behind the head of Gallia, and with the inscription on the reverse blundered. He also illustrates (vol. i., p. 552, no. 3) another variety which has for reverse type three togate figures passing to r. over a bridge, and below, HOSTL, and explains it as depicting a voting scene similar to that on the coins of P. Licinius Nerva (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 129, no. 7). As both these varieties are of rude fabric, and the inscriptions are blundered in each case, they are probably barbarous imitations of the time.

Another variety mentioned by Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 141) has SASERNA for SASERN on Type II.; and on Type III the countermark of Vespasian, MVES, occurs. The head of Pietas is very similar to that of Fides on the following coins of A. Licinius Nerva (Type I.), except that the latter wears a laurel-wreath.

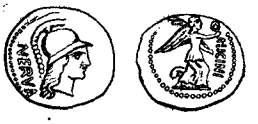
[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, from the types of which it may be assumed that he was a descendant of Aulus Licinius Nerva, who was praetor B.C. 143, and governor of Macedonia in the following year. From the legends we also learn that he was a member of the triumvirate of the mint, but as Count de Salis has not associated with his coinage any other issues of ordinary moneyers, he evidently was of opinion that he alone of the triumvirate actually exercised the right. It is not impossible that he may have been a colleague of L. Plautius Plancus and M. Lollius Palikanus, whose coins are attributed to the following year, but in that case there would not have been any ordinary issue of money for the present year, which is not in accordance with Count de Salis's view of the working of the mint at Rome. None of these coins nor any of the following issues were in the Carbonara II. hoard.

Like the types of the ordinary moneyers of this date, those of the coins of A. Licinius Nerva record events connected with the early history of his family. The reverse types of the

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
4000	58·4	*Æ* ·75	Similar.	Similar; III · · VIR · **[Pl. 1. 12.]** (Nott)
4001	58·3	*Æ* ·75	Similar; jewels in hair above forehead.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
4002	59·4	*Æ* ·7	Similar; behind head of Fides, A · LICINIVS	Similar; below horseman, NERVA; behind and above, III · VIR **[Pl. 1. 13.]** (Townley Coll.)

Quinarius

	28·4	*Æ* ·5	Head of Roma r., wearing crested helmet; hair long; behind, NERVA	Victory walking r., bearing wreath and palm-branch; before her, A · LICINI



[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 137, no. 25.]

Sestertius

Type I.

4003	13·1	*Æ* ·5	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair in ringlets; behind, NERVA	Similar. **[Pl. 1. 14.]** (Nott)

horseman on the denarii, and Victory with wreath and palm-branch on the quinarii, would therefore appear to illustrate the successes of Aulus Licinius Nerva in Macedonia in B.C. 142 over Andriscus, who, claiming to be a natural son of Perseus, had usurped the throne of Macedonia. The horseman appears to be one-armed, i.e. his left one missing. The motive for using the head of Fides for the obverse type of the denarius has not been satisfactorily explained, but Babelon (vol. ii., p. 136) suggests that perhaps one of the ancestors of the moneyer may have been a priest of that divinity, who under the empire is designated *Fides Publica*. It may be a representation rather of the *Fides Exercitus* or *Fides Militum*. The head of Apollo and the horseman on the sestertius of Type II. are an allusion to the *Ludi Apollinares*, which, in B.C. 208, when P. Licinius Varus was praetor, were made permanent and fixed for July 13 in consequence of a pestilence (Livy, xxvii. 23). The sestertius of Type I. is composed of the obverse of Type II. and the reverse of the quinarius.

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 3, 4) mentions varieties, in the Vienna and Haeberlin collections, of the denarius like no. 3999, reading A. LICINIVS and A. LICINIV; and of the quinarius, in the Paris and Haeberlin collections, reading A. LICINIV. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 136, no. 23) also figures a denarius like no. 3999 with a different disposition of the legend on the reverse.

The illustration of the sestertius of Type II. (see next page) is from the example in the Palagi collection in the Museo Civico at Bologna. It was formerly in the Nott collection, which was sold in London in 1842 (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 62).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
		℞ ·5	Similar.	A · LICINI below Horseman galloping r., holding whip.

[Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, pl. iv., no. 88.]

Circ. B.C. 47; A.U.C. 707[1]

L . ΓLAVTIVS ΓLAΝCVS

(LUCIUS PLAUTIUS PLANCUS[2])

Denarius

4004	63·7	℞ ·75	Mask of Medusa, head facing; on each side of the face a coiled serpent; below, L · ΓLAVTIVS	Aurora, draped and winged, and with palm-branch, encircled with wreath, in l. hand, flying r., and conducting the four horses of the Sun; below, ΓLANCVS (Nott)

[1] The attribution of the coins of L. Plautius Plancus and Lollius Palikanus to B.C. 47 rests mainly on their style and fabric, and on the evidence of finds. No specimen of either issue occurred in the Carbonara II. hoard, but coins of Plancus were met with in those discovered at Villola and Collecchio, and of Palikanus in the latter only. Their absence from the Liria hoard is somewhat unaccountable. In the Santa Anna find there were nineteen specimens of the coinage of Plancus. These moneyers appear to have been ordinary officers of the mint, and the types of their coins refer to events connected with the history of their families, and not to contemporary ones, as in the case of the extraordinary moneyers. It has been suggested above that A. Licinius Nerva may have been the third member of the triumvirate, but this view does not appear to have been shared by Count de Salis.

[2] Lucius Plautius Plancus was of the Munatia gens and a brother of L. Munatius Plancus (see below, p. 537), T. Munatius Plancus, and Cn. Munatius Plancus. He was adopted by a L. Plautius, and therefore took his praenomen as well as nomen, but retained his original cognomen. Before his adoption his praenomen was Caius. Nothing appears to be known of him in history beyond that he was included in the proscription of the triumvirs B.C. 43, and having taken refuge in the neighbourhood of Salernum, was discovered and put to death. His brother Lucius Munatius, who was a *praefectus Urbi* in B.C. 45 (see his coins of that date), was a party to his proscription.

The types of the mask of Medusa and of Aurora with the horses of the Sun have been explained by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., pp. 276 f.) as referring to an event connected with the moneyer's family, told by Ovid (*Fasti*, vi. 651 f.), who relates that during the censorship of C. Plautius Venox and Ap. Claudius Caecus, B.C. 312, the latter quarrelled with the *tibicines*, who retired to Tibur. As the people resented their loss, the other censor, Plautius, caused them to be placed in waggons at night when they were intoxicated, and conveyed back to Rome, where they arrived early in the morning, and in order that they should not be recognized their faces were covered with scenic masks. The chariot of Aurora is an allusion to the early arrival of the *tibicines*, and the mask to the concealment of their faces. In commemoration of this event the fêtes called *Quinquatrus Minusculae* were celebrated yearly at Rome on the 13th June, at which those who took part in them wore masks.

Though Eckhel's explanation may appear fantastic, we are unable to accept that of Panofka (*Zur Erklärung des Plinius*, pp. 14 f.), who would see in the reverse type a representation of the picture of Nicomachus, which Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxv. 10, 36) relates that Plancus

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4005	58·0	AR ·85	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. 1. 15.]**
4006	61·1	AR ·75	Similar; head smaller.	Similar. **[Pl. 1. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4007	51·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4008	62·6	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, PLANCV (Cracherode Coll.)
4009	61·1	AR ·85	Similar; head larger as on no. 4004; no serpents at sides of face.	Similar; moneyer's name, PLANCVS **[Pl. 1. 17.]** (Nott)
4010	55·0	AR ·75	Incuse of reverse type.	Similar.

PALIKANVS

([LOLLIUS] PALIKANUS[1])

Denarius

Type I.

4011	62·6	AR ·8	Head of Libertas r., wearing diadem composed of pearls, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, one lock falling down her neck; jewels in hair above forehead; behind, LIBERTATIS	View of the Rostra in the Forum surmounted by a sella; the Rostra consist of a platform supported by an arcade; each column being ornamented with a ship's beak (*rostrum*); above, PALIKANVS **[Pl. 1. 18.]** (Nott)

placed in the Capitol, showing *Victoria quadrigam in sublime rapiens*. L. Munatius Plancus, the *imperator*, who placed the picture there, did not go to Greece, where probably he obtained it, till some years after the above coins were struck (see below, p. 537). Also, at this time none of the moneyers record contemporary events connected with their families.

The aurei of similar type to the denarius figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 326, no. 16) are forgeries. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. iii., p. 291) states that four specimens, three of which are in the Vienna cabinet, were found in 1713 at Siebenbürgen, in Transylvania, with other coins also in gold, and chiefly of imperial types. One, with a male head and the legend IMP. SPONSIANI, had for reverse type two men standing near a column and the legend C. AVG, a copy of the denarius of C. Minucius Augurinus struck *circ.* B.C. 150—125 (see above, p. 135; and Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. vii., p. 340). The others were of Gordian III. and Philip I., all being of barbarous fabric. The fact that the gold pieces of Plautius varied in weight from about 106 to 234 grs., that one piece shows a mixture of republican and imperial types, and that these and the later pieces in the hoard were separated by a period of over three centuries, is sufficient evidence of their spuriousness. This view was held by Cohen (*Méd. imp.*, t. v., p. 184), and is shared by Dr. Kenner, of Vienna, and Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 41, 42).

[1] This moneyer is uncertain, but from the types of his coins it is possible that he was a son of M. Lollius Palicanus, who was a tribune of the plebs B.C. 71, and a candidate for the consulship B.C. 67. He has been somewhat doubtfully identified with M. Lollius M. f., who

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4012	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4013	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar; knot of hair at back of head, decorated with jewels.	Similar; moneyer's name, ΓΑLIKANVS (Nott)
			Type II.	
4014	55·8	Æ ·8	Head of Honos r., laureate, hair long; behind, HON ORIS	Curule chair between two ears of corn; above, ΓΑLIKANVS
4015	62·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, ΓΑLIKANVS [Pl. 1. 19.] (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4016	23·6	Æ ·5	Head of Felicitas r., diademed, and wearing earring and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind, one lock falling down her neck; behind, FELICITATIS	ΓΑLIKANI (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. [Pl. 1. 20.]
			Sestertius	
4017	12·0	Æ ·5	Urn without handles.	A voting tablet with ring attached to the upper end (*tessera ansata*); around, ΓΑLIKANVS [Pl. 1. 21.] (Bank Coll.)

was consul B.C. 21; held various commands under Augustus, and in B.C. 2 accompanied Caius Caesar to the East, where he shortly afterwards died. It would seem more probable that he was the L. Lollius who struck bronze coins which are attributed to Cyrenaica, and which bear the legends ΛΟΛΛΙΟΥ or L. LOLLIVS, and which have for types, head of Jupiter Ammon and curule chair, head of Diana and camel, or head of Diana and stag, &c. (see Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afr.*, vol. i., pp. 154-156). Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., pp. 397 f.) thinks that the Lollius who struck these coins was one of the legates of Pompey during the war against the pirates, and that their date of issue was about B.C. 67—66. The style of those with the bust of Diana and a stag seems to belong to a somewhat later date, more to the same period as the above issue. The member of the Lollia gens who some time later struck coins also for Cyrenaica with his own name ΓΑLIK. ΓR and that of Augustus, may possibly be the consul of B.C. 21 (Müller, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 167). They are certainly of a later date than those which bear the name of L. Lollius. The date of issue of the above denarii with ΓΑLIKANVS is ascertainable from the evidence of finds (see Tables of Finds).

The types of the coins of Palikanus (or Palicanus) are somewhat difficult to explain. Those with the heads of Libertas, Honos, and Felicitas, and the representation of the Rostra, the voting urn and the tablet, may relate to the vigorous and successful exertions of the tribune, M. Lollius Palicanus, during his year of office to obtain for the tribunes the restoration of those powers and privileges of which they had been deprived by Sulla, and the curule chair to his candidature for the consulship, when the consul Piso, who presided at the comitia, refused to announce his name should he be elected. If the curule chair does actually refer to this circumstance, this would be an additional reason for assigning the coins of L. Lollius struck at Cyrene to a date later than B.C. 67—66, as contemporary events were not at that period recorded on coins.

A variety of the denarius of Type I. in the Berlin collection reads ΓΑLIKANI, and

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 46; A.U.C. 708[1]	
			L. ΓAΠIVS CELSVS	
			(LUCIUS PAPIUS CELSUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4018	63·6	*R* ·7	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin, tied in front.	A she-wolf r., bearing in her mouth a brand which she is about to place on a brazier, near it stands an eagle fanning the flames with its wings; in exergue, L·ΓAΠIVS; above, CEL SVS·III·VIR·.
4019	63·0	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. 1. 22.]
4020	61·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4021	60·1	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4022	59·2	*R* ·65	Similar.	Similar.

another of the quinarius, ΓALIKANVS. The letters S . C which are sometimes given on representations of the sestertius do not occur on any of the few specimens known. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 6) says he has only met with three specimens of the sestertius; one in the Museo Olivieri in Pesaro; one in the Paris Cabinet; and the third in the British Museum. There was also an example in the Jarry collection sold in Paris in 1878. It is interesting to note that this moneyer struck both the quinarius and the sestertius, which are now becoming more general (see issues of the following years).

[1] The coinage of this year is again of two classes, ordinary and special. The former was issued by L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius C. f. Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus, who appear to have formed a mint-triumvirate, and who each strike denarii of more than one type. Some of the types relate to their own family history; others illustrate contemporary events, and are of a special character. The special coinage is that which was issued in the name of A. Hirtius, who was a *praefectus Urbi*, and records the third consulship of Julius Caesar. This money was of gold only, and, as will be shown, was probably struck on the occasion of the great triumph of Caesar, one of the principal events which occurred at Rome during the year. The special types used by the triumvirs of the mint may also relate to this event. Each of these moneyers struck quinarii and sestertii, as well as denarii.

[2] This moneyer appears only to be known from his coins, but it is very probable that he was a son of L. Papius, who filled the same office *circ.* B.C. 80 (see above, p. 370). His companions at the mint were, as already stated, probably C. Antius C. f. Restio and Mn. Cordius Rufus, there being many points of resemblance between their coinages. Specimens of the coinage of each moneyer occurred in the Villola, Collecchio, and Liria hoards (see Tables of Finds).

Like the coins of the elder Papius, some of the types of those of the younger relate to the early history of his family in connection with the cities of Latium, more especially Lanuvium. The types of Juno Sospita on the denarius, and of the virgin feeding a serpent on the sestertius, have already been noticed as they occurred on previous coinages (see coins of L. Papius, p. 370, and of L Roscius Fabatus, p. 422); but in the reverse type of the denarius we meet with an interesting illustration of the following legend connected with the founding of Lavinium (Lanuvium?), as related by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Ant. rom.*, i. 59). When Aeneas with

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4023	64·0	Æ ·7	Head of Triumphus r., laureate;[1] behind, trophy; below, TRIVMPVS	Similar. [Pl. li. 1.] (Blacas Coll.)
4024	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar; Triumphus is slightly bearded.	Similar. [Pl. li. 2.] (Cracherode Coll.)
			Quinarius	
4025	31·2	Æ ·6	Bust of Victory r., winged, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels, and falling in one lock down her neck.	Female figure standing r., and feeding, from her dress, a serpent erect before her; on l., L·PAPIVS; on r., CELSVS [Pl. li. 3.] (Blacas Coll.)
4026	29·8	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)
4027	25·2	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; the name CELSVS omitted. [Pl. li. 4.]
			Sestertius[2]	
4028	12·4	Æ ·45	Head of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; behind, winged caduceus; before, CELSVS	Lyre. [Pl. li. 5.] (Nott)

his Trojan companions were engaged in the building of the city, they were startled by an adjoining wood being on fire. This, they perceived, was caused by a she-wolf which placed pieces of wood on a brazier, fanned by an eagle with its wings. A fox seeing the fire vainly attempted to extinguish it by dipping his tail in a neighbouring stream, and then scattering the water over the flames, but he was driven off by the wolf and the eagle. Aeneas reflecting on this prodigy, foretold to his companions that the new colony, which they were founding, would in future be famous, but it would have to contend against the jealousy of its neighbours, yet in the end it would prevail. As a record of this legend the inhabitants of Lavinium placed in the forum of their city bronze figures of the wolf and the eagle, who had thus foretold its future destiny. This tradition was in all probability connected with Lanuvium, its name in inscriptions being often written Lanivium; hence the confusion of ancient authors between it and *Lavinium*. The two names are so frequently interchanged as to leave constant doubt which of the two is really meant.

[1] It is not improbable that the head of Juno Sospita was changed for that of Triumphus with the trophy on the occasion of the triumph of Julius Caesar, and the bust of Victory on the quinarius may also refer to the same event; but we hesitate to trace in her features a portrait of Calpurnia, the wife of Caesar, because it is a question whether contemporary portraits would occur on Roman coins so early (see below, the aureus of Caesar, p. 527). The type of the sestertius, head of Mercury, and the lyre, like similar pieces of C. Pansa (see above, p. 511) may refer to a special distribution of corn.

[2] Varieties of the sestertius have the name of CELSVS repeated on the reverse, or that of L. PAPI (Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 284, 285, nos. 6, 7). The Borghesi specimen, with the moneyer's name CELSVS on the reverse as well as on the obverse, was in the Sarti collection at Rome, which was purchased by Dr. Haeberlin (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 68).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . ANTIVS C . F . RESTIO	
			(CAIUS ANTIUS CAII FILIUS RESTIO[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4029	62·4	Æ ·75	Head of the tribune, Antius Restio, r., bare; behind, RESTIO	Hercules Triumphalis naked, walking r.; he holds club in upraised r. hand, and trophy in l.; lion's skin over l. arm; on r., C · ANTIVS · C · F (Nott)
4030	59·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. li. 6.]**
4031	58·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] From the evidence of the coins it may be concluded that this moneyer was a son of Antius Restio, the tribune who was the author of a sumptuary law, *circ.* B.C. 74, which had for its chief object the limitation of the cost of entertainments. C. Antius Restio, the moneyer, was proscribed by the triumvirs in B.C. 43, but was saved by the fidelity of a slave, who enabled him to escape to Sextus Pompey in Sicily. He is the only member of the Antia gens of whom coins are known.

The head on the denarius of Type I. is a portrait of the tribune of the people, Antius Restio, of whom it is related that after the passing of his sumptuary law he was compelled to seek refuge at Lavinium, in which city there existed a special cult of the Dei Penates. Babelon (vol. i., p. 154) thinks that as a souvenir of that event the moneyer placed the heads of those divinities on his coins (see Type II.). The representation of Hercules Triumphalis may have a double interpretation, as it may relate not only to the reputed descent of the Antia gens from Antiades, the son of Hercules and Aglaia, but also to the triumphs of Caesar in Rome during this year. The trophy which Hercules bears is decorated with two shields, a round one and an oblong one, such as are figured on the coins of Decimus Brutus, which commemorate the Gaulish campaign (see above, p. 507). It may therefore be suggested that the heads of the Dei Penates do not record the flight of the tribune Restio to Lavinium, but refer to the sacrifices which Caesar would offer to those divinities on his return to Rome.

The types of the quinarius and those of the sestertius are somewhat difficult to explain. Babelon (*loc. cit.*) suggests that whilst the denarii were struck in Rome, the smaller denominations appear to have been issued in Mysia, since most of their types are met with on the autonomous coinages of that district, and he therefore supposes that C. Antius was appointed a moneyer at Rome in B.C. 49, and that on the approach of Caesar he left the city with Pompey, and accompanied him to the East, where he held the post of quaestor or that of a *triumvir monetalis*. We cannot accept Babelon's suggestion to separate the issues of the various denominations of this coinage and to distribute them to different localities: first, because they are all of Roman fabric; and, secondly, because they correspond to the coinages of the other moneyers holding office at Rome at this time. Also, the date B.C. 49 seems too early for C. Antius Restio's tenure of office as a triumvir of the mint. We would therefore propose other interpretations of the types of these smaller pieces. That of the quinarius, head of Diana and stag, may be connected with some special cult of that divinity in either the Julia or the Marcia gens, as similar types are met with on sestertii of T. Carisius (see p. 531) and L. Buca (see p. 547), both of whom recorded the triumphs of Caesar; and on the denarius of Augustus struck by C. Marius Tromentina (see coinage of B.C. 8; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 207, no. 17), in which instance Julia, the daughter of Augustus, is represented as Diana. The bucranium and the altar

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4032	60·1	Æ ·7	Jugate heads of the Dei Penates r., diademed; behind, DEI PENATES	Similar. [Pl. li. 7.] (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4033	31·6	Æ ·5	Head of Diana r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross and necklace of pendants; hair turned back, and tied on the top of her head; behind shoulders, bow and quiver, and legend, C · ANTIVS	Stag r., with tall antlers; before, RESTIO [Pl. li. 8.] (Nott)
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4034	15·2	Æ ·45	Head of ox (*bucranium*) facing, garlanded; below, C · ANTIVS	Garlanded and lighted altar, dividing legend, RES TIO [Pl. li. 9.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4035	13·1	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.[1]	
	8·6	Æ ·45	Bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; behind, caduceus and C · ANTIVS	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 156, no. 5.]

on the sestertii may be a reference to the sacrifices which Caesar offered on his return, possibly to Diana in her temple on Mons Aventinus (see above, coins of A. Postumius Albinus, with symbol of the bucranium, p. 351), and the helmet, owl, and shield (the attributes of Minerva) may be a record of the prudence, courage, and perseverance with which he had conducted his numerous campaigns. It was evidently with some such intent that Mn. Cordius Rufus, the colleague of C. Antius Restio, adopted a similar type for some of his denarii (see below, p. 524). The head of Mercury may relate to some special largess of corn, as in the case of L. Papius Celsus.

[1] The only specimen of the sestertius of this type known to Bahrfeldt is in the D'Ailly collection, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
4036	8·6	AR ·5	Crested Corinthian helmet r.; behind and below, C . ANTIVS	Owl standing r. on shield; behind, RESTIO [Pl. li. 10.] (Nott)
			M . CORDIVS RVFVS (MANIUS CORDIUS RUFUS[2]) **Denarius** Type I.	
4037	62·0	AR ·7	Conjoined heads of the Dioscuri r.; each wearing laureate pileus surmounted by star; behind and below, RVFVS III . VIR	Venus Verticordia[3] standing l., holding balance in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; behind her shoulder hovers Cupid; on r., M . CORDIVS[4] [Pl. li. 11.] (Nott)

[1] Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, p. 14, pl. 52, no. 2) describes and figures a variety of this type having on the obverse Fortuna standing l. and holding a rudder and a cornucopiae; below, C . ANTIVS (see also Babelon, vol. i., p. 157, no. 7). If authentic, this coin would probably be a quinarius and not a sestertius, but its existence is in question, for Avellino (*Bull. arch. nap.*, iii. 37, 14), whom Riccio quotes as his authority for describing the coin, said that he had never seen such a piece, and that Riccio's assertion was without foundation. No specimen of this sestertius is now known (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 27).

[2] Of this moneyer we appear to have no certain record beyond his coins. He is not mentioned by any ancient writer, and he is the only member of the Cordia gens whose name is associated with the Roman mint. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, vol. i., p. 269), however, refers to an inscription found at Tusculum, which gives the name of Manius Cordius Rufus, who was the son of another Manius, and who bore the titles of *praetor*, *proconsul*, *aedilis lustrando Monti Sacro*. As the inscription belongs to quite late republican times, it is possible that this Manius may be our moneyer, and that the family originally came from Tusculum, where there was a special cult of the Dioscuri: hence the representation of their heads on the coinage. The same heads of the Dioscuri occur on the gold coins of L. Servius Rufus struck four years later (see below, p. 566).

[3] Venus Verticordia, the goddess who "turns the hearts of men," to whom a temple was specially dedicated at Rome after the corruption of the vestal virgins, may not only be a punning allusion to the name of the Cordia gens, but may also refer to the Julia family, which claimed its descent from Venus herself (see below, p. 542). This, and also the other types of Venus and Cupid, and of Sol and the eagle, may have been selected in honour of Julius Caesar, especially as the occurrence of the letters S . C (*Senatus consulto*) shows that at least part of this coinage was an exceptional one, probably issued on the occasion of his triumph. The types of the helmet, owl and aegis or shield (attributes of Minerva) have already been explained in discussing the coinage of C. Antius Restio, the colleague of Manius Cordius.

Like Babelon in the case of the coinage of C. Antius Restio, Cavedoni (*Saggio*, p. 102) has suggested that as some of the types used by Manius Cordius occur on autonomous coins of the cities of Pontus they were struck there, and more particularly at Amisus, on the money of which place are figured the owl, the aegis, and the eagle with extended wings. He therefore concludes that Cordius was a moneyer appointed by Pompey in B.C. 49, that he struck coins with types relating to his own family at Rome, and that when his patron left he followed him to the East. For reasons similar to those stated in the case of the money of Antius we are unable to accept Cavedoni's views.

[4] Varieties read CORDIV and CORDI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 92).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4038	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4039	62·7	Æ ·6	Similar; the pilei of the Dioscuri are not laureate, but are ornamented with a thin double band.[1]	Similar. [Pl. li. 12.] (Nott)
			Type II.	
4040	63·9	Æ ·75	Head of Venus[2] r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pearls; hair collected into a knot, which is decorated with jewels, and falling in one lock down her neck; a row of pearls passes behind from the diadem to the knot of hair; behind, RVFVS · S · C	Cupid seated on dolphin[3] r. which he conducts with a bridle; below, M · CORDIVS [Pl. li. 13.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4041	60·9	Æ ·75	Similar; necklace formed of pendants; the knot of hair is not decorated with jewels, and it falls in two locks down the neck.	Similar. [Pl. li. 14.] (de Salis Coll.)
			Type III.[4]	
4042	65·3	Æ ·75	Corinthian helmet r., with crest, on which stands an owl; behind, RVFVS	The aegis with head of Medusa in centre; it is octangular, and has serpents at the angles, which separate the letters of the legend, M CORDIVS [Pl. li. 15.] (Nott)
4043	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] This coin is thick and lumpy, and may be a forgery of the time.

[2] The head of Venus is treated in a very similar way to those of other divinities represented at this time on coins.

[3] Cupid or Eros on a dolphin was a common attribute of Venus in ancient sculpture, vase paintings, and gems.

[4] For an explanation of this type see above, p. 522.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
4044	28·2	Æ ·5	Head of Sol r., radiate; behind and below, M·CORDIVS[1]	Eagle standing l., looking r., wings extended; in exergue, RVFVS [Pl. li. 16.] (Nott)
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4045	16·5	Æ ·5	Head of Venus r., diademed, wearing earring and necklace; hair collected into a knot, &c.; similar to no. 4040; behind, M·CORDI	Cupid walking r., bearing wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch in l.; before, RVFVS [Pl. li. 17.]
4046	11·0	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4047	8·3	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4048	15·3	Æ ·45	Similar; legend, M·CORDIVS	Similar; legend, RVFI[2] [Pl. li. 18.] (Sir G. Musgrave Coll.)
			Type II.	
4049	13·7	Æ ·45	Crested helmet r.; behind and below, M·CORDIVS	Similar; legend, RVFVS[3] [Pl. li. 19.] (Nott)
			A. HIRTIVS (AULUS HIRTIUS[4]) **Aureus**	
4050	124·6	N ·8	Head of Pietas r., veiled; around, C·CAESAR COS·TER (*Consul tertium*)	Sacrificial implements; lituus, jug with handle (*capis*), and axe; on l., and below, A·HIRTIVS·PR (*Praefectus*). [Pl. li. 20.] (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] A variety reads M. CORDI (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 92; and 1900, pp. 39, 40). The coin figured by Babelon (vol. i., p. 384, no. 5) shows the eagle standing to r. This variety is very rare.

[2] Other varieties read RVFV and RVF (*Ib.*, 1900, p. 40).

[3] There are varieties with RVFI and RVF (*Ib.*).

[4] Aulus Hirtius throughout his life was a personal and political friend of Julius Caesar. In B.C. 58 he was appointed by Caesar his legate in Gaul. At the outbreak of the Civil war in B.C. 49 he returned to Rome, and was one of the *praefecti Urbi* in B.C. 46, in which year, in the month of August, Caesar celebrated his quadruple triumph for victories in Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, and Africa (Dion Cassius, xliii. 19; Plutarch, *Caesar*, c 55). He is also supposed to have been the author of the *Lex Hirtia*, which excluded all the followers of Pompey from the magistracies. In B.C. 45 he joined Caesar at Narbo after the Spanish campaign; was appointed governor of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4051	124·8	Æ ·8	Similar; of somewhat inferior style; letters of legend larger.	Similar; letters of legend larger. **[Pl. li. 21.]** (Wigan Coll.)
4052	122·0	Æ ·8	Similar; of coarse work; Pietas is represented with old features, and the letters of the legend are still larger.	Similar; of coarse work, and letters of legend still larger. **[Pl. li. 22.]** (Bank Coll.)
4053	121·0	Æ ·85	Similar; head smaller.	Similar.
4054	124·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend reading, AIIIRTIVSPR **[Pl. li. 23.]**

Belgic Gaul in B.C. 44, but administered the province by deputy, and in the same year was nominated by Caesar, with C. Vibius Pansa, consul for B.C. 43. He perished in the year of his consulship with his colleague Pansa in the attempt to relieve Mutina when besieged by Antony. He is the only member of his family of whom we possess coins, struck at the Roman mint.

The aurei which bear the name of Hirtius were struck by him as *praefectus Urbi*, and in the third consulship of Julius Caesar, B.C. 46, so that the precise date of their issue is certain. The reverse type is in honour of Julius Caesar as Pontifex Maximus, an office to which he was appointed in B.C. 63, and the head of Pietas on the obverse occurs, as we have already seen, on the gold and silver coins issued by Caesar himself in B.C. 49 (see p. 505). As they also bear the name of Caesar, it may be concluded that these gold pieces were struck on the occasion of his quadruple triumph in B.C. 46, which was accompanied by largesses of corn, by distribution of money to the people and the soldiers, by public banquets, and by all kinds of entertainments. The first triumph was for his conquest of the Gauls; the second, for his defeat of Ptolemy; the third for his victory over Pharnaces II. of Pontus; and the fourth, for the overthrow of Juba in Africa. The four triumphs were celebrated with an interval of a few days between each. Suetonius (*Caesar*, xxxviii.) relates that on this occasion Caesar gave to every foot-soldier in his veteran legions, besides the two thousand sesterces paid him in the beginning of the Civil war, twenty thousand more in the shape of prize-money. To the people of Rome, besides ten modii of corn and as many pounds of oil, he gave three hundred sesterces a man, which he had formerly promised them, and a hundred more to each for the delay in fulfilling his engagements. It was therefore to meet this lavish expenditure that not only were these gold coins struck, but the ordinary moneyers of the year, L. Papius Celsus, C. Antius Restio, and Mn. Cordius Rufus, issued coins of special types. Another issue of gold coins under similar circumstances took place at Rome in the following year, and, on that occasion L. Munatius Plancus, one of the *praefecti Urbi*, was specially chosen to superintend the striking of it (see below, p. 537). The fabric of the aurei of Hirtius varies a good deal; on some the head of Pietas is well executed, and the letters are neatly made, but on others the work is very coarse, and her features assume those of an old and decrepit person. This is, no doubt, due to the haste in which the dies were made and to the unskilfulness of the engravers, and not to an attempt, as it has been supposed, to portray the features of Caesar himself (Babelon, vol. i., p. 542). To satisfy the immense lavishness of Julius Caesar, these gold coins must have been struck in very large numbers, as even at the present day they are amongst the most common of the republican aurei. There were at least thirty-nine specimens in the Cajazzo hoard found in 1878 (see *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, p. 234).

The small bronze coins bearing the name of Aulus Hirtius, and having an elephant on the obverse and the emblems of the pontificate on the reverse (Babelon, vol. i., p. 543, no. 3), are precise copies, except for the name of Hirtius, of denarii of Julius Caesar struck in Gaul, B.C. 50—49 (see Gaul, under date; and Babelon, vol. ii., p. 10, no. 9). They are usually found in the neighbourhood of Treves. Their date of issue is somewhat uncertain, but they may have been struck either in B.C. 49 after Caesar's departure from Gaul, or by a deputy of Hirtius in B.C. 44 (Babelon, vol. i., p. 542; Lenormant, *La Monn. dans l'Ant.*, t. ii., p. 314). The former date is the more probable one, as their type could not well have been revived after Caesar's death. The proposal to put their issue so early as B.C. 58 is quite inadmissible, as they could not have preceded the striking of the denarii of Julius Caesar of the same type and bearing his name. As these bronze coins of Hirtius appear to be of a local standard of weight, they are not included in the Roman series. It is possible they may have been of the weight of the *quadrans*, but as at this time there were no bronze coins of the Roman standard issued in the capital, they must be considered as belonging to the Gaulish series.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C . CAESAR	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)	
			Aureus[1]	
4055	122·6	*N* ·8	Veiled and laureate head r., with features of Julius Caesar; behind, C · CAESAR	Sacrificial implements; lituus, jug with handle (*capis*) and axe. **[Pl. li. 24.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Circ. B.C. 45; A.U.C. 709[2]	
			T . CARISIVS	
			(TITUS CARISIUS)	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4056	64·0	*R* ·75	Head of Juno Moneta r., slightly draped, wearing earring in shape of cross and necklace; hair collected into a knot; behind, MONETA	Implements for coining money, &c.; anvil between tongs and hammer; above, cap of Vulcan (*pileus*), laureate, and the legend, T · CARISIVS; the whole within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. lii. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] If these aurei are genuine they must have been struck in B.C. 46, as they correspond precisely in type to those of A. Hirtius just described, and issued during the third consulship of Caesar. There is, however, considerable doubt as to their authenticity, not only on account of the appearance of the coins themselves, but also from the fact that it would seem very improbable that Caesar would have ventured at this time to place his own portrait on the coinage, or to have allowed his moneyer to do so. This special privilege was not granted to him till two years later by the Senate (see below, p. 542), and it never had been previously accorded to any Roman citizen. The fabric of the specimen in the British Museum, formerly in the Blacas collection, is certainly against its authenticity. The surface has a peculiar granulated appearance, not found on gold coins of this period, and there are traces of slight depressions, both on the obverse and on the reverse, where the remaining portions of the legends are to be found on the coins of Hirtius. It would therefore seem that at least the above specimen is an altered coin of Hirtius, portions of the legend having been erased, and the features of Pietas changed to those of Julius Caesar. Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 133) had already thrown considerable doubt on the genuineness of this coin and the specimen in the Paris collection; as, however, this opinion does not appear to be generally held (see Babelon, vol. ii., p. 16), the coin is here described and figured. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 52) also condemns as false the British Museum specimen. Mommsen (*Gesch. des röm. Münz.*, p. 740, note 4) was of opinion that these coins were struck after Caesar's death, but even at so short an interval it is not probable that the type of an earlier coin would have been so closely copied.

[2] The same conditions appear to have prevailed at the mint at Rome during this year as had existed in the previous one and in B.C. 46, and we have again two series of coins: one ordinary, issued by the moneyers T. Carisius, C. Considius Paetus, and L. Valerius Acisculus,

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4057	62·0	Æ ·75	Similar; hair falling in one lock down the neck, and jewels above forehead.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4058	60·0	Æ ·75	Similar; hair falling in two locks down the neck.	Similar. [Pl. lii. 2.] (Townley Coll.)
4059	55·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

who formed a triumvirate; the other special, issued by Lucius Munatius Plancus and Caius Clovius, who exercised the privilege in their capacity as *praefecti Urbi*. The ordinary moneyers again vary the types of their coins, denarii, quinarii, and sestertii, some of which relate to events connected with their own history or that of their families; others to current events associated with Julius Caesar and his successes. The coinages of the special moneyers are of gold and bronze; the former consisting of the aureus and half-aureus; the latter of the *as*. The occasion for striking these exceptional pieces, as well as those of the ordinary moneyers bearing special types, was, no doubt, on the triumph of Julius Caesar after his Spanish campaign. It will be seen that the issue of gold coins was not yet entrusted to the ordinary moneyers, but was reserved for a special officer or officers, who apparently acted under the direct control of Julius Caesar. The most notable incidents connected with the coinage of this year were the introduction of the half-aureus, and the attempt to revive at Rome a bronze currency, which had been in abeyance since B.C. 82.

The only certain information which we possess of T. Carisius is derived from his coins, unless he is the T. Carisius whose name occurs in an inscription of late republican times found at Avignon, in which he is described as "praetor of the Volcae" (T . CARISIVS T . F . PR . VOLCAR . DAT; Garrucci, *Sylloge*, no. 2221; *Rev. Arch.*, 1844, p. 479; *C.I.L.*, xii. 1028). He has been confused with P. Carisius, probably his son, who was legate and propraetor in Spain under Augustus, B.C. 23—22, and of whom there are coins in silver and bronze commemorating the foundation of the colony at Emerita (see Coinage of SPAIN, B.C. 23—22; Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 318—323). His colleagues at the mint appear to have been C. Considius Paetus and L. Valerius Acisculus, but he is the only one of the three who styles himself *triumvir*, and adds the legend S . C (*Senatus consulto*) on some of his coins. His coins and those of C. Considius Paetus were the latest struck at the Roman mint in the Villola and Collecchio hoards. None, however, were present of their colleague, L. Valerius Acisculus.

As already mentioned, T. Carisius and his colleagues vary the types of their coins, which come under two series: one relating to events connected with their own history or that of their families; the other to current events associated with Julius Caesar.

The coins of Carisius which belong to the first series are denarii with the head of Juno Moneta and the implements of coining, a direct allusion to the office of moneyer, and the sestertii with the type of the mask of Pan and the panther, which may relate to some tradition or event connected with his family history.

All the other types are connected with the triumphs of Julius Caesar, or are illustrations of the traditions of his family. Thus the head of the Aphrodisian Sibyl is a reference to the traditional descent of the Julia gens from Venus, and associated with her is the Sphinx, symbolical of prophecy and the oracle. The combination of Aphrodite and the Sphinx is to be found on coins of Gergis (Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 472), and of Aphrodisias in Cilicia (Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinas. Münz.*, p. 434; cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Cyprus*, p. 1, note 4). A Sphinx also forms the reverse type of coins of Augustus struck in Asia (Cohen, *Méd. imp.* t. i., p. 67, no. 31), and ancient writers tell us that it was the emblem on his seal (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 50). A similar head of the Sibyl occurs on the coins of L. Valerius Acisculus, a colleague of Carisius, which is an additional reason for connecting the type with the Julia gens, and not with the moneyer's family (see p. 536, no. 4109). Babelon (vol. i., p. 313) questions its being of a Sibyl on account of its similarity to the head on the coins of L. Valerius Acisculus, which he identifies with Valeria Luperca or the goddess Juno of Falerii. Type III., with the sceptre, the cornucopiae, and the celestial globe, and the rudder (i.e., the sea), are emblematic of the great power of Julius Caesar and the plenty which Rome enjoyed at this time; and the bust of Victory, Victory in a chariot, and Roma seated on shields, can only refer to his numerous victories. That of Diana and the hound has already been explained in the case of previous moneyers. It may also be noticed that the cornucopiae and the celestial globe form the reverse type of the sestertii of C. Considius Paetus, the other colleague of Carisius (see p. 533). These interchanges of types are very strong evidence of a triumvirate of the mint.

A variety of Type I. reads CARISIV (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 36): This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4060	61·5	Æ ·75	Head of the Aphrodisian Sibyl r., hair elaborately decorated with jewels and enclosed in a sling, tied with bands.	Sphinx seated r.; before, T · CARISIVS;[1] in exergue, III · VIR (Cracherode Coll.)
4061	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name above sphinx. (Nott)
4062	58·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name above and before sphinx
4063	51·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 3.]**
			Type III.	
4064	61·0	Æ ·7	Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with crest in form of dragon's head,[2] and ornamented at side with feather; necklace of pendants; behind, ROMA	Emblems of power; a celestial globe, on which rests a cornucopiae between a sceptre and a rudder; below, T · CAR ISIV; the whole within laurel-wreath. **[Pl. lii. 4.]**
4065	53·2	Æ ·7	Similar; the crest of the helmet is in form of dragon's head, but only indicated by Λ-shaped ornaments; earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pearls.	Similar; moneyer's name, T · CARISI (Cracherode Coll.)
4066	56·2	Æ ·7	Similar; the crest of the helmet is plain.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 5.]** (Nott)
4067	56·1	Æ ·7	Similar; the crest of the helmet is in form of dragon's head as on no. 4064; no earring.	Similar; moneyer's name, T · CARIS (de Salis Coll.)
4068	61·0	Æ ·7	Similar; crest of helmet formed of Λ-shaped ornaments, and earring as on no. 4065.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 6.]**
4069	56·5	Æ ·7	Similar; crest of helmet plain.	Similar.

[1] A variety reads CARISIV (Babelon, vol. i., p. 316, no. 11).

[2] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 78) calls this form of helmet "Phrygian."

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
4070	61·2	Æ ·65	Bust of Victory r., draped, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, and falling in one lock down her neck; behind, S · C[1] (*Senatus consulto*).	T · CARISI (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. (Blacas Coll.)
4071	60·9	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lii. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4072	58·0	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type IV. var.	
4073	63·0	Æ ·8	Bust of Victory r., draped, &c.; similar to no. 4070; wearing diadem of double row of beads; necklace of pendants; hair short, and without S · C behind.	Similar. [Pl. lii. 8.]
4074	56·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4075	28·9	Æ ·6	Bust of Victory r., draped, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is jewelled; palm-branch over l. shoulder.	Roma, helmeted and draped, seated towards l. on pile of shields; she holds short sword (*parazonium*) in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; behind her, T · CARISI [Pl. lii. 9.] (Nott)
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4076	15·4	Æ ·45	Mask of Pan r.; behind, T CARISIVS[2]	Panther walking r., and holding thyrsus; in exergue, III · VIR [Pl. lii. 10.] (Nott)

[1] As this type evidently commemorates the triumph of Caesar, the letters S. C may be intended to denote that these coins were specially issued by order of the Senate on that occasion.

[2] A variety shows the legend T. CARISIVS above the mask of Pan (Babelon, vol. i., p. 317, no. 13).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4077	13·3	Æ ·45	Head of Diana r., diademed; hair turned back, and tied at the top of her head; behind, bow and quiver.	Hound running r.; above, T · CAR[1] [Pl. lii. 11.] (Nott)
4078	10·7	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4079	10·0	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

C. CONSIDIVS ΓAETVS

(CAIUS CONSIDIUS PAETUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4080	65·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo[3] r., laureate, jewel or ornament near the ear; hair collected into a knot and falling in one lock down the neck; the whole within laurel-wreath.	Curule chair; above, C · CONSIDIVS; in exergue, ΓAETVS (Blacas Coll.)

[1] Varieties have the legend T. CARISI above the hound, and also T. CARISI, T. CARIS or T. CA in the exergue (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 36; Babelon, vol. i., p. 316, nos. 8, 9).

[2] We have no certain information of this moneyer beyond that supplied by his coins. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 152) has identified him with C. Considius, a partisan of Pompey and son of C. Considius Longus, propraetor in Africa, who fell into Caesar's power when he obtained possession of Adrumetum after the battle of Thapsus B.C. 47, and was pardoned. This identification is possible, as under such circumstances Considius could have been a moneyer at Rome two years later. Borghesi, however, further suggests that, on account of some of his coins having the head of Apollo, Considius was a triumvir of the mint in B.C. 49, and accompanied Pompey to Greece in that year, and struck these coins at Apollonia (Illyricum) and in virtue of his office as curule aedile. Borghesi's views as to the provenance of these coins are, however, not based on any historical evidence, but are purely conjectural, and they are quite refuted not only by other types used by Considius, but also by the strong evidence of finds, which make it impossible to assign the issue to so early a date as B.C. 49. The following interpretation of the types, their interchange with those of his colleagues, the fabric of the coins and their denominations, prove fairly conclusively, apart from any other evidence, that Considius held office at the mint with T. Carisius and L. Valerius Acisculus. It has already been noticed (see p. 528) that the coins of C. Considius Paetus and T. Carisius were probably the latest of those struck at the mint at Rome which occurred in the Villola and Collecchio hoards, and also that none of L. Valerius Acisculus were met with in either of these hoards (see Tables of Finds).

[3] Like the coins of T. Carisius, the types of those of C. Considius are of two series, one relating to his own family history, the other to that of Julius Caesar or to Caesar himself. The head of Apollo and the curule chair may denote some special celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares* during the curule aedileship of an ancestor of the moneyer, these games being until the Augustan period under the special care of such officers. All the other coins bear types connected with Julius Caesar and his family, and were no doubt issued on the occasion of his triumph in B.C. 45. The heads of Venus and Minerva, Cupid, Victory in a chariot, the celestial globe, and the cornucopiae have already been explained in the case of previous moneyers of this Period, notably in connection with the issues of T. Carisius. Victory bearing a trophy would also be a fitting illustration of Caesar's military successes. The head of Venus may be that of Venus Erycina, as it occurs on some earlier coins of C. Considius Nonianus (see above, p. 473). Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 177) has identified the head on the obverse of Type I.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4081	61·9	Æ ·75	Similar; jewel above forehead.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 12.]** (Nott)
4082	60·8	Æ 75	Similar; no jewel or ornament at ear and above forehead.	Similar.
4083	64·0	Æ ·8	Similar to the preceding; hair falling in two locks down the neck; border of dots in place of wreath.	Similar.[1] **[Pl. lii. 13.]**
			Type I. var.	
4084	64·0	Æ ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; jewel above ear, and others in hair above forehead; behind, A (*Apollo*); border of dots.	Curule chair; above, C · CONSIDI; in exergue, ΓAETI **[Pl. lii. 14.]**
4085	56·8	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
4086	62·6	Æ ·75	Similar; large jewel above forehead; no border of dots.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type II.	
4087	62·0	Æ ·8	Head of Venus r., laureate, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace of pendants; hair collected into a knot, which is ornamented with jewels, and falling in one lock down the neck; string of pearls at back of head; behind, ΓAETI	C · CONSIDI (in exergue). Victory in quadriga l., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l. **[Pl. lii. 16.]**
4088	56·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4089	54·3	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4090	63·7	Æ ·8	Similar; head of Venus l.	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 17.]** (Nott)

as that of Venus, but Babelon (vol. i., p. 377) remarking on its similarity to those on the coins of Q. Pomponius Musa (see above, p. 442, no. 3606, pl. xlv. 14), and of P. Clodius Turrinus (see below, p. 586), and also that the letter A occurs behind it on Type I. var., considers it to be of Apollo. Babelon, having attributed this issue to B.C. 49, gives different explanations of the other types. The legends on the coins of the present moneyer are in the genitive as well as in the nominative case.

[1] There is a plated coin in the Berlin collection consisting of this reverse, but with the obverse of Type III., bust of Minerva (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 91).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.[1]	
4091	60·8	Æ ·8	Bust of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and aegis.	C · CONSIDI (in exergue). Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch and reins in l. **[Pl. lii. 18.]** (Nott)
4092	60·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Quinarius	
4093	23·1	Æ ·55	Head of Venus r., wearing diadem, earring in form of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, which is jewelled, and falling down her neck; behind, ΓAETVS	Victory walking l., and bearing trophy in both hands; before her, C · CONSIDIVS[2] **[Pl. lii. 19.]**
4094	28·0	Æ ·6	Similar; hair ornamented at back with string of pearls; behind head, ΓAETI	Similar; Victory walks r.; before her, C · CONSIDIVS
4095	33·0	Æ ·6	Similar; the head of Venus is also laureate.	Similar; moneyer's name, C · CONSIDI **[Pl. lii. 20.]** (Nott)
4096	32·5	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; Victory walks l. **[Pl. lii. 21.]**
			Sestertius	
			Type I.	
4097	12·8	Æ ·4	Bust of Cupid r., winged; plait of hair extending from above the forehead to the neck; below, C · CONSIDIVS[3]	Double cornucopiae tied with fillet on celestial globe. **[Pl. lii. 22.]** (Nott)
4098	11·8	Æ ·4	Similar; C · CON[SIDI]	Similar. **[Pl. lii. 23.]** (Nott)

[1] There is in the Turin collection a denarius of this type countermarked by Vespasian (Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1876, p. 366).

[2] A variety of this type of the quinarius in the collection at Padua reads C · CONSIDIV (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 38).

[3] Varieties in the Gnecchi and Berlin collections read C · CONSID or C · COSNVS- (Bahrfeldt, *op. cit.*, 1900, p. 39).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var.	
	10·0	Æ ·4	Similar; bust of Cupid with small head; below, C · CONSIDIVS[1]	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 380, no. 11.]

L . VALERIVS ACISCVLVS

(LUCIUS VALERIUS ACISCULUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4099	59·0	Æ ·75	Head of Apollo Soranus r., diademed, hair in ringlets, and waved over the forehead; above, star; behind and below, ACIS CVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*).	L · VALERIVS (in exergue). Female figure, Valeria Luperca, seated on heifer walking r.; she holds in both hands her veil, which floats over her head. **[Pl. liii. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] A variety in the Berlin collection reads C . CONSID (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 39).

[2] This moneyer is also only known from his coins, the types of which are of considerable variety and interest, and their explanation has much exercised the ingenuity of numismatists. It is chiefly to M. Charles Lenormant (*Inst. arch. de Rome, Nouvelles Annales*, vol. ii., 1838, pp. 142 f.) and to the Baron de Witte (*Rev. Num.*, 1849, pp. 325 f.), that we are indebted for much information as to their historical and mythological allusions. M. Lenormant has attempted to show that all the types of the coins of L. Valerius Aciculus allude to the legendary origin and name of his family, whilst the symbol, the double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*), in addition refers to his cognomen. Plutarch (*Parallel.*, vii. 248, ed. Reiske) tells us that "when the inhabitants of Falerii in Etruria were visited by a plague, the oracle announced that the scourge would only cease by the annual sacrifice of a virgin to Juno. This superstition was long maintained till the lot fell on a young virgin named Valeria Luperca; but when she drew forth the sword to slay herself an eagle descended in its flight, carried off the instrument of sacrifice, and at the same time deposited on the altar a hammer with a small handle. It then threw the sword on a heifer which was grazing near the temple. When the virgin saw this she sacrificed the heifer, and taking the hammer went from house to house restoring the sick by touching them gently with it, and telling them to be healed. This mystical ceremony is still practised at Falerii." In connection with this legend M. Lenormant's and Baron de Witte's explanations of the types are as follows:—(*a*) The *acisculus* is the hammer which was placed by the eagle on the altar; it is also a *type parlant* of the moneyer's cognomen, and its healing power is an allusion to his nomen Valerius (*valere*); (*b*) the female figure on the heifer is Valeria Luperca, who is seated on the animal which was sacrificed in her place; (*c*) the young head bound with a diadem is that of Apollo Soranus, who was worshipped by the Falerians; (*d*) the human-headed bird with the shield and the "double flute" is the Siren of Falerii with the attributes of Minerva, who was the supposed inventor of that instrument; (*e*) the head with the hair confined by a band (Type III.) is that of Valeria Luperca herself; (*f*) the head of Sol and the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4100	63·1	AR ·8	Similar; head of Apollo Soranus, slightly bearded; above forehead, jewel; hair not waved.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 2.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4101	53·0	AR ·75	Similar; hair slightly waved.	Similar.
4102	68·7	AR ·75	Similar; laurel-wreath border.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 3.]
4103	61·6	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4104	60·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II.	
4105	60·8	AR ·85	Head of Apollo Soranus r., &c.; similar to no. 4099; hair slightly waved; above forehead, jewel; behind, ACISCVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); all within laurel-wreath.	L·VALERIVS (in exergue). Owl with helmeted human head (Minerva), walking r., and carrying spear and shield; all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. liii. 4.] (Nott)
4106	55·0	AR ·85	Similar.	Similar; the owl carries two spears and shield. [Pl. liii. 5.]
4107	48·2	AR ·85	Similar; hair not waved.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

biga of Diana relate to the saecular games which were first celebrated by Valerius Publicola before their regular institution after the Punic wars; and (*g*) the head of Jupiter and the anguipedic figure, the giant *Valens*, typical of force and strength, are a direct allusion to the family name *Valerius*, a word of similar derivation. Whilst agreeing with some of M. Lenormant's and Baron de Witte's solutions of these very enigmatic types, we are disposed to see in them, as in the case of those of T. Carisius and C. Considius Paetus, references in some instances to the history of the moneyer's family, and in others to that of the Julia gens or to Julius Caesar himself. We accept readily the explanation of the *acisculus* as a *type parlant*, and the identification of the Apollo head as that of Apollo Soranus, and of Valeria Luperca and the heifer; but the remaining types appear to be in honour of Julius Caesar, as in the case of the other moneyers of this year. The human-headed bird, helmeted, and holding a spear or two spears (not "a double flute") and a shield is emblematic of Minerva herself. Similar representations are not uncommon on Roman gems (see *Brit. Mus. Cat. Gems*, p. 209, nos. 2087-8; Furtwängler, *Ant. Gem.*, pl. xlvi., no. 20). Its personal application to Caesar has already been explained in the case of the types of the coins of C. Antius Restio and Mn. Cordius Rufus (see pp. 522, 523). The female head on the reverse of Type III. being so similar in treatment to that on coins of T. Carisius (see above, p. 529, no. 4060) may also represent the same divinity, the Aphrodisian Sibyl, which would denote a further interchange of types between these moneyers. Diana in a biga is another representation of that divinity in connection with the Julia gens which has already been explained (see above, p. 521), and the head of Sol could well be an allusion to Caesar's successes in the East. The head of Jupiter and the anguipedic giant, the monster of sedition, who is being struck by one of the god's bolts, and is raising his hand to ward off others, appear to relate to Caesar's triumph over all his enemies, more especially to the recent defeat of the Pompeian party in Spain. The bust of Victory on the quinarius would be another allusion to this last circumstance, and the type of the double cornucopiae has already been explained in connection with previous issues as probably relating to largesses of corn.

If the circumstances be taken into consideration under which the coins of Valerius were most probably struck, that is on the occasion of Caesar's triumph after the Spanish war, the above explanations of some of the types seem quite admissible.

Though none of the coins of L. Valerius Acisculus were present in either the Villola or the Collecchio hoards, yet their types show that he was probably a colleague at the mint of T. Carisius and C. Considius Paetus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse.	Reverse
4108	60·1	AR ·8	Similar; hair slightly waved.	Similar; the moneyer's name, L · VALERIVS, is behind the owl, and not in the exergue. [Pl. liii. 6.] (Townley Coll.)
			Type III.	
4109	61·2	AR ·7	Head of Apollo Soranus r., &c.; similar to no. 4105; hair not waved, and no jewel above forehead; all within laurel-wreath.	Female head (the Aphrodisian Sibyl) r., hair elaborately decorated with jewels and partly enclosed in a sling, tied with bands (see above, no. 4060); before, L · VALERIVS; all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. liii. 7.] (Townley Coll.)
			Type IV.	
4110	62·4	AR ·8	Head of Apollo or Sol r., with long hair, and wearing radiate crown, the fillet of which falls down the neck; behind and below, ACISCVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*).	L · VALERIVS (in exergue). Diana in biga r., horses galloping; she holds whip in r. hand, and reins in l. [Pl. liii. 8.] (Nott)
4111	56·2	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar.
4112	60·8	AR ·8	Similar; hair short.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4113	52·2	AR ·75	Similar; the ends of the fillet of the crown fall over each side of the neck.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 9.]
			Type V.	
4114	64·4	AR ·75	Head of Jupiter r., laureate; behind, ACISCVLVS, and double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); all within laurel-wreath.	L · VALERIVS (in exergue). Anguipedic giant facing; he grasps in r. hand a thunderbolt, which has pierced his side, and raises his l. arm.
4115	57·1	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. liii. 10.] (Nott)
			Quinarius	
4116	23·4	AR ·55	Bust of Victory r., winged.	Double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); around, ACISCVLVS; all within laurel-wreath. [Pl. liii. 11.]

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius[1]	
4117	12·3	AR ·45	Double-headed adze or pick (*acisculus*); around handle, ACISCVLVS	Double cornucopiae bound with fillet. [Pl. liii. 12.] (Nott)
			L. PLANC	
			(LUCIUS MUNATIUS PLANCUS[2])	
			Aureus	
4118	124·2	AV ·85	Bust of Victory r., draped; hair rolled back, and collected into a knot behind; large wing behind shoulder; around, C·CAES DIC·TER (*Caius Caesar, dictator tertium*).	Sacrificial jug with handle (*capis*); around, L·PLANC PRAEF·VRB (*Lucius Plancus, praefectus Urbi*). [Pl. liii. 13.] (Wigan Coll.)

[1] Babelon's statement (vol. ii., p. 521, note 1) that Cavedoni (*Append. al Saggio*, p. 172) cites a sestertius in *bronze* in the Bologna Museum of the same type as that described above is an error. There is a specimen of this rare piece in the University Museum at Bologna, but though it is somewhat black with oxidation, it is, however, of silver, and weighs 9 grs. (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 85, pl. v., no. 120).

[2] Lucius Munatius L. f. L. n. Plancus was a friend of Julius Caesar, and, as mentioned above, a brother of L. Plautius Plancus, who was an officer of the mint B.C. 47 (see p. 516). He served under Caesar in Gaul, Spain, and Africa between B.C. 54—46; was appointed one of the six *praefecti Urbi* in Rome to administer the affairs of the city during Caesar's absence in Spain B.C. 46—45; was nominated by Caesar to the government of Transalpine Gaul for B.C. 44, and also for the consulship with Decimus Brutus as his colleague for B.C. 42 (see above, p. 508). It was during his governorship of Gaul that Plancus founded colonies at Lugdunum and Augusta Rauracorum (Aosta), and to this time are given those Gaulish copper coins which bear his name and that of the chief, Attalus (see *Cat. Mon. Gaul.*, *Bibl. Nat.*, nos. 4792-97). On his return to Rome in B.C. 43 he celebrated a triumph for his victories in Gaul, and assumed the title of *imperator*. He was consul B.C. 42; commanded the troops of Antony in the Perusine war B.C. 41; was appointed proconsul in Asia B.C. 40; was probably *consul suffectus* B.C. 36; and governor of Syria for Antony B.C. 35. It is possible that he accompanied Antony in his campaign against the Armenians B.C. 34, and was present at his triumph in the same year at Alexandria. It was during his proconsulship in Asia B.C. 40, that he struck the gold and silver coins which bear his name and that of Mark Antony, and on which he styles himself *proconsul* and *imperator iterum* (see coins of the EAST, B.C. 40; and Babelon, vol. ii., pp. 239, 240). Later on we find him favouring the party of Octavius, and it was on his proposal that Octavius received the title of *Augustus*. The date of the death of Plancus is uncertain, but he was censor in B.C. 22 with Paulus Aemilius Lepidus, when he built the temple of Saturn (Suetonius, *Augustus*, 29). He is the only member of the Munatia gens of whom we possess coins.

The legends on the coins of Plancus enable us to fix their date of issue. It was in B.C. 45 that Julius Caesar was appointed *Dictator* for the third time (Mommsen, *C.I.L.*, vol. i., p. 40), and it was from about November B.C. 46 to October B.C. 45, that Plancus acted as one of the *praefecti Urbi* appointed by Caesar. The obverse type is evidently a record of the recent victories of Julius Caesar in Spain, and the one-handled jug (*capis*) on the reverse is probably a symbol, personal to Plancus himself, as this type is represented later on his coins which bear also the name of Mark Antony. It may refer to his position as a member of the college of the *Epulones*. Besides the aureus, Plancus issued the half-aureus (*quinarius aureus*), which is the first

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4119	124·1	*N* ·8	Similar; small wing behind shoulder of Venus.	Similar. (Devonshire Coll.)
4120	123·1	*N* ·85	Similar.	Similar.
4121	122·0	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4122	123·8	*N* ·9	Similar; wing larger; letters of legend smaller.	Similar; moneyer's name, L PLANC PR VRB [Pl. liii. 14.]
			Half-Aureus	
4123	63·0	*N* ·65	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, L·PLANC PRAEF·VRB [Pl. liii. 15.] (Wigan Coll.)
			As	
4124	205·5	Æ 1·1	Bust of Victory r., draped; her hair drawn to the back of her head, and tied with a band; behind, star; before, CAESAR·DIC·TER	Sacrificial jug with handle (*capis*); around, L·PLANCVS PRAEF·VRB [Pl. liii. 16.] (Boyd Coll.)

appearance of this denomination. These gold coins were struck on the occasion of Caesar's triumph in October, B.C. 45, after his return from Spain, and it was a special mark of honour to Plancus and to his colleague, C. Clovius (see below, p. 539), that they only of the six *praefecti Urbi* were selected to exercise this privilege. F. L. Ganter (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, p. 197) who gives a different chronology to the dictatorships of Caesar than Mommsen, was of opinion that these coins were struck in B.C. 46, and that they commemorate the battle of Thapsus, and not that of Munda. The gold pieces were issued under precisely the same conditions as those of A. Hirtius in the previous year (see p. 525), and like them they show that the authority over the gold currency was still retained by Julius Caesar, and had not been as yet delegated to the ordinary officers of the mint. The aurei are of somewhat rude fabric, proving that the dies were hurriedly made and that the coins were somewhat carelessly struck. They must have been coined in considerable number as they are amongst the least rare of the Republican aurei. An important feature in the coinage of this year is the joint attempt of Plancus and Clovius to revive a currency in bronze, the issue of which had been in abeyance since B.C. 82. The *as* of Plancus, which till recently was unpublished (see *Num. Chron.*, 1904, p. 224), confirms in a remarkable manner the classification to Rome of similar coins of C. Clovius and of Q. Oppius (see pp. 539, 541). This attribution had been questioned by Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 174), which led to their being placed to Spain (Babelon, vol. i., p. 365; ii., p. 276). As the type of the *as* of Plancus is the same as those of his aureus and half-aureus, and as it records also the third dictatorship of Caesar, and his own appointment as *praefectus Urbi*, it is evident that the issue of his bronze and gold coins was contemporaneous. Further, as the bronze coins of Plancus and Clovius are connected by similarity of obverse type, and as these in turn on account of their fabric cannot be separated from the coins of Q. Oppius, all three issues must have emanated from the same mint, which the coins of Plancus clearly indicate to have been that of Rome itself. Count de Salis has, however, separated the coins of Oppius from those of Clovius and Plancus, and has attributed them to the following year. The bronze coin of Plancus, which was recently presented to the National Collection by the late Mr. W. C. Boyd, was not known to Count de Salis, and it is satisfactory to meet with such confirmatory evidence of his classification of the coins of Clovius and Oppius. The weight, 205·5 grs., shows that the *as* is of the semuncial standard which was adopted for the Roman bronze coinage in B.C. 88 under the provisions of the

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. CLOVI	
			(CAIUS CLOVIUS[1])	
			As	
4125	236·0	Æ 1·1	Bust of Victory r., draped; her hair drawn to the back of her head, and tied with a band; before, CAESAR · DIC · TER (*Caesar, dictator tertium*).	Minerva, helmeted and draped, walking l.; bearing trophy over r. shoulder, and holding in l. hand spears and shield ornamented with the gorgon's head, from which issue rays; at her feet, serpent with head erect; around, C · CLOVI PRAEF (*C. Clovius, praefectus*). **[Pl. liii. 17.]**
4126	226·0	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4127	231·0	Æ 1·15	Similar; Victory wears necklace; behind head, star.	Similar. **[Pl. liii. 18.]**
4128	212·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

Lex Plautia Papiria. This attempt in B.C. 45/44, to revive the bronze currency was evidently not a success, and there was another lapse of thirty years (B.C. 15) before it was definitely re-established.

[1] The earliest mention in history of Caius Clovius (or Cluvius) is in B.C. 44, when he was filling the post of governor in Cisalpine Gaul, and when Cicero wrote to him on behalf of the town of Atella (*Epist.*, xiii. 7). He appears to have been *consul suffectus* in B.C. 29, and is probably referred to in a funeral oration of the age of Augustus (Orelli, *Inscr.*, no. 4859; *C.I.L.*, vi., 1527). As we may safely conclude that Clovius held some important offices, civil or military, before B.C. 44, it has been generally supposed that he acted as one of Caesar's lieutenants in the war in Spain B.C. 46—45, possibly as a *praefectus classis* with Q. Oppius (see p. 541), and that it was in that capacity that the coins bearing his name were struck (see Babelon, i., p. 365). The recent discovery of the *as* of Plancus described above throws fresh light on these coins of Clovius, and from similarity of obverse type and of fabric it is apparent that both series were issued at the same time and at the same place. Though Clovius only styles himself *praefectus* it would seem that he was a colleague of Plancus, and one of the six *praefecti Urbi* appointed by Caesar in B.C. 46 to administer the affairs of Rome during his absence. The occasion on which the bronze coins of Clovius were struck was probably the triumph of Caesar after his return from Spain in B.C. 45, an event to which their types clearly allude. Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 174) seems to have been the first to question the attribution of the coins of Clovius to the Roman mint. It is quite possible that, though specimens are not at present known, Clovius, like Plancus, struck also gold coins, and probably of similar types to those of his bronze money.

No.	*Weight*	*Metal and Size*	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
			Circ. B.C. 44; A.U.C. 710[1]	
			CAES	
			(CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR)	
			Aureus[2]	
4129	124·9	*N* ·85	Bust of Venus r., with shoulders bare, wearing diadem; hair collected into a knot behind the head, and tied with band; around, **CAES DIC QVAR** (*Caesar, dictator quartum*).	**COS·QVINC** (*Consul quinctum*) within Laurel-wreath.
4130	124·3	*N* ·9	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liii. 19.]**
4131	124·4	*N* ·85	Similar; behind bust, **CAES·DIC**; before, **QVAR**	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 1.]** (Blacas Coll.)

[1] The coins assigned to this date may be divided into three series:—1. Those issued by Julius Caesar himself in his own name, and those struck by the praefect, Q. Oppius, the former of gold, the latter of bronze; 2. those issued by the moneyers, whose number is now increased to four, and who, possibly with one exception, struck coins before and after Caesar's death: these are of silver only; and 3. those issued after Caesar's death by the praefects, L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, under the mandate of the Senate: these are of gold.

It will therefore be seen that the gold and bronze coins are still restricted to special issues, and that only silver was struck by the ordinary moneyers of the mint, though by the terms of their appointment they appear to have been empowered to strike money in all three metals, gold, silver, and bronze (see coins of C. Cossutius Maridianus, p. 552, no. 4187).

The principal events connected with the coinage of this year are—another attempt to revive the issue of bronze money; the increase in the number of the moneyers of the mint from three to four (*minorum etiam magistratuum numerum ampliavit;* Suetonius, *Caesar*, 41); and the placing, in accordance with the decree of the Senate, of Caesar's portrait on the coinage, an honour never before granted to a Roman citizen (cf. Dion Cassius, xliv. 4).

[2] The legends on these gold coins show that they were issued in B.C. 44, as it was in that year that Caesar was declared consul for the fifth time, and entered on his fourth dictatorship (Mommsen, *C.I.L.*, vol. i., p. 40). It was no doubt to commemorate these two events that Caesar struck these coins. They must have been issued quite early in the year, as it was in the month of February that Caesar received the title of *Dictator Perpetuo*, and he was assassinated on the Ides, or fifteenth, of March. The bust on the obverse is that of Venus, from whom the Julia gens claimed descent (see p. 542), and the goddess is generally supposed to bear on the coins the features of Calpurnia, the wife of Julius Caesar, but in the absence of any reliable portrait of her, this identification must be considered uncertain. It would be a somewhat remarkable circumstance that Caesar should have placed on coins struck by himself the portrait of his wife, and not his own, especially in view of the recent order of the Senate. Such regal honour Caesar was not likely to claim for Calpurnia, when he knew that his own acceptance of it was fraught with considerable danger.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Q. OPPIVS	
			(QUINTUS OPPIUS[1])	
			As	
4132	197·0	Æ 1·05	Head of Venus r., diademed; hair collected into a knot, and falling in locks down her neck; before, crescent.	Victory walking l., and looking back; she bears palm-branch in r. hand, and dish with fruit on l.; before, Q · OPPIVS · PR (*Praefectus*). **[Pl. liv. 2.]**
4133	178·0	Æ 1·0	Similar; behind head of Venus, capricorn.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 3.]**
4134	171·0	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Nothing appears to be known of Quintus Oppius beyond that he was a praefect and that he struck bronze coins. These have been classed to Spain or Sicily (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 276) like the coins of C. Clovius. On account of this attribution it has been further suggested that both Oppius and Clovius were praefects of the fleet under Julius Caesar during the Spanish war. The reasons given for assigning the bronze coins of L. Plancus and C. Clovius to the mint at Rome (see above, p. 538) apply equally to the coins of Oppius, but it is somewhat difficult to determine their precise date of issue. At first sight it might be concluded that they were struck in B.C. 45 at the same time as the other two bronze issues, but Count de Salis has classed them to B.C. 44, surmising, no doubt, that in the early part of this year Oppius was *praefectus Urbi*, and in that capacity was permitted by Caesar to issue bronze money whilst he himself struck gold. As was suggested in the case of Clovius, it is not impossible that at some future time gold coins of Oppius may be discovered. No further attempt to revive a bronze currency at Rome was made till B.C. 15.

Both the obverse and reverse types are in honour of Caesar. A similar head of Venus for obverse type occurs on the coins of L. Aemilius Buca (see p. 546, no. 4160) and also the symbol, a crescent (see p. 545, no. 4152). As the capricorn was the genethliac sign of Octavius, it may in this instance refer to his adoption by Caesar, which, though not announced at the time, took place at the end of the previous year. This may be one reason why Count de Salis assigned the coins of Oppius to B.C. 44. The reverse type of Victory carrying a dish with fruit may relate to some special largess, as well as to the successes of Caesar.

A variety shows the head of Venus turned to the left (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 277, no. 2).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			M. METTIVS	
			(MARCUS METTIUS[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4135	63·3	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, lituus; around, CAESAR · DICT QVART (*Dictator quartum*).	M·METTIVS (in exergue). Juno Sospita in biga r., horses galloping; she wears head-dress of goat-skin, and holds spear in r. hand, and shield in l.
4136	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[Pl. liv. 4.]
(Nott)

[1] The Marcus Mettius who struck these coins is usually identified with the legate of that name, who was sent by Julius Caesar on the opening of the Gallic war in B.C. 58 to Ariovistus, the chief and leader of the German league, and was detained prisoner, but was subsequently rescued by Caesar. This identification is, however, not confirmed by the coins bearing his name, as they must have been struck in B.C. 44. This moneyer was a member of the first quatuorvirate of the mint instituted by Julius Caesar, and he appears to have had as his colleagues, L. Aemilius Buca, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus, who, like him, placed the portrait of Julius Caesar on their coins in accordance with the decree of the Senate (cf. Dion Cassius, xliv. 4). His colleagues also seem to be little known in history, and this fact may be due to the circumstance that Caesar committed the management of the mint and the public revenues of the state to his own servants, who were probably of little public note (Suetonius, *Caesar*, 76).

Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 127 f.) has assigned to B.C. 44 the coinages of the moneyers M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, C. Cossutius Maridianus, and L. Flaminius Chilo; being of opinion that, as the denarii of P. Sepullius Macer bear a representation of the temple of Clementia, which could not have been erected during Caesar's lifetime, and also a veiled portrait of Mark Antony, they must be attributed to the following year, B.C. 43. He cites as confirming this classification the evidence of the Vigatto hoard (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, p. 66), but the concealment of that hoard could not have taken place till some years later (see below, p. 558, and Tables of Finds). Count de Salis has, however, given the coins of Macer to B.C. 44, and those of Flaminius Chilo to B.C. 43. The evidence of the coins themselves appears to favour Count de Salis's classification. On the other hand, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 20), considering that the first quatuorvirate of the mint consisted of M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, C. Cossutius Maridianus, and L. Flaminius Chilo, is of opinion that for some unaccountable reason Mettius did not strike any coins after the death of Caesar, and that he was replaced in office by P. Sepullius Macer, and that therefore there were five moneyers during the year B.C. 44. F. L. Ganter (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, p. 188) has also assigned these moneyers to B.C. 44, but he is of opinion that it was Chilo who retired from the college, and was succeeded by Maridianus. See also his classification of the issues of these moneyers (*op. cit.*, pp. 200-203). This order of placing the moneyers is also not in accordance with the views of Count de Salis.

The coins of Mettius from their types may be divided into two series. To the first may be classed the denarii of Type I., the quinarii, and the sestertii, which in each case have joint-types relating to the moneyer and to Julius Caesar; and to the second, the denarii of Types II. and II. var., which refer only to Caesar. As there are no coins of Mettius which can be definitely attributed to a period after Caesar's death, both these series may have been issued before that event.

On the denarii of Type I. the moneyer placed on the obverse the head of Julius Caesar, but on the reverse he appears to refer to the origin of his own family, which it may be concluded came from Lanuvium, where there was a special cult of Juno Sospita, and of which some account has already been given (see the denarii of L. Procilius, p. 386, and of L. Roscius Fabatus, p. 422). From the legend on the obverse these coins must have been struck quite early in the year, as they give the fourth dictatorship of Caesar (B.C. 45—44), and not the title of *Dictator Perpetuo*, which was conferred upon him at the beginning of February. The denarii of Types II. and II. var., with Venus Victrix and the celestial globe, refer to the claim of the Julia gens to be

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			With letter on reverse[1]	
4137	54·9	*AR* ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; around, CAESAR IMPER (*Imperator*).	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and sceptre in l.; her l. arm rests upon a shield placed on a celestial globe; behind her, M·METTIVS; before her, letter A (Nott)
4138	60·9	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter B **[Pl. liv. 5.]** (Nott)
4139	58·9	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter B• (Blacas Coll.)
4140	57·9	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter C (Nott)
4141	53·4	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter D
4142	59·2	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar; letter E (de Salis Coll.)

descended from Anchises and Venus. When Julius Caesar pronounced the funeral oration on his aunt Julia, the widow of the famous Marius, he thus traced his genealogy:—"My aunt Julia was descended on the maternal side from kings, and on the paternal from the gods. For the *Marcii Reges* (to which family her mother belonged) derive their pedigree from Ancus Marcius, and the Julii from Venus, of which family ours is a branch; so that we have in our descent the sacred majesty of kings, the greatest amongst the sons of men, and the divine majesty of gods, to whose authority kings themselves are subject" (Suetonius, *Caesar*, 6). Caesar's watchword at the battles of Pharsalus and Munda was *Venus Victrix*, and on the former occasion he vowed that he would build a temple in Rome as a thank-offering to her as the Bringer of Victory if everything went well (Appian, *de Bell. Civ.*, ii. 10, 68; *ib.* 15, 104). His signet-ring also bore a figure of Venus Victrix (Dion Cassius, xliii. 43). This type of Venus Victrix, with slight variations, occurs also on the denarii of the other moneyers of this year. The lituus and the *cymbium* on the obverse refer to Caesar's office as *Pontifex Maximus*. The types of the quinarius and of the sestertius, like those of the denarius of Type I., relate to the Julia and Mettia families and to Julius Caesar himself.

It may be of interest to note what Suetonius (*Caesar*, 45) says of the general appearance of Caesar. "He is said to have been tall, of a fair complexion, round-limbed, somewhat full-faced, with eyes black and lively. He was so nice in the care of his person that he had not only the hair of his head cut, and his head shaved very exactly, but likewise had the hair on other parts of his body taken out by the roots. His baldness gave him a great deal of uneasiness, having often found himself upon that account exposed to the raillery of his enemies, and therefore he used to bring his hair from about the crown of his head forward. And of all the honours conferred upon him by the Senate and the people he accepted or made use of none more gladly than the right of perpetually wearing a laurel-crown." The portraits on the coins of this year illustrate Suetonius's account, and on some the drawing forward of the hair from the crown to the forehead is clearly indicated (see pl. liv., nos. 5, 9, 11, 18).

[1] This revival of the mint-letters is exceptional, and they were not adopted by any of the colleagues of Mettius. From the coins in the National Collection it would appear that those on Type II. end with E or F, and those on Type II. var. begin at F or G. If this be so, they confirm the order here adopted for these issues.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. var.	
			With letter on reverse	
4143	69·3	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, bowl (*cymbium*) and lituus; before, CAESAR · IMP [1]	Similar; letter G
4144	58·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Nott)
4145	56·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; same letter. (Devonshire Coll.)
4146	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter H [2] **[Pl. liv. 6.]**
4147	62·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; letter I (Nott)
4148	57·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; letter K
			Quinarius [3]	
4149	27·5	Æ ·55	Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goat's skin tied in front; behind, serpent erect.	M · METTI (in exergue). Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l. (Nott)
4150	24·4	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 7.]**
4151	24·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Sestertius	
	10·0	Æ ·5	Head of Venus r., diademed.	Virgin standing r., and feeding serpent; behind, M · METTI

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 224 no. 2.]

[1] A varicty reads IMP (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 146).

[2] There is a forgery in gold in the British Museum of the denarius of this type and with the mint-letter H. It was formerly in the collection of the Bank of England. It is struck, and the reverse has the same granulated appearance as the suspected aureus of Caesar (see above, p. 527, no. 4055). Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. xxiv.) mentions other specimens in gold with the letters A and I, which he pronounced to be forgeries.

[3] We cannot agree with Ganter (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1895, p. 198) in attributing the quinarii and sestertii of Mettius, Buca, and Macer to an earlier date (B.C. 46, 45) than the denarii of their issues.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. AEMILIVS BVCA (LUCIUS AEMILIUS BUCA[1]) **Denarius** Type I.[2]	
4152	51·6	*R* ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, crescent; around, CAESAR · IM ⊓ M (*Imperator, Pontifex Maximus*).	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre; around, L · AEMILIVS BVCA (de Salis Coll.)
4153	51·2	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 8.]**
4154	61·0	*R* ·75	Similar; no crescent behind head; before head, CAESAR; behind, DICT · ⊓ERⵎETVO (*Dictator perpetuo*).	Similar; moneyer's name, L · BVCA on r. **[Pl. liv. 9.]**

[1] Nothing certain appears to be known of L. Aemilius Buca beyond that he was a moneyer of the Roman mint. Morelli (*Fam. rom. num.*, t. ii., p. 13) has attributed the denarii of Types I.—III. and those of Type IV. to two different moneyers, and supposes that the issuer of the last series was a quaestor of Sulla and the father of the quatuorvir. There can, however, be no question that all the coins bearing the name of L. Aemilius Buca, or L. Buca only, belong to one moneyer, but it is doubtful if he is to be identified with the L. Buca who supplicated the judges on behalf of M. Aemilius Scaurus at the latter's trial in B.C. 54 (Ascon., *in Scaur.*, p. 29, ed. Orelli). Babelon (vol. i., p. 123) says that he was the son of M. Scaurus, the stepson of Sulla, who struck coins as curule aedile *circ.* B.C. 58 (see above, p. 483), and this relationship appears to be confirmed by the explanation given of the reverse of the denarius of Type IV. (see p. 546). He was a member of the first quatuorvirate of the mint appointed by Julius Caesar in B.C. 44, and appears to have had as his colleagues M. Mettius, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus, who, like him, placed the portrait of Julius Caesar on their coins in accordance with the decree of the Senate. Buca is the only moneyer of the year who assumed the official title of IIIIVIR on his coins.

[2] The coinage of Buca is of two series: that struck during the life of Julius Caesar; and that after his death. To the latter belong only the denarii of Type IV. The denarii of Types I. and II. refer to the claim of the Julia gens to its descent from Anchises and Venus (see above, p. 542). On Type III. the caduceus, the fasces, and the celestial globe are symbolical of Caesar's universal power, and the united hands of the cordial and peaceful feeling towards him of the Roman people, who had conferred upon him every honour except that of actual sovereignty. The celestial globe may record Caesar's reformation of the Calendar (Suetonius, *Caesar*, 40). The axe is the symbol of supreme pontifical power.

The coins of Type IV. are of the series struck after Caesar's death. Sabatier (*Méd. Contor.*, p. 75), who is followed by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 23), supposed that the reverse type relates to the fable of Endymion and Diana, but if we connect Buca with M. Scaurus, the stepson of Sulla, Eckhel's explanation of the scene as illustrating the famous dream of Sulla seems more probable. Plutarch (*Sulla*, ix.) tells us that "when Sulla was at Nola, on his way to attack Marius at Rome, there appeared to him in a dream the goddess whose worship the Romans received from the Cappadocians, whether it be the Moon (Selene), Minerva, or Bellona. She seemed to stand by him and put thunder in his hand, and having called his enemies by name one after another, bade him strike them, and they fell and were consumed to ashes." The goddess here depicted is Selene, and the winged figure in the background is Victory, who is urging on Sulla, and not "Amor" as Sabatier suggested. L. Buca evidently chose this type as connected with his own family history, rather than one which might have been distasteful to the enemies of the dead dictator.

The reverse type of the quinarius, two right hands joined, has been explained above in connection with the denarius of Type III., and greater emphasis is given to it by the head of Pax on the obverse. The star on the sestertius may be the planet Venus, or it may refer to the decree of the Senate that Caesar should be ranked among the gods. On the following coins of P. Sepullius Macer the star is a frequent adjunct to Venus Victrix. The relation between the Julia gens and the goddess Diana has been referred to in the case of previous coinages

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4155	63·4	AR ·75	Similar to the last.	Venus seated r., holding Victory on r. hand, and sceptre in l.; behind, L BVCA [Pl. liv. 10.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4156	59·8	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; L · BVCA (de Salis Coll.)
			Type III.	
4157	60·2	AR ·8	Similar; before head, CAESAR · DICT; behind, PERPETVO	Winged caduceus and fasces in saltire; in the angles, celestial globe, two right hands joined, axe, and L · BVCA[1]
4158	58·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4159	56·2	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. liv. 11.] (Nott)
			Type IV.	
4160	61·5	AR ·8	Head of Venus r., diademed, wearing earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot, and falling in two locks down her neck; behind, L · BVCA	Sulla's dream; in the foreground, on the l., Sulla reclining against a rock; his l. arm supporting his head; on the r. is seen Selene descending from a mountain; crescent on her forehead, and above her head, a floating veil; in r. hand she holds a lighted torch; in the background, facing, is Victory, holding palm-branch. (Blacas Coll.)
4161	57·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. liv. 12.] (Nott)

(see p. 521). Though the name of Caesar does not occur either on the quinarius or on the sestertius it is probable that they were issued before his death.

[1] Boutkowski (*Dict. Num.*, p. 25, no. 45) mentions a forgery in gold of this type in the Vienna collection, and (*Ib.*, p. 38, no. 78) a denarius without legend on the obverse. This second piece is probably a hybrid. Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 146) describes a hybrid of Type IV. in the Göttingen collection with the reverse of the denarius of C. Vibius C. f. with Minerva in quadriga (see above, p. 290, no. 2244).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Quinarius	
4162	26·4	Æ ·5	Head of Pax r., diademed; behind, ΓAXS	Two right hands joined; around, L·AEMILIVS·BVCA·IIII·VIR **[Pl. liv. 13.]** (Bunbury Coll.)
			Sestertius	
4163	14·9	Æ ·4	Head of Diana r., wearing diadem, surmounted by crescent; hair collected into a knot, and falling in lock down her neck.	Star of six rays; around, L·AEMILIVS·BVCA. **[Pl. liv. 14.]** (Northwick Coll.)

Γ. SEPVLLIVS MACER

(PUBLIUS SEPULLIUS MACER[1])

Denarius

Type I.[2]

4164	57·3	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; around, CAESAR IMPER (*Imperator*).	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre, which rests on a star; behind, Γ·SEPVLLIVS (downwards); before, MACER (downwards). **[Pl. liv. 15.]** (Nott)

[1] Nothing appears to be known of P. Sepullius Macer beyond that he was a moneyer of the Roman mint, and that, as shown by his coins, he held office in B.C. 44, having probably as his colleagues M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, and C. Cossutius Maridianus.

His coins are also of two series; those struck before, and those after the death of Julius Caesar. To the first series may be classed the denarii of Type I. and its variations, and Types II. and III., and also the quinarii and the sestertii; and to the second, the denarii of Type IV. only.

[2] Venus Victrix, as on Type I., has already been met with on the coinages of M. Mettius and L. Aemilius Buca, but it is interesting to note the variations of this type on the coins of P. Sepullius Macer, which show her sceptre resting on a star or on her shield. On the obverse the laureate head of Caesar is sometimes accompanied by a star, or it is veiled. In this instance the star, as on the sestertius of L. Aemilius Buca, may relate to the decree of the Senate that Caesar should be ranked among the gods. The veiled head (Type II.) shows him in the character of *Pontifex Maximus*. He is styled *Imperator* only, or *Dictator Perpetuo*, or *Parens Patriae*; the last two titles having been conferred on him by the Senate early in B.C. 44 (Dion Cassius, xliv. 4, *πατέρα τε αὐτὸν τῆς πατρίδος ἐπωνόμασαν καὶ ἐς τὰ νομίσματα ἐνεχάραξαν*). The reverse type of the desultor and two horses records the "spectacles of various kinds" with which Caesar entertained the people (*Edidit spectacula varii generis . . . et equos desultorios agitaverunt nobilissimi juvenes;* Suetonius, *Caesar*, 39). As this type occurs on coins struck after Caesar's death, it must have been the latest used before that event. The temple of Clementia figured on Type III. is the one which the Senate ordered to be built in honour

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*	
4165	61·9	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, star of eight rays; before, CAESAR · IMP	Similar; moneyer's name, P · SEPVLLIVS MACER (continuous).[1] (Cracherode Coll.)
4166	59·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 16.]**
4167	54·9	Æ ·75	Similar; star of six rays.	Similar; no star below sceptre. **[Pl. liv. 17.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
4168	54·5	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; before; CAESAR; behind, DICT · PERPETVO (similar to no. 4154).[2]	Similar to no. 4164; the sceptre of Venus rests on star; moneyer's name, P · SEPVLLIVS (downwards); MACER (downwards). **[Pl. liv. 18.]**
4169	59·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; the sceptre of Venus rests on shield. (Blacas Coll.)
4170	57·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 19.]** (Nott)

of Caesar some time before his death in gratitude for the mercy they had experienced from him (Plutarch, *Jul. Caes.*, lvii. 32). Babelon (vol. ii., p. 438) thinks that the denarii with the veiled head of Caesar and with the temple of Clementia were struck after Caesar's death. Type IV. with the veiled head of Mark Antony, wearing a beard, the sign of mourning, could only have been placed on coins issued after Caesar's assassination. It was chiefly on account of the occurrence of the veiled head of Antony on these coins that Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 131) was led to assign the appointment of P. Sepullius Macer as a moneyer to B.C. 43; that is to the time of the triumvirate, but the course of events favours their attribution to the earlier date, i.e. B.C. 44. After the death of Caesar, Antony, who was his colleague as consul, was the most powerful man in the state, and for some time practically controlled the action of the Senate, so that it seemed likely that he would obtain the same position that Caesar had occupied. Towards the end of the year, mainly through the arrival of Octavius, his authority was weakened, and when early in B.C. 43 he attempted to wrest the government of Cisalpine Gaul from Decimus Brutus he was declared a public enemy. The subsequent formation of the triumvirate and the proscriptions which ensued were not acts which would ingratiate him with the Senate. On historical grounds alone it seems therefore more probable that these coins of Macer were issued in B.C. 44, and it is quite possible that the Senate in directing Antony's portrait to be placed on the coinage may have been at the time disposed to confer on him an honour which they had recently accorded to Caesar, thus practically acknowledging him as his successor. The veiled head would represent Antony as he appeared in the Forum when he pronounced the oration at the funeral of Caesar, and the lituus and the apex refer to his office as augur. The types of the quinarius need no explanation if applied to Julius Caesar, and that of the sestertius has already been referred to in previous issues (see pp. 511, 520, 522).

[1] Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. xxvi.) notes a forgery in gold of this type.

[2] This obverse shows an interchange of type, if not of actual dies, with the coins of L. Aemilius Buca (see also Type II., p. 549).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4171	52·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4172	63·1	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name, P · SEPVLLIVS MACER (continuous). [Pl. liv. 20.] (Blacas Coll.)
			Type I. var. *c*	
4173	59·4	Æ ·7	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled; before, CAESAR; behind, DICT · PERPETVO	Similar; the sceptre of Venus rests on shield; moneyer's name, P · SEPVLLIVS (downwards); MACER (downwards) as on no. 4168. [Pl. liv. 21.] (Nott)
4174	55·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4175	63·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the sceptre of Venus rests on star.
			Type II.	
	44·6 (*worn*)	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled, between lituus and augur's cap (*apex*); before, CAESAR (upwards); behind, [PAR]ENS PAT RIAE (upwards).[1]	Horseman (*desultor*) with two horses galloping r.; he rides the near horse, and wears conical cap; whip in r. hand, and reins in l.; behind, wreath and [palm-branch]; above, P · SEP VLLIVS; below, MACER
			[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 28, no. 51.]	
			Type III.	
4176	59·6	Æ ·85	Temple of four columns with closed doors; in the tympanum, globe; around, CLEMENTIAE CAESARIS	Similar; behind rider, wreath and palm-branch. [Pl. liv. 22.] (Blacas Coll.)
4177	56·0	Æ ·75	Similar; reading CAESARIS	Similar. (Nott)

[1] This obverse shows another interchange of type, but in this instance with the coinage of C. Cossutius Maridianus (see no. 4187, p. 552; and also no. 4168, p. 548).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
4178	66·0	Æ ·75	Head of Mark Antony r., bearded and veiled; before, lituus; behind, jug with handle (*capis*), and countermark, circle.	Similar. **[Pl. liv. 23.]** (Nott)
4179	59·6	Æ ·7	Similar; countermark, star.	Similar. (Bunbury Coll.)
4180	55·5	Æ ·75	Similar; no countermark.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
4181	52·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4182	56·8	Æ ·75	Similar.	*Incuse of obverse.*[1] (Blacas Coll.)
			Quinarius[2]	
	25·5	Æ ·55	Bust of Victory r., winged, draped, and wearing diadem; hair in knot behind.	Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae; around, P · SEP VLLIVS MACER

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 440, no. 9.]

[1] This is only a mis-struck piece, the previous coin not having been removed from the die before another blank was placed in position.

[2] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., p. 262) describes a quinarius of this issue in his collection, having on the obverse the bust of Victory, and on the reverse, Victory walking to right and holding a wreath in her r. hand and a palm-branch in her l., with the moneyer's name P. SEPVLLIVS MACER. He also mentions another quinarius in the d'Ennery collection with a similar obverse type; but having on the reverse a female figure holding in r. hand a patera, and with l. a cornucopiae, probably a wrongly described example of the above-figured piece. Apparently, without having seen either of these coins, Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, tav. xliii., no. 6; lxiv. no. 1) supplies illustrations of both of them. These illustrations not being made from the coins themselves are, in consequence, quite untrustworthy, and, moreover, both pieces are drawn nearly the size of the denarius. The quinarius illustrated above is in the French cabinet (D'Ailly collection). It appears to be unique.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Sestertius[1]	
4183	20·1	Æ ·5	Bust of Mercury r., draped, and wearing winged petasus; behind, winged caduceus.	Winged caduceus; around P · SEPVLLIVS [Pl. lv. 1.] (de Salis Coll.)
4184	11·3	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)

C. COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS

(CAIUS COSSUTIUS MARIDIANUS[2])

Denarius

Type I.

4185	58·6	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled; before, CAESAR; behind, DICT · PERPETVO (see no. 4173, p. 549).[3]	Venus Victrix standing l., holding Victory on r. hand, and resting l. arm on shield, placed on a celestial globe; behind, C · MARIDIANVS [Pl. lv. 2.]
4186	57·2	Æ ·75	Similar; before head, CAESAR; behind, DICT · IN PERPETVO	Similar. [Pl. lv. 3.] (de Salis Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, pp. 72, 73) has shown that the semis figured by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 441, no. 13) of the usual type with P . SEP, which should be M . SEP, does not belong to this issue, but is a local coin of Carteia in Spain, the legend KAR being under the prow.

[2] This moneyer is also unknown except from his coins. He was probably a colleague of M. Mettius, L. Aemilius Buca, and P. Sepullius Macer. He appears to have limited his issue to the denarius, as no quinarii or sestertii have been met with bearing his name. It is doubtful whether he struck any coins after Caesar's death, since the titles *Dictator in Perpetuo* and *Parens Patriae* are found on coins issued before the middle of March. If any are of the later period it can only be those which have for reverse design the moneyer's name and title only.

In the design of the reverse of Type I., Maridianus followed more closely the coins of Mettius than those of his other colleagues; Venus, however, does not hold a sceptre, but rests her l. arm on a shield which is placed on a celestial globe, not improbably a reference to the reformation of the Calendar which Caesar effected in B.C. 46. The titles given to Caesar are the same as those which occur on the coins of P. Sepullius Macer. The design of the reverse of Type II. is quite exceptional, and the legend is interesting, as even at this time the authority of the ordinary moneyers included the striking of gold and bronze coins as well as those of silver, but hitherto they had not been permitted to exercise it in regard to gold money, and the issue of bronze was still in abeyance. This is the first occurrence of the complete title of the moneyer on coins of the Roman Republic.

[3] This is another instance of an interchange of obverse types.

Vaillant (*Numism. præst.*, vol. ii., p. 4) mentions an aureus of Type I., of which Riccio (*Mon. fam. rom.*, pl. xvii., no. 1) gives an imaginary illustration. It is probably a forgery similar to the aureus of M. Mettius in the British Museum (see p. 544). Moinnet (*Méd. rom.*, vol. i., p. 84) also publishes a forgery of the denarius with the legend IN PERPETVVM for IN PERPETVO (Babelon, vol. i., p. 438).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4187	117·5	AR ·9	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate, and veiled, between lituus and augur's cap (*apex*); before, CAESAR (upwards); behind, PARENS PATRIAE (upwards).	C·COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS arranged in form of cross; in the four angles, A A A F·F (*Aere, argento, auro, flando, feriundo*).[1] [Pl. lv. 4.] (Nott)
4188	67·4	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4189	61·4	AR ·7	Similar; before head, countermark, crescent; behind, circle.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4190	56·8	AR ·7	Similar; no countermarks.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

L. CESTIVS: C. NORBANVS

(LUCIUS CESTIUS: CAIUS NORBANUS[2])

Aureus

Type I.

4191	123·9	AV ·8	Bust of Africa r., draped, and wearing elephant's scalp on her head.	Curule chair, on which is a crested helmet; the legs are ornamented with winged figures; above, L·CESTIVS; in exergue, C·NORBA; on r., PR (*Praefecti*); on l., S·C (*Senatus consulto*). [Pl. lv. 5.] (Sir G. Musgrave Coll.)
4192	124·0	AV ·85	Similar; the bust of Africa shows less drapery.	Similar; from the curule chair rise two serpents, their heads face to face; no helmet; on the crossing of each of the two legs is a bird, and on l. of chair, EX·S·C (*Ex senatus consulto*). [Pl. lv. 6.] (Blacas Coll.)

[1] This piece is struck on a large flan. The obverse type was also used by P. Sepullius Macer (see p. 549).

[2] It is unfortunate that we know so little of these moneyers who, in their capacity as *praefecti Urbi*, struck gold coins in their joint names, but each using a distinct type. Of L. Cestius we have no record beyond his coins, but it is probable that he was related to C. Cestius who

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4193	125·2	Æ ·8	Bust of Sibyl (?) r., draped; head elaborately bound with fillet, and hair collected into a knot behind; above, C · NOR BANVS; below, L · CES TIVS; before, PR (*Praefecti*).	Cybele wearing turreted crown, seated l. on chariot, drawn by two lions; in r. hand she holds a patera; her l. arm rests on a tympanum; before S · C (*Senatus consulto*). [Pl. lv. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4194	125·0	Æ ·8	Similar; legend divided by head, C · NORB ANVS	Similar. [Pl. lv. 8 obv.]

was praetor B.C. 44, the year to which these coins are assigned, and who refused a province from Antony (Cicero, *Philipp.*, iii. 10). Cicero mentions three persons of this name, who perhaps are all the same. The Cestius who perished in the proscription of B.C. 43 may be either the moneyer or the praetor (Appian, *Bell. Civ.*, iv. 26). L. Cestius is the only member of his gens of whom coins are known. We first hear of C. Norbanus Flaccus in history in B.C. 42, when he was sent by Octavius and Antony with eight legions into Macedonia to operate against Brutus and Cassius. He was consul B.C. 38 with Appius Claudius Pulcher.

It has been supposed that Cestius and Norbanus were two of the praefects whom Caesar appointed to take charge of Rome during his absence in Spain in B.C. 46—45; but Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 548) considered that the coins bearing their names, as *praetors*, were struck immediately after the death of Caesar by order of the Senate. Count de Salis agreed with Mommsen in attributing the coins to B.C. 44, but it may be suggested that Cestius and Norbanus were not praetors but *praefecti Urbi* who had charge of the city of Rome after Caesar's death, and that it was in that capacity under the order of the Senate that they struck these gold coins, as L. Plancus had done in the previous year. The death of Caesar had re-established the power of the Senate, and in noting their control of the gold coinage they reasserted a right, of which for a time they had been arbitrarily deprived (see above, p. 498; Cicero, *Philipp.*, vii. 1, 1). After this year it will be seen that the duty of striking gold coins at the Roman mint was entrusted to the ordinary moneyers, and that they continued to exercise this duty, which was in accordance with the terms of their office, so long as they were allowed to place their names on the coins.

The types of the gold coins of Cestius and Norbanus are somewhat difficult to explain. The positions of their names show that those with the head of Africa and the curule chair are connected with L. Cestius, and those with the Sibyl's head and Cybele in a chariot with C. Norbanus. As so little is known of the Cestia gens it can only be inferred that the head of Africa relates to some event connected with an ancestor who had distinguished himself in Africa, and also had held the office of curule aedile. The helmet on the chair and the two serpents may refer to the duties of the curule aediles as superintendents of the games and of public buildings, the cleansing of the streets, &c. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 260, and vol. i., p. 169) in explaining the type of Cybele in a chariot refers to a passage in Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii. 21), who relates that Mark Antony after the battle of Pharsalus trained lions to draw his car, and that he appeared thus in public. It seems, however, more rational to see in this type an allusion to the introduction into Rome in B.C. 204 of the worship of Cybele from Pessinus, in accordance with the commands of the Sibylline books, in which an ancestor of C. Norbanus may have taken some part. The head on the obverse, especially in the mode of dressing the hair, should be compared with a similar one on the coins of T. Carisius (see above, p. 529, no. 4060) which has been identified as that of a Sibyl. This identification of the head seems more suitable than as that of Venus. The selection of these types would show that L. Cestius and C. Norbanus, being unwilling to favour either political party at Rome, adopted the practice of the ordinary moneyers of illustrating on their coins events connected with the history of their families.

PERIOD XIV.

Circ. B.C. 43—37; A.U.C. 711—717.

THE coins which are classed to the previous Period extend to the end of the year of Caesar's death. Those of the present one take us from the siege of Mutina (B.C. 43) to the struggle between Octavius and Sextus Pompey for the supremacy of the waters of the Mediterranean, the result of which was still in the balance (B.C. 37). It was during these years that Rome witnessed the formation of the triumvirate between Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, under the original terms of which they constituted themselves the guardians of the State, and partitioned amongst themselves the government of the western provinces, over which they were to exercise a quasi-consular rule. By subsequent arrangements they extended their powers to the eastern provinces, and a renewal of the triumvirate took place in B.C. 37. What effect this compact had on the coinage, not only of the Roman mint but also on those issued in the provinces, will be seen later on. Our reason for closing this Period at B.C. 37, and for not extending it to the end of the triumvirate, which was practically not dissolved till the defeat of Antony at Actium, and his death (B.C. 31—30), is based on two main circumstances:—first, that from B.C. 37 till *circ.* B.C. 16 the names of the moneyers cease to appear on the coins; and secondly, that the burial of most of the finds which relate to this Period took place between B.C. 38—36. Besides these two lines of demarcation the coinage after B.C. 37 assumes an entirely new phase, and all the types are in honour of Octavius, his portrait being usually placed on the obverse, whilst on the reverse are depicted events connected with his personal history. The coinage in character becomes imperial.

As the present work will be too extensive to be included in a single volume, this radical change in the coinage of the Roman mint affords a convenient opportunity for terminating the first volume. The second volume will contain descriptions of the remaining coinages struck at the Roman mint down to B.C. 3 inclusive, and of those issued in Italy (outside Rome) and in the various provinces.

DENOMINATIONS AND TYPES.—The only denominations struck at the Roman mint during these years are the aureus in gold, and the denarius in silver. There were no bronze coins. In the provinces, however, both West and East, the quinarius was also struck, and bronze money based on the Roman standard was issued by Antony in the East, and by Octavius in Gaul (see *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1904, pp. 185 f.). It has already been noticed that a local bronze coinage had been instituted in Spain by Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey during B.C. 46—44 (see above, p. 499).

The change which took place in the nature of the types of the coins during B.C. 49—44 becomes more marked towards the end of the present Period. These types may be classified into three series; those which, as previously, relate to the history of the families of the moneyers; those which record current events;

and those which are specially in honour of the triumvirs. This last series usually has on the obverse the portraits of the triumvirs. The custom of placing the portraits of living personages on the money was exceptional at the Roman mint, but general on the coinages issued in the provinces.

The forms of the moneyers' names are similar to those of the previous Period, but the individual variations are fewer, i.e. each moneyer keeps more to a particular form. In the inscriptions the closed P for Ꝑ still occasionally occurs.

CLASSIFICATION.—The quatuorvirate of the mint, which was established by Julius Caesar in B.C. 44 (see above, p. 499), is continued, but apparently on the principle that the right of striking money was only exercised by two of their number, that is if we accept the view that the mint was always open, and that the appointment of the moneyers was annual. Count de Salis has therefore assigned two moneyers to each year, and has based their succession on the evidence of the coins themselves, and on that of the finds which were then known to him. Almost the only information which Count de Salis has put on record in connection with his classification of the Roman republican series relates to his arrangement of the coinages of this Period. In a manuscript note in French, the language usually employed by him, he remarks, "En 711 (B.C. 43) le cuivre cesse pour ne pas reparaître que vers 738 (B.C. 16) et les quatuorvirs (un quatrième magistrat monétaire avait été institué l'année précédente) frappent l'or aussi bien que l'argent. Ceux de 711 à 714 (B.C. 43—40) nous sont inconnus, et le classement de leurs monnaies ne peut être qu'approximatif. Les six quatuorvirs que j'ai placés aux années 715, 716 et 717 (B.C. 39, 38, and 37) nous sont également inconnus, mais les trouvailles d'Arbanats, de Chantenay, et de Peccioli ne laissent guère de doute quant à ces dates. Mussidius Longus et L. Livineius Regulus ont frappé en l'honneur des trois triumvirs. Lépide disparait sous P. Clodius et C. Vibius Varus, et Antoine sous C. Voconius Vitulus et Ti. Sempronius Graccus." This gradual elimination of the portrait-money of the triumvirs, on which Count de Salis based in a certain degree his classification of the coinage between B.C. 39—37, is, however, partly negatived by the find of gold coins at Cajazzo in Campania in 1878, where aurei of Lepidus struck by P. Clodius as well as by C. Vibius Varus occurred (see below, pp. 584, 588). The addition of these gold coins to the series does not, however, affect the general classification.

Before discussing the order of the moneyers of the Roman mint of this Period, some reference should be made to the various issues of coins of the Roman standard and types which were struck outside Italy, and the following chronology of the more important events of Roman history between B.C. 43—37, so far as they are reflected in the coinage, will afford a general view of the spread of the provincial issues. These were referred to incidentally in the preceding Period. These data will also enable us to follow more closely the evidence of the finds.

B.C. 43.—Siege of Mutina; Antony is defeated by Octavius and the consuls Pansa and Hirtius, who are slain, and retires to Gaul, where he is joined by Lepidus. Octavius elected consul leaves Rome, and opens negotiations with Antony and Lepidus, and they declare themselves a triumvirate for the settlement of the Commonwealth with the title of *Triumviri Reipublicae Constituendae*, and divide amongst themselves the government of the western provinces.

Lepidus obtains Narbonese Gaul and Spain; Antony, Gaul on both sides of the Alps; and Octavius, Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily. Italy proper, the hearth of Roman freedom, is exempted from this proconsular imperium. In the East Brutus subdues the Thracian tribes; Cassius defeats Dolabella in Syria, and they subsequently ravage Rhodes and Lycia.

B.C. 42.—Antony and Octavius cross to Greece and defeat Brutus and Cassius at the battles of Philippi; both of the so-called liberators perish. Sextus Pompey seizes Sicily. The triumvirs make a new division of the empire; Antony assumes the government of the Eastern provinces, Octavius that of the Western, and Lepidus was to receive Africa conditionally. Italy, as before, is common to all three.

B.C. 41.—War in Italy between Octavius and Lucius Antonius. Siege of Perusia.

B.C. 40.—Capture of Perusia. Treaty of Brundusium, and reconciliation of Antony and Octavius. Another division of the Empire is arranged by the triumvirs, based on that of B.C. 42. Antony retains the Eastern provinces, Octavius receives the Western, west of Scodra in Illyricum, and Lepidus is confirmed in the possession of Africa. Italy still remains neutral ground. Antony marries Octavia. Labienus and the Parthians invade Syria.

B.C. 39.—Treaty of Misenum (or Puteoli), and admission of Sextus Pompey to a share of power in Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Achaia. Antony winters at Athens. Ventidius, legate of Antony, defeats the Parthians.

B.C. 38.—War between Octavius and Sextus Pompey; the former is defeated in the bay of Cumae. Ventidius again triumphs over the Parthians.

B.C. 37.—Octavius refuses assistance from Antony; equips another fleet and attacks Sextus Pompey. Reconciliation of Antony and Octavius, and treaty of Tarentum. The triumvirate is extended to a second period of five years. Antony assists Octavius in Sicily, who in return sends an army to Parthia.

The above events are illustrated by issues of coins in the provinces, which may be briefly enumerated:—

Spain.—Issues of Sextus Pompey, B.C. 45—44; and of Cn. Domitius Calvinus, as proconsul, in the expedition against the Cerretani, B.C. 39—37.

Gaul.—Issues of Mark Antony after the formation of the triumvirate, B.C. 43—42; and of Octavius after the second division of the empire, B.C. 41—36.

East.—Issues of Caius Antonius as proconsul, B.C. 44—43; of M. Junius Brutus and C. Cassius, their legates, and *praefectus classis* (L. Statius Murcus), B.C. 43—42; of Antony, his generals (Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and L. Munatius Plancus), proquaestors, quaestors, and *praefecti classis*, B.C. 42—35; of Q. Labienus, B.C. 40—39.

Sicily.—Issues of Sextus Pompey, B.C. 42—36.

Africa.—Issues of Quintus Cornuficius as propraetor, B.C. 44—42; of Lepidus as triumvir, B.C. 40—37, and of Octavius, B.C. 36.

The denominations struck in the provinces are the aureus in gold, and the denarius and quinarius in silver. The bronze money, which was of the semuncial and quarter ounce standards, consists of the sestertius, and its divisions to the sextans.

At the Roman mint there was no change at first in the nature of the types.

According to Count de Salis's classification, the moneyers from B.C. 43—40 recorded on their coins events connected with the past history of their families. One of them, L. Flaminius Chilo, however, issued memorial coins of Julius Caesar bearing his portrait (p. 566). Hitherto, as we have seen (p. 498), the coinages in gold had been of a special nature, being limited to those of Julius Caesar himself, or to those of special officers of the State, but now they were entrusted to the ordinary moneyers. So far as the classification shows, this duty was from B.C. 43—40 limited to a single moneyer in each year. In B.C. 39, whilst still adhering in a measure to the personal nature of the types of their coins, the moneyers employed others which relate to contemporary events, more especially in connection with the triumvirs, whose portraits were introduced. Both the moneyers of this year struck gold coins, on some of which each one styles himself IIII·VIR·A·A·F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*). By this gradual development the coinage of the Roman mint is assimilated to those issued in the provinces. In B.C. 38 the same conditions prevailed, but in B.C. 37 the portraits on the coins are limited to those of Octavius and Julius Caesar, his adoptive father; those of Antony and Lepidus being excluded.

The classification, proposed by Count de Salis, seems to illustrate in a remarkable manner the position assumed by the Senate towards the members of the triumvirate during the years B.C. 43—37. From B.C. 43—40 there are no traces on the money of the Roman mint of the powers which the triumvirs had assumed without authority. The appearance of their portraits on the coinages of B.C. 39—38, which practically coincides with the third division of the Empire by the triumvirs, shows that the Senate was prepared to acknowledge their position in the State, and when in B.C. 37 we meet with the portrait of Octavius only, we have a strong indication of his growing influence in the West to the exclusion of that of his colleagues. Lepidus by this time had become a mere dependent on the will of Octavius, and Antony's connection with Cleopatra not only threatened to sever entirely his friendship with Octavius, but also to weaken his influence with the Senate. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 34) says that in the consulship of L. Marcius and C. Sabinus (B.C. 39) the acts of the triumvirs since their entry into power were ratified by the Senate. The succession of the moneyers as proposed by Count de Salis appears to be supported not only historically but also numismatically, and in the main it is confirmed by the evidence of finds. Mommsen and others, in discussing the evidence of finds, have suggested a somewhat different sequence of moneyers between B.C. 43—37. Attention will be drawn to the main points of difference in the notes on the issues to which they apply.

The hoards, the burial of which appears to have occurred at some time between B.C. 43—37 or a little later, are twelve in number, and comprise one near Florence, and others at San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte (near Reggio, Prov. di Modena), Vigatto (Prov. di Parma), Santa Anna (Prov. di Modena), Ossolaro (near Cremona), Pieve-Quinta (Prov. di Romagna), Grosspold (Transylvania), Borzano (near Reggio, Prov. di Modena), Peccioli (Prov. di Pisa), Arbanats (Gironde), Garlasco (Prov. di Parma), and Carbonara (Prov. di Bari). The contents of these hoards will now be briefly noted, with the probable dates of their burial.

The *Florence* hoard, which was discovered in the neighbourhood of that city in 1875, consisted of about 200 denarii. The find was quickly dispersed amongst dealers and others, but Bahrfeldt was able to examine about three-fourths of its contents, consisting of 148 specimens, of which he has given a description in the *Num. Zeit.*, 1879, pp. 77—82. The earliest pieces date from the middle of the second century B.C., and are of Q. Marcius Libo, L. Saufeius, and C. Maianius (*circ.* B.C. 172—151); those of the last moneyer are assigned to local issue. The latest coins of the Roman mint are denarii of Mn. Cordius Rufus (B.C. 46), T. Carisius (B.C. 45), and P. Accoleius Lariscolus (B.C. 41). Of issues outside Italy there were pieces of Julius Caesar struck in the East, B.C. 48 (*head of Venus* and *Aeneas and Anchises;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 10); in Africa B.C. 46 (*head of Ceres* and *emblems of the pontificate; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 14, no. 16); and in Spain, B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11). All these coins are described as being in mint condition. The chief interest of the find, which represents but imperfectly the later issues of the Roman mint, is that its concealment took place at a slightly earlier date than any of the others which are assigned to this Period, i.e. *circ.* B.C. 41.

The *San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte* hoard was unearthed in May, 1834. This small town is situated about five miles from Reggio, and about three from the *Via Emilia.* The hoard, consisting of about 431 republican denarii, was contained in a small earthenware vase. On account of the chalky nature of the soil the coins were in specially fine condition. They were described by Cavedoni (*Saggio, Appendice C*, p. 181; *Ripostigli*, p. 35). With the exception of two coins, which were retained by the owner of the land, the whole hoard passed into the Este collection. The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of P. Sepullius Macer (B.C. 44), P. Accoleius Lariscolus (B.C. 41), and Petillius Capitolinus (B.C. 40). Of the provincial issues there were coins of Julius Caesar struck in the East (B.C. 48), in Africa (B.C. 46), and in Spain (B.C. 45), of the same issues as occurred in the Florence hoard. The presence of the coins of Petillius Capitolinus in the San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte hoard shows that it was slightly later than that discovered near Florence.

The *Vigatto* hoard was discovered in 1863. This place is a few miles south of Parma. Sig. Luigi Pigorini, who supplied Mommsen with some particulars of the hoard (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1875, pp. 63 f.), was unable to state how many coins were in it, nor did he record the number of pieces of the various issues. The earliest denarii date from a little before the middle of the second century B.C., and the latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39). If we except the denarius of C. Cossutius Maridianus, which was issued at Rome in the year of Caesar's death, these latter were the only pieces in the hoard which were struck between B.C. 44—39. Of provincial issues the latest examples are the denarii of Caesar struck in Spain B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11), and of Antony and Julius Caesar, with their heads, struck in Gaul B.C. 42 (*M. Anton. imp.* and *Caesar dic.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 162, no. 5). The Vigatto hoard is slightly later in date than that of San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte, and, according to Count de Salis's classification, its burial should have occurred towards the end of

B.C. 39 or early in the following year. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*), who was of opinion that P. Accoleius Lariscolus, Petillius Capitolinus, L. Livineius Regulus, and L. Mussidius Longus formed a quatuorvirate of the mint in B.C. 43 (A.U.C. 711), and that the denarius of Antony and Julius Caesar was struck during the siege of Mutina, has assigned a slightly earlier date to the concealment of this hoard.

Santa Anna, at which place a large hoard of Roman coins was discovered in 1831, is situated on the right bank of the Panaro, about a mile from the bridge San Ambrogio, and on the borders of the territories of Modena and Bologna. The hoard was quickly dispersed, but Cavedoni (*Saggio, Appendice A*, p. 163, and *C*, p. 179; *Ripostigli*, p. 35) described about 2000 specimens of its contents. On account of the ferruginous nature of the soil the greater number of the coins were much oxidized. The hoard contained some specimens of the earliest issues, and with the exception of the few years before its burial, was very representative of the whole series. The latest pieces of the Roman mint are those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42), L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39), and P. Clodius (B.C. 38). Coins of the last moneyer had not occurred in any previously-mentioned hoard. The provincial coinages were well represented, but not the more recent issues. The latest pieces in the hoard are those of Julius Caesar struck in Africa, B.C. 46 (*head of Ceres* and *emblems of the pontificate;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 14, no. 26); and in Spain, B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 143) thought that its burial took place about the same time as those of Villola and Collecchio, but the presence of coins of several issues struck after Caesar's death compels us to assign it to a somewhat later date, *circ.* B.C. 38.

At *Ossolaro*, about five miles from Cremona, a peasant, in the month of June, 1876, unearthed a terra-cotta vase containing about 2500 republican coins. His companions quickly seized the coins and disposed of them. Many, however, passed into the hands of various persons living at Cremona, and soon found their way to Milan, Rome, Verona, and Venice. With the assistance of Dr. Francesco Robolotti, Prof. D. Francesco Pizzi was able to examine the greater portion of the hoard, of which he has given a detailed description in the *Scavi*, 1876, pp. 157 f.; 1877, pp. 49 f. The series from the middle of the second century B.C. as represented by this hoard was unusually complete. The latest coins of the Roman mint are those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42) and P. Clodius (B.C. 38). These were the only issues represented during the period B.C. 44—38. There were no coins of the provincial issues of so late a date; the most recent being of Julius Caesar struck in the East, *circ.* B.C. 48 (*head of Venus* and *Aeneas and Anchises;* Babelon, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 10), and others of Spain, B.C. 45 (*bust of Venus with Cupid* and *trophy; ib.*, vol. ii., p. 11, no. 11). Mommsen, who has discussed the date of the burial of this hoard, and attributed it to *circ.* B.C. 46 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, pp. 152 f.), was of opinion that the two coins of P. Clodius did not form part of the find. Prof. Pizzi, however, stated that he could not say that the insertion of these coins after the discovery of the hoard was impossible, but that at least it was improbable. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 524) also attributed the coins of Marcellinus to a date before B.C. 49 (see below, p. 567). Taken in connection with the Santa Anna hoard, the burial of that of Ossolaro may be put about the same date, i.e. B.C. 38.

The *Pieve-Quinta* hoard was discovered in February, 1879, and consisted of about 1000 denarii. Specimens to the number of 840 were obtained for the Forli Museum, Pieve-Quinta being situated about eight kilometres from that city in the Romagna. The hoard was first described by Sig. Antonio Santarelli (*Notizia di un ripostiglio di denari consolari trovato a Pieve-Quinta nel Forlivese*, Forli, 1879). On account of its chronological importance for coins struck after the death of Caesar, the hoard was re-described by Bahrfeldt, and arranged according to the Mommsen-Blacas classification (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1883, pp. 9 f.). Though it was of considerable extent, and comprised some of the earliest-struck denarii, there were no quinarii. The series issued after the death of Caesar was more fully represented than in any one of the previously mentioned hoards of this Period. Of the Roman mint there were denarii of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42), P. Accoleius Lariscolus (B.C. 41), L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39), and P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus (B.C. 38). This is the first instance of the occurrence of denarii of C. Vibius Varus in a hoard. Of the provincial coins it is only necessary to mention those of Antony and Julius Caesar, with their heads (*M. Anton. imp.* and *Caesar dic.*; Babelon, vol. i., p. 162, no. 5), struck in Gaul B.C. 42; and of C. Cassius and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther (*C. Cassi. imp.* and *head of Libertas; rev., Lentulus Spint.*, and *capis and lituus; ib.*, vol. i., p. 336, no. 16), struck in the East B.C. 43—42. The burial of the Pieve-Quinta hoard probably occurred late in B.C. 38 or early in the following year.

At *Grosspold*, near Hermannstadt, Transylvania, there was found in June, 1860, a hoard of about 500 Roman republican denarii. The finders, who were peasants, engaged in planting an oak forest, disposed of 455 pieces to the Pfarrer Ackner, by whom a list was supplied to the Imperial Central Commission. This list is published in the *Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen*, 1863, pp. 311 f. The contents of the hoard, though of less extent, were very similar to those of the Pieve-Quinta find, except that few of the later provincial coins were included. Of the Roman mint the most recent pieces are those of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 42), L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus (B.C. 39), and P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus (B.C. 38). The latest coin of the provincial mints is that of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, struck in the East, B.C. 42—41, with *rev.*, prow and trophy (*Ahenobar.* and *Cn. Domitius imp.*; Babelon, vol. i., p. 467, no. 21).

The *Borzano* hoard was recently discovered by a peasant when working in a field. Borzano is a village near Scandiano, on the slope of the Apennines. The hoard was contained in a vase, and was disposed of by the finder to a jeweller. About one-half was recovered and deposited in the Museum at Reggio, but the other half was destroyed. The portion of the hoard in the Reggio Museum consists of 597 denarii and 514 quinarii, which have been carefully described by Bahrfeldt in chronological order. He also compiled a table showing the relation between this find and others of the same period (*Rev. Num. Belge*, 1901, pp. 143-166). The most remarkable circumstance connected with this one is that it contained a very unusual number of quinarii, more than had been met with in any other find. Next to it in this respect come those of Carrara with 505 specimens, of San Miniato with 68, of Avenale with 37, and of Pales-

trina with 31. The greater number of these quinarii were struck soon after the passing of the *Lex Clodia, circ.* B.C. 104, but there were a few of quite recent date. After careful comparison with the evidence afforded by other hoards, Bahrfeldt is of opinion that that of Borzano was buried *circ.* B.C. 43, some years earlier than can be assigned to it under Count de Salis's arrangement. A glance at the Tables of Finds shows that the coinage of each year from B.C. 42—38, including the two issues of P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus of the last date, was represented, though not those of all the moneyers. The latest provincial coins are the quinarii of Antony (*M. Ant. imp.; rev., Victory crowning trophy;* Babelon, vol. i., p. 162, no. 7), and of Antony and Lepidus (*M. Ant. imp.* and *lituus, capis* and *raven; rev., M. Lep. imp.* and *sacrificial implements; ib.*, vol. i., p. 130, no. 29), struck in Gaul, B.C. 43—42; and the denarii of C. Cassius and P. Cornelius Spinther, as in the Pieve-Quinta find (*C. Cassi. imp.* and *Lentulus Spint.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 336, no. 16), struck in the East, B.C. 43—42. The burial of this hoard doubtless occurred about B.C. 38.

Near *Peccioli*, in the Valle d'Era, Prov. di Pisa, a peasant, on the 18th January, 1854, unearthed a large hoard of republican coins numbering about 6000. Of these from 4000 to 5000 came into the hands of the priest of the village, who sent to Cavedoni about 150 of the finest specimens, a description of which is given in the *Annali dell' Inst. arch.*, 1854, pp. 61, 62. The conclusions to be drawn from such a very small portion of so large a hoard must be made with a certain amount of caution. As the coins described by Cavedoni were in the finest state of preservation, we have some indication of the date of the burial of the hoard. From the Tables of Finds it will be seen that the latest coins of the Roman mint in it were almost identical with those in the Borzano hoard, but those of the provincial mints take us down a little later. There were specimens of many of the provincial issues attributed by Count de Salis to B.C. 41—40, including denarii of the quaestor M. Barbatius, bearing portraits of Antony and Octavius (*M. Ant. imp. aug. iiivir*, &c., and *Caesar imp. pont. iiivir*, &c.; Babelon, vol. i., p. 176, no. 51), struck in the East, *circ.* B.C. 41. Of Sicily there was, however, a denarius with the name of Q. Nasidius, one of Sextus Pompey's admirals, with the *rev.* type, a galley, which may be classed to B.C. 38—36 (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 252, no. 1). As in the case of the previously named hoards of Borzano, Grosspold, and Pieve-Quinta, we would also assign the burial of this one to B.C. 38 or early in B.C. 37. It is most unfortunate for our purpose that Cavedoni did not give more details of this hoard.

The *Garlasco* hoard was briefly described by Sig. V. Promis in the *Scavi*, 1881, pp. 447-450. Garlasco is situated in the province of Pavia. The hoard consisted of about 500 pieces, of which about 400 were mentioned by Sig. Promis, who placed the latest at B.C. 38. The most recent pieces of the Roman mint in this hoard were precisely similar to those found at Peccioli and Borzano, but the provincial issues take us down to a somewhat later date. As in the Peccioli hoard, there was a specimen of the denarius of Q. Nasidius struck in Sicily B.C. 38—36; and, in addition, others of Antony with *rev.* Pietas (*Ant. Aug. imp.* and *Pietas Cos.; ib.*, vol. i., p. 173, no. 43), struck in Gaul, B.C. 41; of Octavius and Antony with *rev.* caduceus (*Caesar imp.* and *Antonius imp.;* Babelon, vol. i., p. 164, no. 15), also of Gaul, B.C. 39; and of Lepidus and

Octavius with their heads (*Lepidus pont. max. iiivir R.P.C.* and *Caesar imp. iiivir R.P.C.*; *ib.*, vol. i., p. 132, no. 35), struck in Africa, B.C. 40—37; of Octavius alone with *rev.* temple of Julius (*Divo Jul.* and *Cos. iter. et ter. desig.*; *ib.*, vol. ii., p. 59, no. 139), also of Africa, B.C. 36. Though coins of the Roman mint of Q. Voconius Vitulus and Ti. Sempronius Gracchus attributed to B.C. 37 were absent, yet the presence of the denarius of Octavius with *rev.* Temple of Julius, *Divo Jul.*, which Count de Salis has assigned to *circ.* B.C. 36, shows that the burial of the Garlasco hoard could not have taken place before that date.

At *Arbanats*, near Podensac, in the department of Gironde, in the ancient territory of the *Bituriges Vivisci*, and about 24 kilometres from Bordeaux, there was found in 1859 in a vineyard a hoard of republican coins consisting of 966 pieces (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 146). The hoard in its entirety was secured by the Duc de Luynes, who presented it to the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris. Cavedoni (*Bull. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, pp. 14 f.) published a complete list, with details of the numbers of each issue and the condition of the individual pieces. The most remarkable coin in the hoard was the denarius of Valerius Messalla, struck *circ.* B.C. 53 (see above, p. 493), which had not been met with in any previously recorded find. Mommsen (*loc. cit.*) refers to the great similarity between the contents of the Arbanats and Peccioli hoards, but he does not appear to have noticed that the former contained three specimens of the denarius of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, attributed to B.C. 37, which had not been met with in any of the previous hoards, and which Cavedoni (*op. cit.*, p. 20) described as being *à fleur de coin* (see Tables of Finds). Amongst the later provincial issues there were coins of Octavius and Antony with *rev.* caduceus (*Caesar imp.* and *Antonius imp.*; Babelon, vol. i., p. 164, no. 15), struck in Gaul, B.C. 39; of M. Barbatius, the quaestor of Antony, with heads of Antony and Octavius, struck in the East, B.C. 41 (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 176, no. 51); and of Lepidus and Octavius with their heads (*Lepidus pont. max. iiivir R.P.C.* and *Caesar imp. iiivir R.P.C.*; *ib.*, vol. i., p. 132, no. 35), struck in Africa, B.C. 40—37. According to Count de Salis's classification, this hoard, on account of the presence of the denarii of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, could not have been buried till after B.C. 37. It is possible that its burial may have slightly preceded that of the Garlasco hoard.

The *Carbonara I.* hoard, now mentioned, was discovered in 1882 by a peasant. It has been already noticed (see above, p. 501) that in 1903 a similar hoard occurred at this place, the burial of which was of a slightly earlier date. To distinguish between the two hoards the present one is called the Carbonara I., whilst the other is designated the Carbonara II. hoard. This place is situated in the province of Bari. The hoard was described by Prof. G. de Petra in the *Scavi*, 1884, pp. 310 f., and for purposes of comparison he gives also the contents of those of Ossolaro and Garlasco. Prof. de Petra tells us that the peasant gave up at first 1476 denarii, but a rumour soon spread that he had retained a large portion of the hoard. This proved to be the case, and he subsequently handed over the remainder, consisting of 2430 pieces, which, in order to escape the penalty incurred by the concealment of treasure-trove, he said he had found at a later date, but near the same spot. After a careful

examination, Prof. de Petra was of opinion that both series came from one hoard. As regards the coins of the Roman mint all the issues from B.C. 41—38 were represented, and in addition this hoard contained a specimen of the coinage of Q. Voconius Vitulus (B.C. 37) which had not occurred in any one of those previously mentioned. There were, however, no coins of Ti. Sempronius Graccus, the moneyer of the same year. The provincial coins were very similar to those in the Garlasco hoard; there being present denarii of Antony with *rev.*, head of Sol (*M. Antonius M. f. M. n. augur imp. ter.* and *iiivir R.P.C. cos. desig. iter. et ter.*; Babelon, vol. i., p. 188, no. 80), struck in the East, *circ.* B.C. 38—37; of Q. Nasidius struck in Sicily, B.C. 38—36 (*ib.*, vol. ii., p. 252, no. 1); of Lepidus and Octavius struck in Africa, B.C. 40—37 (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 132, no. 25); and of Octavius with *rev.* temple of Julius (*Divo Jul.*; *ib.*, vol. ii., p. 59, no. 139), also struck in Africa, B.C. 36. The burial of this hoard must have occurred during or soon after B.C. 36, and about the same time as that of Garlasco, and perhaps a little before that of Arbanats.

There still remains to be mentioned one other hoard, that of *Cordova*, discovered in 1834, from which Señ. Fernandez Guerra acquired about 130 denarii. The particulars of this hoard, which were supplied to Mommsen by Señ. Zobel (*Ann. dell' Inst. arch.*, 1863, p. 75; and Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 145), are so vague that we have not considered it necessary to include it in the Tables of Finds, as any evidence of chronology which it would supply would be too uncertain. Mommsen, however, remarks that this hoard not only contained examples of the latest pieces in that of Liria, but that it also supplied evidence for separating the coins of L. Livineius Regulus, which he struck as a quatuorvir of the mint, from those issued by him as a *praefectus Urbi*; assigning the former to B.C. 43, and the latter to B.C. 38. The question of the date of this issue will be discussed with the description of the coins (see below p. 579).

In the above summary of the contents of the somewhat numerous hoards assigned to this Period (B.C. 43—37), it will be seen that as evidence of the chronological order of the moneyers they are not quite so satisfactory as in previous instances. In the earlier finds the series of issues are somewhat broken, and there are gaps which can only be accounted for by the fact that a complete find has rarely been described, but, in most instances, only a limited portion. These *lacunae* may also be due to the smallness of some of the issues, as shown by the extreme rarity of many of the coins at the present day. In the later finds the series are more continuous, but even in these the years from B.C. 44—42 are but scantily represented. As these hoards were mostly found in Italy, the absence of many of the later coins of the provincial issues can be well accounted for, since those struck at a considerable distance would naturally find their way slowly into Italy, and in a broken order. It is therefore not surprising that in some cases the provincial coins had been in circulation some years before the actual burial of the hoard. The presence in the Garlasco, Arbanats and Carbonara I. hoards of coins of so late a date as B.C. 36 would tend to show that they were not concealed till after the moneyers' names had ceased to appear on those struck at the Roman mint.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 43; A.U.C. 711 [1]	
			C. CLODIVS C. F. VESTALIS	
			(CAIUS CLODIUS CAII FILIUS VESTALIS [2])	
			Aureus	
4195	124·7	*N* ·75	Bust of Flora r., slightly draped, wearing wreath of leaves and flowers, and earring in shape of cross; hair rolled back, and collected into a knot, which is decorated with flowers or jewels; behind her shoulders, lily; around C·CLODIVS C·F	Vestal virgin, Claudia Quinta, veiled, seated l., holding in l. hand bowl with two handles (*cymbium*)[3]; behind, VESTALIS **[Pl. lv. 9.]** (Borrell Coll.)
			Denarius	
4196	58·7	*R* ·8	Similar; Flora wears wreath of flowers only.	Similar. **[Pl. lv. 10.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
4197	58·2	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The two moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year are C. Clodius C. f. Vestalis and L. Flaminius Chilo, the latter giving his title as a quatuorvir of the mint. He struck only in silver, but his colleague Clodius issued also gold coins, aurei, and he appears to have been the first ordinary moneyer who exercised this privilege. Hitherto, as already noticed (pp. 498, 557), gold money had only been issued at Rome either by Caesar or by some special officer of State. According to Count de Salis's classification the same conditions appear to have existed at the Roman mint for the next two years. With the exception of those pieces of L. Flaminius Chilo which bear the head of Julius Caesar, the types of the coins of this year commemorate events connected with the moneyers' families.

[2] This moneyer was formerly identified as one of the sons of C. Claudius Pulcher, who was praetor B.C. 56, but the recent discovery on the site of the old *Forum Clodii*, in Southern Etruria, of two inscriptions dedicated to the proconsul, C. Clodius C. f. Vestalis, shows that the cognomen of the moneyer was *Vestalis* (Mommsen, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1887, pp. 202 f.; *C.I.L.* xi., 3310*a*, 3311). It is quite possible that the moneyer may be identified with the proconsul mentioned in these inscriptions. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 550) originally associated Clodius with M. Arrius Secundus, C. Numonius Vaala, and L. Servius Rufus at the mint, and placed their term of office at *circ.* B.C. 43, but owing to the absence of any of the coins of Clodius in the Vigatto, Pieve-Quinta, Peccioli, Garlasco, and Carbonara I. finds, he subsequently suggested (*Zeit. f. Num., loc. cit.*) that they must have been struck after the burial of those hoards *circ.* B.C. 37, but before B.C. 16, when, in his opinion, the issue of gold coins ceased under the authority of the Senate, and the right was vested in the Emperor. Though it is difficult to explain the absence of the coins of Clodius from the finds above mentioned, yet specimens occurred in the Grosspold hoard, the burial of which did not take place till B.C. 38 or 37. According to Count de Salis's classification, if these coins were not struck before B.C. 36 they could not have been issued till after B.C. 17, and their style and fabric alone would preclude their being attributed to so late a date. Babelon (vol. i., p. 352) has also attributed their issue to B.C. 43.

[3] The types of the coins of Clodius are personal to his family. The head of Flora recalls the *Ludi Florales*, which one of his ancestors, the consul C. Claudius Centho, had organized in honour of that divinity in B.C. 240, and the figure on the reverse is that of the vestal, Claudia Quinta, famous in connection with the transportation of the image of Cybele from Pessinus to Rome in B.C. 204 (A.U.C. 550), and to whom the Senate erected a statue, which was placed in the vestibule of the temple of the goddess. The seated figure is a representation of this statue (Babelon, vol. i., p. 353). It was from her that the Claudia gens assumed the cognomen Vestalis.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			L. FLAMINIVS CHILO	
			(LUCIUS FLAMINIUS CHILO[1])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4198	60·5	Ar ·75	Female head (Juno Moneta?) r., wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair rolled back, collected into a knot behind, and falling in one lock down the neck; string of pearls at back of head; around, IIII VIR PRI · FL (*Quatuorvir, primus flavit*).	Victory[2] in biga r., horses galloping; she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l.; below horses, L · FLAMIN; in the exergue, CHILO [Pl. lv. 11.] (Nott.)
4199	52·5	Ar ·9	Similar; the knot of hair is decorated with jewels; and IIII · VIR	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
4200	58·4	Ar ·8	Similar; there is a coil of hair at back of head instead of pearls.	Similar. [Pl. lv. 12.]

[1] This moneyer is only known from his coins. He was probably a descendant of L. Flaminius Cilo, who also held the office of moneyer at an earlier date, and whose coins are classed by Count de Salis with the local issues (see ITALY, B.C. 99—94). He is generally associated in the quatuorvirate of the mint with M. Mettius, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus, B.C. 44 (see above, p. 542), but Count de Salis placed his appointment a year later. A slight change in the portrait of Julius Caesar, and the absence of his name and title on the obverse, and also the figure of Pax instead of Venus on the reverse of Type II., somewhat separate this issue from those classed to the previous year. With the exception of the specimen discovered at Arbanats, no coins of Flaminius occurred in any of the numerous hoards assigned to this Period.

[2] This reverse type, like that of the denarius of the elder L. Flaminius Cilo (see Babelon, vol. i., p. 495, no. 1), probably relates to the victories of the consul, C. Flaminius, in Cisalpine Gaul in B.C. 223. The head on the obverse has been identified as of Venus, but it may be of Juno Moneta, and in that case it would refer to the office of the moneyer. In style and treatment it is precisely similar to the head of Fortuna on the aureus of M. Arrius Secundus struck two years later (see below, p. 568). Cohen (*Mon. rép. rom.*, p. 137) has interpreted the legend PRI . FL as *Primus Flamen*; Eckhel (*Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., pp. 212, 213) as *Quatuorvir Primus Flandae (Monetae)*; and Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 547) as *Primus Flavit*. Mommsen's explanation seems the most probable one, as the legend would indicate that of the members of the monetary college L. Flaminius Chilo acted as the superintendent-in-chief of the issue for the year. This would support the view evidently held by Count de Salis that often only one or two of the three or four monetarii placed their names on the coinage during their year of office.

The obverse of Type II. is a memorial of Julius Caesar, and the figure of Pax instead of Venus on the reverse may refer to the reconciliation of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, which resulted in the formation of the first triumvirate. If this meaning is to be attached to this type, these coins could not have been issued till the autumn of B.C. 43. It may, however, be the expression of a hope that peace would emanate from the action of those who held the fate of the State in their hands.

The occurrence of the aspirate in the name of "Chilo" should be noticed in connection

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4201	58·9	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Pax standing l., wearing long drapery, holding caduceus in r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre; around, L · FLAMINIVS IIII · VIR **[Pl. lv. 13.]**
4202	58·8	Æ ·8	Similar	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4203	55·2	Æ ·85	Similar; showing tie of wreath.	Similar. (Nott.)
			Circ. B.C. 42; A.U.C. 712[1]	
			L. SERVIVS RVFVS	
			(LUCIUS SERVIUS [SULPICIUS] RUFUS[2])	
			Aureus	
4204	125·2	Æ ·8	Conjoined heads of the Dioscuri r.; each wearing laureate pileus surmounted by star; around, L · SERVIVS RVFVS	Bird's eye view of the citadel and walls of Tusculum; the gateway is inscribed TVSCVL **[Pl. lv. 14.]** (Pembroke Coll.)
			Denarius	
4205	63·2	Æ ·85	Head of the tribune Servius Sulpicius Rufus r., bare, and bearded; around, L · SERVIVS RVFVS	The Dioscuri standing facing, each armed with spear and parazonium, and wearing pileus surmounted by star. **[Pl. lv. 15.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

with its absence in that of the moneyer of B.C. 99–94. The aspiration of the letters C, Γ, and T in the moneyers' names dates from about the beginning of the first century B.C. (Mommsen, *Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 195).

A variety of Type I. reads L. FLAMINI for L. FLAMIN (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 120).

[1] As in the previous year Count de Salis has assigned to this one the issues of two moneyers only, viz., L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, both ordinary officers of the mint. Rufus struck in gold and silver, Marcellinus in silver only. The types of their coins relate to their family history, and do not touch on contemporary events.

[2] The identification of this moneyer as L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, the son of Servius Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, the celebrated jurist and friend of Cicero, seems extremely uncertain (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 474). He was one of the *subscriptores* of his father's accusation against Murena in B.C. 63, and on the breaking out of the Civil war he joined his father in supporting the cause of Caesar. At the time of his parent's death, which took place in B.C. 43, he must have been considerably advanced in years, and it does not seem probable that he would have acted as

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			MARCELLINVS	
			([PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS] MARCELLINUS[1])	
			Denarius	
4206	63·7	Æ ·7	Head of the consul, M. Claudius Marcellus, r., bare; behind, triskelis; before, moneyer's name, MARCELLINVS	A tetrastyle temple, towards which a veiled togate figure, M. Claudius Marcellus, is bearing a trophy; at the sides, MARCEL LVS COS·QVINQ (*Consul quinquies*). **[Pl. lv. 16.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4207	61·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4208	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

a moneyer except in connection with some higher office, such as quaestor or aedile, which cannot in any way be inferred from the coins themselves. The identification of the moneyer must therefore remain uncertain. In connection with finds assigned to this period, the coins of Rufus occurred only in that of Santa Anna.

The types of the aureus and of the denarius of L. Servius Rufus refer to one event only, the relief of Tusculum in B.C. 374 by the Roman military tribune, Servius Sulpicius Rufus, on which occasion the Latins, having captured the city, forced the inhabitants to take refuge with their wives and children in the citadel, where the temple of the Dioscuri was situated. The deities Castor and Pollux were specially worshipped at Tusculum, that city being not far distant from the site of the battle of Lake Regillus, in which they are said to have taken an active part. The heads of the Dioscuri on the aureus may be compared for similarity of form and style with those on the denarii of Mn. Cordius Rufus (see above, p. 523), and the view of Tusculum with that of the temple of Venus at Erycina on the coins of C. Considius Nonianus (see above, p. 473).

There are restorations by Trajan of the denarius of this issue.

[1] This moneyer was probably the consul of B.C. 18 and the son of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the quaestor of Caesar B.C. 48; grandson of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, consul B.C. 56; and great-grandson of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, the moneyer of B.C. 89 (see above, p. 233); who, as we have seen, was the son of M. Claudius Marcellus, but who had been adopted into the Cornelia gens. Nothing more appears to be known of this moneyer's career. Specimens of this issue occurred in the Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Pieve-Quinta, Grosspold, and Borzano hoards. Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 524) has attributed the coinage of Marcellinus to *circ.* B.C. 74—50 (A.U.C. 680—704), but as there were no specimens of it in the San Gregorio di Sassola, Compito, Cadriano, and San Cesario hoards, it must have been issued subsequent to B.C. 50. Nor were there any specimens in the finds attributed to the previous period (B.C. 49—44).

The types of the coins of Marcellinus relate to two great events in the history of his family, both connected with the career of M. Claudius Marcellus, the most illustrious of all who bore that name, and who was consul five times. The triskelis or triquetra, the symbol of Sicily, behind the head of Marcellus records the capture of Syracuse in B.C. 212, and the temple on the reverse relates to the dedication by Marcellus, in B.C. 222, in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, of the *spolia opima*, which he had taken from the Gaulish chief, Britomartus or Viridomarus, the leader of the Boii and Insubres, whom he slew with his own hand (Virgil, *Aen.*, vi. 855 f.).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 41; A.U.C. 713[1]	
			M. ARRIVS SECVNDVS	
			(MARCUS ARRIUS SECUNDUS)	
			Aureus	
4209	124·2	*AV* ·8	M · ARRIVS · SECVNDVS around Bust of Fortuna r., slightly draped, wearing diadem, earring in shape of cross, and necklace; hair collected into a knot behind; locks falling down the neck; above head, F · P · R (*Fortuna populi romani*).	A spear between a wreath on the l. and a square ornament intersected by diagonals and surmounted by a tuft on the r.[2] **[Pl. lv. 17.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4210	58·8	*AR* ·8	M · ARRIVS · SECVNDVS around Head of Quintus Arrius r., bare, slight beard.	Similar. **[Pl. lv. 18.]** (Northwick Coll.)

[1] The same conditions appear to have existed at the mint at Rome in B.C. 41 as in the two previous years; for Count de Salis has again assigned to this year the issues of two ordinary moneyers, Marcus Arrius Secundus and Publius Accoleius Lariscolus, who commemorate on their coins events relating to their family history. The former struck coins in gold and silver; the latter in silver only.

There appears to be no mention in Roman history of the Arria gens before the first century B.C., but it is more prominent in imperial times. From the types of his coins it would appear that the moneyer, M. Arrius Secundus, who is the only member of his family of whom coins are known, was a son of Quintus Arrius, who, when praetor B.C. 72, defeated Crixus, one of the lieutenants of Spartacus, in the Servile war, killing some 20,000 of the enemy, but was himself subsequently defeated by Spartacus. In B.C. 71 Arrius succeeded Verres as propraetor in Sicily, but died on his way to his province.

[2] Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 41-132) gives a history of the Arria gens, and explains the reverse type of the aureus and that of the denarius as representing the golden spear, wreath, and military harness, which the Senate presented to Q. Arrius for having saved the republic from so grave a crisis as that above mentioned. Babelon (vol. i., p. 220) describes the object on the right of the spear as the *phalerae*. It appears, however, rather to be the headgear of a horse, *i.e.* a bridle or *frontale*. Homage was also rendered to the goddess Fortuna of the Roman people, *Fortuna populi romani*, by the Senate for this victory. On the denarii we have the portrait of Q. Arrius, and not of Octavius, as was formerly thought; and on the reverse of Type II. is shown Arrius seizing a standard from one of his soldiers which he is about to cast into the ranks of the enemy, so as to rouse the courage of his men with a view to its recovery.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
	56·5	Æ ·8	M·ARRIVS behind Head of Quintus Arrius r., bare; slight beard.	SECVNDVS (in exergue). Two legionary soldiers walking r.; the foremost one, armed with spear, turns back and seizes one of the two standards borne by his companion.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 221, no. 3.]

P. ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS

(PUBLIUS ACCOLEIUS LARISCOLUS[1])

Denarius

4211	61·6	Æ ·75	Bust of Acca Larentia r., draped; head closely bound with fillet, and hair arranged in close locks above her forehead; around, P·ACCO LEIVS LARISCOLVS	Three statues of the *Nymphae Querquetulanae* in form of caryatides facing, supporting on their hands and shoulders a beam or stand, from which issue five trees; the nymph on the l. holds a poppy; that on the r. a lily. **[Pl. lv. 19.]** (Nott)

[1] The Accoleia gens is only known from coins and inscriptions. The name of P. Accoleius Lariscolus occurs in an inscription found near Civita Lavinia (L. Borsari, *Scavi*, 1898, p. 66). Other names of the family, P. Accoleius Euhemerus and L. Accoleius Abascantus, are also found in inscriptions. Publius Accoleius Lariscolus is the only member of his gens of whom we have coins.

The cognomen Lariscolus seems to have the same origin as Lariscus, and to be associated with the worship of the Lares (Eckhel, *Doct. num. vet.*, t. v., p. 113). We may therefore see an allusion to the moneyer's name in the types of his coins, a not uncommon occurrence in the case of the coinage of the Roman Republic.

The bust on the obverse has been identified as that of Acca Larentia or Laurentia, a mythical person who occurs in the stories of early Roman history. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xviii. 2) and Ovid (*Fast.*, iii. 55) have identified her as the wife of the shepherd Faustulus and the nurse of Romulus and Remus after they had been taken from the she-wolf. Other accounts are given of her origin, but it seems clear that she was of Etruscan birth and connected with the worship of the Lares, from which her name Larentia may have been derived. The annual festival of the Larentalia appears to have been instituted in her honour (see Mommsen, *Röm. Forschungen*, vol. ii., pp. 1 f.). In virtue of her praenomen, Acca, she was apparently the eponym of the gens Accoleia (Preller, *Röm. Myth.*, 3rd ed., vol. ii., p. 27, note i.).

Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. i., pp. 365 f.) has recognized in the three figures on the reverse the *Querquetulanae virae*, the nymphs who presided over the green forests, and to whom were consecrated the groves of the Lares on Mount Coelius. Festus (*s.v. Querquetulanae*) gives

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4212	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4213	54·9	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
4214	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar; the head of Acca Larentia is not bound with a fillet, and a long lock of hair *en queue* falls down her neck.	Similar. [Pl. lv. 20.] (de Salis Coll.)

Circ. B.C. 40; A.U.C. 714[1]

C . NVMONIVS VAALA

(CAIUS NUMONIUS VAALA[2])

Aureus

4215	125·0	*N* ·95	Bust of Victory r., hair collected into a knot behind, and ornamented with pearls; a plait arranged in a loop at the top of the head.	A warrior armed with shield and sword attacking a *vallum*, which is defended by two soldiers; on r., C·NVMONIVS; in exergue, VAALA [Pl. lvi. 1.] (Cracherode Coll.)

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the following definition of the name:—*Querquetulanae virae putantur significari Nymphae praesidentes querqueto virescenti.* These nymphs had a sanctuary on the Esquiline, called the *Querquetulanum sacellum* (Varro, *L.L.*, v. 49), and one of the gates at Rome, situated between Mount Coelius and the Esquiline, was called the *Querquetulana porta.* Little, however, is known of their cult.

In the name Lariscolus on the coins the letter I is taller than the other letters. The use in inscriptions of the tall I dates from the time of Sulla, and takes the place to some extent of the more ancient EI, which denoted the long vowel. This is its first occurrence on coins struck at the Roman mint, but from this time it is met with not infrequently.

Specimens of the coinage of P. Accoleius Lariscolus were present in nearly all the finds, the burial of which are assigned to this Period or slightly later (see Tables of Finds).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1900, p. 6) mentions a hybrid with the reverse of the denarius of Lariscolus, and having for obverse type the head of Augustus with the legend . . . . TR . POT . IIX .

[1] The issues attributed to this year are those of Caius Numonius Vaala and Petillius Capitolinus: the former striking in gold and silver; the latter in silver only. They were evidently ordinary officers of the mint, and the types of their coins record events connected with the history of their respective families. The coinage of this year is therefore assimilated to those of the three preceding ones. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 264) has suggested that the colleagues at the mint of C. Numonius Vaala were M. Arrius Secundus, C. Clodius Pulcher, and L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, who would form a quatuorvirate.

[2] No mention of the Numonia gens occurs in history till late in the Republic or early in the Empire. We therefore do not know the particular event recorded on the above coins, but it may be presumed that an ancestor of the moneyer, whose portrait is given on the obverse of the denarius, received the cognomen Vaala (*Vallum*) for some act of bravery such as is depicted on the coinage of his descendant. Of the moneyer himself nothing certain is known beyond what we learn from his coins, but Horace (*circ.* B.C. 22) addressed one of his *Epistles* (i. 15) to a Numonius Vaala, whose praenomen he does not give, but who may be the moneyer of these coins (Babelon, *loc. cit.*).

A likeness of Fulvia, the first wife of Mark Antony, has been traced in the features of

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4216	62·5	AR ·85	Head of Numonius Vaala r., bare; around C·NV MONIVS VAALA[1]	Similar; legend, VAALA only, in exergue. **[Pl. lvi. 2.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS (PETILLIUS CAPITOLINUS[2])	
			Denarius	
			Type I.	
4217	62·0	AR ·8	Head of Jupiter r.; behind, CAPITOLINVS	PETILLIVS below Temple of six columns; between three of which are hanging ornaments; the pediment is decorated with demi-horses at the sides, and a demi-horseman at the apex; in the intervals, crockets; in the tympanum, an eagle (?). **[Pl. lvi. 3.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4218	60·6	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4219	59·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (de Salis Coll.)

Victory on the obverse of the aureus. The bust is very similar to that on the quinarius which was struck by Antony in B.C. 43 or 42, and which is attributed to Lugdunum (Babelon, vol. i., p. 168, no. 32). It does not, however, seem probable that the Senate, which appears as yet not to have admitted the portrait of Antony as triumvir on the coinage of the Roman mint, would allow that of his wife to be depicted. It might therefore be only a coincidence, and it is not impossible that the engraver, when preparing the dies for his coins, may have taken the piece struck by Antony as his model or pattern for the obverse (see also the denarius of L. Mussidius Longus, p. 575, no. 4229). A portrait of Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar, is similarly supposed to be represented in the features of Venus, whose bust is found on an aureus commemorating his fifth consulship (see above, p. 540).

The duplication of the vowel in the cognomen Vaala is an archaism which occurs in only two other instances on Roman republican coins, viz., in that of *Feelix* on coins of Faustus Cornelius Sulla (see above, p. 472, no. 3826), and in that of C. Vibius Varus (see below, p. 587).

[1] The name on the obverse is no doubt that of the moneyer, whilst that on the reverse would refer to the person portrayed on the obverse.

A variety of the denarius has the legend on the reverse similar to that on the aureus. It is probably a hybrid caused by an interchange of dies (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 265, no. 3).

The denarius of Vaala was restored by Trajan.

[2] The cognomen *Capitolinus* was borne by several Roman gentes, denoting that at some time they had dwelt on the Capitoline hill. For the Petillia gens it would appear to have had a special signification, since we may gather from the types of the above coins that the family held some

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
4220	62·7	Æ ·7	An eagle, with spread wings, standing towards r. on thunder-bolt; above, PETILLIVS; below, CAP ITOLINVS	Similar; the pediment of the temple is ornamented with armed figures instead of crockets; in the tympanum is a seated figure of Jupiter between two other figures, reclining (?); no legend. **[Pl. lvi. 4.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4221	54·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4222	60·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; in the field at the sides of the temple, the letters S F (*Sacris faciundis*). **[Pl. lvi. 5.]**
4223	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)
4224	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the letters in the field transposed, F S for S F **[Pl. lvi. 6.]** (Blacas Coll.)
4225	58·0	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

hereditary office connected with the temple of Jupiter which stood on the Capitol. The scholiast of Horace (*Sat.*, i. 4, 24) relates that a Petillius Capitolinus, who was in charge of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, was accused of having stolen the crown of Jupiter, but was acquitted by the judges in consequence of his being a friend of Augustus. It is not improbable that this Petillius Capitolinus was the moneyer, and that he subsequently succeeded to the family office, which is commemorated by the types of the coins. He is the only member of the Petillia gens of whom we possess coins. The letters S . F or F . S were interpreted by Vaillant (*Num. fam. rom.*, t. ii., p. 221) as *sacris faciundis*, an allusion to the functions discharged by the members of the Petillia family in regard to the temple of Jupiter. Havercamp suggests *Sexti filius*, while Eckhel offers no solution. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 291) considers that the coins of Petillius Capitolinus and P. Accoleius Lariscolus were struck in B.C. 43. As, however, he had already assigned to that year the issues of M. Arrius Secundus, C. Clodius C. f. Pulcher, C. Numonius Vaala, and L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus (*ib.*, vol. i., p. 85), he is of opinion that Petillius and Accoleius did not strike money as ordinary officers of the mint, but as quaestors of the army of the Senate. The coins themselves supply no evidence for such a statement; moreover, there is no historical record that either Petillius or Accoleius ever held the office of quaestor. The coins of Petillius appear to have been the latest pieces in the San Bartolomeo in Sasso Forte find (see Tables of Finds).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 39; A.U.C. 715[1]	
			L. MVSSIDIVS T. F. LONGVS	
			(LUCIUS MUSSIDIUS TITI FILIUS LONGUS)	
			SERIES I.	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4226	124·8	*N* ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·Γ·C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Mars, helmeted and naked, standing r., leaning with r. hand on spear, and holding in his l., parazonium, to which is attached a strap; his l. foot is placed upon a shield; around, L·MVSSI DIVS·T·F·LONGVS·IIII·VIR·A·Γ·F· (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*). [Pl. lvi. 7.] (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The moneyers whose coins are assigned to this year are Lucius Mussidius T. f. Longus and Lucius Livineius Regulus, both of whom struck in gold and silver. These are the latest pieces of the Roman mint which occurred in the Vigatto find. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 240) assigns these coinages to B.C. 43—42, and associates with Mussidius and Livineius, P. Clodius M. f. and C. Vibius Varus, thus completing a quatuorvirate of the mint, but Count de Salis has attributed the issues of these last two moneyers to B.C. 38 (see below, p. 582).

With this year we enter on a somewhat new phase in the character of the types of the coins struck at Rome. Previously the only portraits of living personages which had appeared on these coins were those of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony (see above, pp. 542, 550). In B.C. 39 we have not only memorial portraits of Julius Caesar, but also the portraits of the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus (see above, p. 557). A special order appears to have been issued in connection with the striking of the gold coins with the portraits of the triumvirs, as shown by the letters A·Γ·F (*Auro publico feriundo*) to be found on some pieces of both the moneyers of this year. Though no attempt had been made to portray living personages on the coins of the Roman mint since Caesar's death, beyond that of Antony above mentioned, the practice had been general in connection with those issued in the provinces. Brutus in his flight to the East struck coins with his own portrait; and from B.C. 43 those of Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus appeared on many, both of gold and silver, issued by them in their respective provinces in the East, Gaul, and Africa. From this time onwards the coinage lost a great deal of its official character, and was invested with a personality previously remarkable for its absence.

The types employed by the moneyers of this year may be divided into two series: one relating to contemporary events; the other connected with the traditions of their respective families. By retaining the second class of types it would seem that the moneyers were unwilling to abandon a long-established custom.

Of the moneyer Lucius Mussidius Longus, the son of T. Mussidius Longus, we know nothing but what we learn from his coins. No mention is made of the Mussidia gens by ancient writers, and L. Mussidius is the only member of whom we possess coins. The types, as already mentioned, are of two series: the first relating to the triumvirs and contemporary events; the second, evidently to a tradition connected with his own family. The figure of Mars, and Victory in a biga, on Types I. and II. are intended as a tribute to the triumvirs, probably more especially in connection with the victories over Brutus in the East. The cornucopiae on Type III., the head of Ceres and the corn-wreath on Type IV., and the head of Concordia and the joined hands holding a caduceus on Type V., and possibly also the cornucopiae on a celestial globe, &c., on Type VI., may relate to the agreement between

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	everse
			Type I. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
4227	123·9	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius[1] r., bare, with slight beard; around, C·CAESAR·III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; the legend starts from behind the figure of Mars; A·P·F· for A·P·F· **[Pl. lvi. 8.]** (Pembroke Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
4228	123·6	*N* ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M· LEPIDVS· III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar; the legend starts above the figure of Mars, as on no. 4226; A·P·F· **[Pl. lvi. 9.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

Octavius and Sextus Pompey concluded early in B.C. 39, by which the latter pledged himself to provide Italy with corn in return for the provinces of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Achaia, the augurship, an indemnification of seventeen and a half millions of denarii for his private fortune, and a promise of the consulship. For some time previously Sextus had cut off the supply of provisions to Italy, which had caused great distress both inside and outside the capital. It seems therefore probable that the gold and silver coins with these types were specially struck to meet an extraordinary expenditure on this occasion. This would not only account for the representation of the head of Juno Moneta on Type IV. *var.*, but also for the somewhat coarse fabric of some of the aurei, the dies for which may have been executed at a short notice. In connection with the portrait of Octavius, which is represented with a slight beard, it may be observed that, as a sign of mourning, he did not shave from the time of Caesar's murder till after the war with Sextus Pompey in B.C. 36, who was the last survivor of his uncle's murderers. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 34) relates that Octavius shaved his beard in B.C. 39, when L. Marcius Censorinus and C. Calvisius Sabinus were consuls, on the occasion of the celebration of the public games, but the evidence of the coins proves that he did not shave till after the defeat of Sextus Pompey, three years later.

The most interesting types of the coins of Mussidius, and perhaps the most difficult to explain, are those connected with Venus Cloacina. The name Cloacina (derived from *cluere* or *cloare*, to wash, cleanse, or purify) was that given to Venus *Expiatrix*. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xv. 36) relates that after their combat the Romans and the Sabines purified themselves with branches of myrtle on the spot where later were erected the statues of Venus Cloacina. These statues stood on the north side of the Forum near the Comitia, and above the *Cloaca Maxima*. It would seem from the coins that Venus Cloacina had not a temple in the Forum, but that the monument erected to her consisted of a circular platform with a trellis-pattern balustrade. The approach was on the left side, and is indicated by a flight of steps and a portico. On this platform were placed the statues of the goddess (cf. H. Thédenat, *Le Forum romain*, p. 87). As Pliny speaks of *signa* we may conclude that both statues shown are of Venus, but probably representing her under different aspects. The platform still exists in the Forum, and there are indications on it where the statues were placed. The head of Concordia in connection with this reverse records the close union and friendship which was established between the Romans and the Sabines, who settled on the Quirinal, and built there a temple to the god Sol, whose cult they specially honoured (Preller, *Röm. myth.*, 3rd ed., vol. i., pp. 324, 325). To this circumstance we would attribute the association of the head of Sol with Venus Cloacina on the coinage. This solution of this interesting type has been arrived at quite independently of Dr. Dressel's views, expressed in *Das sacrum Cloacinae*, *Wiener Studien*, xxiv. *Jahrg.*, pp. 418 f. Dr. Dressel thinks that the portico on the left may be the *Basilica Aemilia*. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 241) suggests that the two figures standing on the platform (which he describes as a vessel) are Romulus and Tatius, the king of the Sabines. It is difficult to account for the association of this type of Venus Cloacina with the Mussidia gens. It may have been that an ancestor of the moneyer was traditionally connected with the erection of these statues, or that the family claimed to be of Sabine origin. The types are evidently in some way to be associated with the moneyer's family. The moneyer's name is given sometimes in the genitive case (see No. 4235, p. 576).

[1] After the death of Julius Caesar Octavius took the name of Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus. He is from that time variously styled by ancient writers, Octavius, Octavianus, or Caesar. For simplification the first name is here used till he was created Augustus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4229	59·9	*R* ·8	Bust of Victory r., draped, hair collected into a knot behind, and ornamented with pearls; a plait also decorated with pearls is arranged in a loop at the top of the head.[1]	Victory in biga r., horses galloping; she holds goad in r. hand, and reins in l.; above, L · MVSSIDIVS; below, LONGVS **[Pl. lvi. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4230	125·3	*N* ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C	Cornucopiae tied with fillet; between, L · MVSSIDIVS on l.; LONGVS on r. **[Pl. lvi. 11.]**
			Type III. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
4231	123·2	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, C·CAESAR·III·VIR·R·P·C	Similar. **[Pl. lvi. 12.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type III. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
4232	123·7	*N* ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar. **[Pl. lvi. 13.]** (Blacas Coll.).

[1] Owing to the similarity of this bust of Victory to that figured on the aureus of C. Numonius Vaala (see above, p. 570), especially in the arrangement of the hair, this one also is generally described as bearing the features of Fulvia, the first wife of Antony (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 242, no. 4). As, however, Fulvia died in B.C. 40, and these denarii do not appear to have been struck till the following year, by which time Antony had married Octavia, the resemblance between the types may only be due to the fact that the artist who made the dies took the earlier piece for his model. The drapery on the bust of Victory described above is copied from that on the figure of Acca Larentia as shown on the denarii of P. Accoleius Lariscolus (see above, p. 560).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV.	
			Aureus	
4233	124·2	*N* ·8	Head of Ceres r., wearing wreath of corn and necklace; hair falling in numerous close locks down her neck.	L · MVSSIDIVS LONGVS within Wreath of corn, tied above. **[Pl. lvi. 14.]** (Payne Knight Coll.)
4234	124·4	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; L · MVSSIDI / LONGVS; wreath tied below.[1] **[Pl. lvi. 15.]**
			Type IV. var.	
			Aureus	
4235	125·5	*N* ·8	Head of Juno Moneta (?) r., wearing diadem and necklace; hair falling in numerous close locks down her neck.[2]	L · MVSSID / LONGI within Wreath of corn, tied above. **[Pl. lvi. 16.]** (Nott)
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4236	57·3	*R* ·75	Head of Concordia r., veiled, and wearing diadem; behind, CONCOR / DIA	Two right hands joined holding caduceus; below, L · MVSSIDIVS LONGVS **[Pl. lvi. 17.]** (Nott)
			Type VI.	
			Denarius	
4237	64·0	*R* ·7	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Cornucopiae on celestial globe, between rudder on l. and winged caduceus and flamen's cap on r.; above, and on r., L · MVSSIDIVS · LONGVS **[Pl. lvi. 18.]**

[1] Another variety reads L · MVSSIDI / LONGI (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 242, no. 2).

[2] Babelon (*loc. cit.*) does not appear to have noticed this variation in the obverse type, viz., that the head is diademed, and does not wear a corn-wreath. In this instance we would identify it as of Juno Moneta.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4238	63·3	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name above the type. **[Pl. lvi. 19.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4239	59·9	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4240	57·4	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name continuous above and on l. of type. (Blacas Coll.)
4241	56·5	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar; moneyer's name reading downwards on l. and below the type. **[Pl. lvi. 20.]** (Blacas Coll.)
			SERIES II. Type VII. **Denarius**	
4242	63·8	AR ·65	Head of Concordia r., veiled, and wearing diadem; behind, CONCOR DIA (similar to no. 4236).	A circular platform ornamented with a trellis-pattern balustrade, and inscribed CLOACIN; on it are two draped statues of Venus Cloacina; each statue rests r. hand on cippus; the one on l. holds flower in l. hand; on the platform to r. is a low column surmounted by an ornament, and to l. of the platform is a flight of steps and a portico; above, L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS (Cracherode Coll.)
4243	59·8	AR ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 1.]**
4244	61·7	AR ·8	Similar; star[1] below chin of Concordia.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 2.]** (Nott)
4245	57·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4246	58·7	AR ·7	Similar; crescent below chin of Concordia.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 3.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4247	57·0	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] The star and the crescent (see no. 4246) may relate to the worship of Sol and Diana which was introduced into Rome by the Sabines.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type VII. var.	
4248	59·0	Æ ·75	Bust of Sol facing, radiate and draped.	Similar.
4249	58·2	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4250	57·6	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lvii. 4.] (Woodhouse Coll.)
4251	51·8	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Woodhouse Coll.)
4252	60·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; the platform is inscribed CLOAC, and each of the statues rests r. hand on a bird which stands on the cippus.[1] (de Salis Coll.)
4253	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lvii. 5.]
4254	57·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS (LUCIUS LIVINEIUS REGULUS[2])	
			SERIES I.	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4255	123·1	Æ ·85	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	The hero, Anteon, naked to the waist, seated towards l., head facing, on rocks, his shield at his side; he holds spear in r. hand, and parazonium in l.; around, commencing on l., L·REGVLVS·IIII·VIR·A·P·F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*). [Pl. lvii. 6.] (Wigan Coll.)
4256	125·1	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; shield ornamented with head of Medusa or Hercules, and legend commencing on r., and A·P·F for A·P·F [Pl. lvii. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 49) describes a variety on which the legend CLOACA and the moneyer's name are retrograde.

[2] Lucius Livineius Regulus, like his colleague L. Mussidius Longus, is not known to us from history, and our information about him is derived only from his coins, which tell us that

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II.	
			Aureus	
4257	125·0	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, C · CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Aeneas walking r., and bearing on his shoulders his father, Anchises; around, from l. upwards, L · REGVLVS IIII · VIR · A · P · F · [Pl. lvii. 8.] (Trattle Coll.)
4258	127·1	*N* ·8	Similar.	Similar; legend from l. downwards, and A · P · F for A · P · F · [Pl. lvii. 9.] (Wigan Coll.)

he was the son of Lucius Livineius Regulus, the praetor, who, with his brother Marcus, was a friend of Cicero, and who appears to have served under Caesar in the African war, B.C. 46 (Hirtius, *Bell. Afr.*, 89). As already stated (see above, p. 573), Babelon has associated P. Clodius M. f. and C. Vibius Varus with Mussidius and Livineius as colleagues at the mint.

The coins of Livineius raise an issue which, besides being a novel one, is somewhat difficult to settle. From them it appears that he struck money as a quatuorvir of the mint and as a *praefectus Urbi*. The question has been discussed by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 142) who says, "one of two hypotheses must be admitted, either that the coins were struck by two different persons, one as a magistrate of the mint between B.C. 43—42, the other as *praefectus Urbis*, perhaps in B.C. 45, with L. Munatius Plancus, to whom, with others, Caesar during his absence in Spain committed the government of Rome, or that the moneyer on the completion of his term of office was elevated to the rank of *praefectus Urbis*, and in that capacity continued to issue money." Babelon accepts the second hypothesis. The evidence of finds is against any interval having existed between the two issues, viz., those on which he is styled a quatuorvir and those on which he is styled *praefectus Urbi*. We may, therefore, suggest a third hypothesis, which is, that during his year of office, as a moneyer, Livineius was promoted to the rank of a *praefectus Urbi*, specially to superintend the issue of corn to the Roman people and the celebration of the public games. The coin-types bear witness to this last suggestion, but they contain no evidence whatever that the issue could have taken place as early as B.C. 45. Had they been struck at the earlier date they would probably have borne, like the coins of Plancus, some special reference to Julius Caesar himself. A somewhat similar case to that of Livineius will be found in connection with the moneyers Q. Voconius and Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, who were *quaestores designati* during their year of office at the mint (see below, pp. 591, 593). Mommsen (*Hist. mon. rom.*, t. ii., p. 146) was of opinion, on the evidence of the Santa Anna and Cordova finds, that the coins struck by Livineius as a moneyer were issued in B.C. 43, and those as *praefectus Urbi* in B.C. 38, on the ground that the burial of these two hoards took place about the same time as the concealment of those discovered at San Niccolò di Villola and Collecchio, i.e. *circ.* B.C. 44 (see above, pp. 501, 502). The classification suggested by Count de Salis, however, would bring down the burial of the Santa Anna find to a somewhat later date, so we are unable to accept the conclusions arrived at by Mommsen. Also, the portraits of the triumvirs were not placed on the coinage struck at Rome so early as B.C. 43 (see above, p. 557).

The types of the coins of Livineius Regulus, like those of Mussidius Longus, are of two series: one relating to the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus; the other to himself or his family and to contemporary events. The coins of the first series were struck by Livineius as a quatuorvir of the mint; those of the second in his capacity as *praefectus Urbi*. The reverse types (I.-III.) of the coins in honour of the triumvirs record the origin of their families—the descent of the Antonia gens is traced from Anteon, a son of Hercules; that of the Julia gens from Venus through Aeneas; and that of the Aemilia gens from the vestal virgin Aemilia. Type IV. is complimentary to Octavius as a commander. The types of the second series record the appointment of the moneyer's father as praetor and his own appointment as *praefectus Urbi* symbolized by the curule chair and the fasces; the provisioning of the city, probably after the compact between Octavius and Sextus Pompey, as shown by the modius and the ears of corn; and the celebration of the public spectacles, at which combats with wild animals and bulls took place, as illustrated on Type VIII. of the denarius. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii. 45) relates that Caesar, when dictator, introduced bull-fights, in which the Thessalians showed special skill. These spectacles were under the direction of the praefects of the city. It is quite possible that in consequence of the peace with Sextus Pompey the public games were celebrated with greater

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Aureus	
4259	123·2	*AV* ·8	Head of Lepidus r., bare; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C	The Vestal virgin, Aemflia, veiled and draped, standing l., holding simpulum in r. hand, and sceptre in l.; around, L · REG VLVS IIII · VIR · A · P · F · **[Pl. lvii. 11.]** (Dupré and Wigan Coll.)
			Type IV.	
			Denarius	
4260	50·9	*AR* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Victory naked to the hips, walking r., bearing wreath in r. hand, and palm-branch in l.; around, L · LIVINEIVS (from l. upwards); REGVLVS (from l. downwards). **[Pl. lvii. 10.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
			SERIES II.	
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4261	61·2	*AR* ·7	Head of Lucius Regulus, the praetor, r., bare; around, L · REGVLVS · PR · (*Praetor*).	Curule chair between two fasces; above, REGVLVS · F (*filius*); below, PRAEF · VR (*Praefectus Urbi*). **[Pl. lvii. 12.]**
4262	60·4	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4263	123·5	*AV* ·8	Head of Lucius Regulus, the praetor, r., bare; around, from l. upwards,[1] REGVLVS · P R ·	Curule chair between six fasces, three on either side; above, L · LIVINE IVS; below, REGVLVS **[Pl. lvii. 13.]** (Devonshire Coll.)

splendour in B.C. 39. Dion Cassius (xlviii. 34) says that in that year Octavius celebrated a great festival, and regaled the people of Rome at a banquet at the public expense. This may refer to the public games with which these coins seem to be connected. The caduceus and the olive-branch on the coins with the head of Julius Caesar, like the modius and the ears of corn on the other coins, may also refer to the restoration of commerce in Italy on the conclusion of the war in Sicily.

[1] A variety of this aureus has the inscription reading from l. downwards, as on the denarii of this type (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 144, no. 9).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius[1]	
4264	61·4	Æ ·75	Similar; legend reading from l. downwards.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 14.]** (Nott)
4265	58·6	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
4266	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar
			Type VI. var.	
			Denarius	
4267	62·0	Æ ·75	Head, small, of Lucius Regulus, the praetor, r., bare;[2] no legend.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 15.]**
4268	61·4	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4269	59·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Modius filled with corn between two corn-ears on stalks;[3] above, L · LIVINEIVS; in exergue, REGVLVS **[Pl. lvii. 16.]**
4270	59·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4271	66·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Combat with wild beasts; one combatant attacks a lion with a spear; another, with shield and sword, defends himself against a tiger; on the l., a wounded boar; in exergue, L · REGVLVS **[Pl. lvii. 17.]** (Nott)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 5; pl. viii., no. 177) describes and figures a specimen of this type in the Gotha collection, showing that the die-engraver having omitted the letter I in the moneyer's name on the reverse, has inserted it above the line. There is a hybrid consisting of the reverse of this denarius and of the obverse of that of Q. Cassius Longinus (see above, p. 481, no. 3868; Babelon, vol. ii., p. 144).

[2] On this and the following coins the head of Lucius Regulus is smaller than on the previous ones.

There was a hybrid in the Grosspold hoard consisting of the obverse of this type, head of L. Regulus, and of the reverse of the denarius of Sulla with a one-handled jug and lituus between two trophies (Babelon, vol. i., p. 406, no. 29; and *Archiv f. Kunde öster. Geschichts-Quellen*, 1863, p. 315).

[3] This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
4272	59·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4273	53·0	Æ ·8	Similar; counter-marked behind head, MP · VES (*retrograde*).	Similar.

Type IX.

Denarius

4274	60·2	Æ ·65	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; before, winged caduceus; behind, laurel-branch.[1]	Bull charging r., above, L · LIVINEIVS; below, REGVLVS (Blacas Coll.)
4275	59·9	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
4276	59·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 18.]**

Circ. B.C. 38; A.U.C. 716[2]

P . CLODIVS M . F

(PUBLIUS CLODIUS MARCI FILIUS)

SERIES I.

Type I.

Aureus

*4276	123·4	Æ ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M · ANTONIVS · III · VIR · R · P · C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Genius, winged and radiate, standing l., his r. foot placed on globe; he holds caduceus in r. hand, and cornucopiae in l., and has a bow and quiver slung at his shoulders; before him, an eagle on a cippus; behind, a shield; around, P · CLODIVS · M · F · IIII · VIR · A · P · F (*Quatuorvir auro publico feriundo*).

(Imhoof-Blumer Coll.)

[1] Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 148) mentions a forgery of this denarius in gold in the Borghesi collection; and another in the Gotha collection on which the name REGVLVS is missing on the reverse. The latter exists also in silver in the Vienna Cabinet.

[2] The moneyers whose coins are attributed to this year are Publius Clodius M. f. and Caïus Vibius Varus. Babelon (vol. ii., p. 141) would associate with them L. Mussidius Longus

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type II. **Aureus**	
*4277	124·7 (*pierced*)	*N* ·85	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, C · CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Venus Genetrix, seated l. on a cippus, holds dove on r. hand, and with l. arm encircles Cupid, who hovers at her side;[1] around, P · CLODIVS M · F · IIII · VIR · A · P · F · **[Pl. lvii. 19.]** (Borrell Coll.)

and L. Livineius Regulus, thus constituting a quatuorvirate of the mint for B.C. 43—42. Count de Salis, however, divided the four issues between two years, and attributed them to B.C. 39 and 38 respectively. There is certainly a remarkable resemblance in the character of the types and the issues of the gold and silver coins of all four moneyers, but those of L. Mussidius Longus and L. Livineius Regulus have certain characteristics not found in the money of P. Clodius and C. Vibius Varus, and *vice versâ*. The approximate date of office of Clodius and Varus may be ascertained from the evidence of finds, as their coinages were among the latest of the Roman mint that occurred in the Santa Anna, Ossolaro, Pieve-Quinta, Grosspold, Barzano, Peccioli, and Garlasco hoards. Coins of Varus were, however, not present in those of Santa Anna and Ossolaro (see Tables of Finds).

Of Publius Clodius, son of Marcus Clodius, we have no certain information beyond that he was one of a quatuorvirate of the mint. He must not be confused with P. Clodius, who was the son of P. Clodius Pulcher, the opponent of Milo, nor with the Clodius whom Caesar sent in B.C. 48 to Macedonia, and who was taken prisoner at the siege of Perusia, B.C. 40, and put to death by Octavius, since his praenomen was Lucius and not Publius. Borghesi (*Œuvres compl.*, t. ii., p. 72) identifies him with P. Clodius Turrinus, the rhetorician mentioned by Seneca (Babelon, vol. i., p. 354). Like the moneyers of B.C. 39, Clodius strikes two series of coins: one with types relating to the triumvirs and Julius Caesar; the other bearing types referring to the cult of Apollo and Diana, possibly connected with his own family history. On the gold coins struck in honour of the triumvirs, Clodius, like Mussidius and Regulus, placed after his name the letters A . P . F (*auro publico feriundo*).

The following explanations, though perhaps not entirely conclusive in every case, may be suggested of the types used by Clodius. The pantheistic figure on Type I., which combines the attributes of Sol, Mercury, Mars, Victory, Fortuna, and Jupiter, is probably an allusion to the character and renown of Antony. Von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, p. 137), having attributed the issue of these coins to B.C. 43 (A.U.C. 711), thought that the type bore no reference to the successes of Antony in the East. Their assignment to a somewhat later date renders this explanation quite possible. Dr. A. Vercoutre's view (*Rev. Num.*, 1890, pp. 1—11) that the figure represents the "genius of the Roman people," and that the "crow on a rock" records the foundation of the city of Lugdunum, may be mentioned but cannot be accepted. Venus with Cupid on the aureus of Octavius (Type II.) can only refer to the reputed descent of the Julia gens from that divinity, and in the reverse type of the coin of Lepidus, if the figure holding a sceptre and a cornucopiae be identified as that of Concordia, we may well see a reference to the recent reconciliation between Lepidus and his colleagues. The object on her left is somewhat uncertain, but its identification as an owl, rather than as a trophy, would be more applicable to the figure of Concordia, as illustrating the wisdom of the reconciliation. Types IV.-IV. var. *b* are complimentary in a general sense to the triumvirs, Antony and Octavius, and to Julius Caesar as commanders. The figure of Ceres on Type V. may be another reference to the reconciliation with Sextus Pompey, which relieved Rome of the dearth of provisions. Babelon (vol. i., p. 355) would explain the head of Sol (Apollo) and the crescent moon and stars (Diana) on Type VI. as relating to the cult of the diurnal and nocturnal divinities, which was very popular at Rome. The transference to Diana of the characteristics of Artemis at a very early period of her worship at Rome points to her connection with Apollo on Type VII. Both these types may relate to the early history or to some tradition connected with the Claudia gens, which was of Sabine origin, and which removed to Rome soon after the building of the city (Suetonius, *Tiberius*, 1). We have already remarked that the worship of Diana and Sol was introduced by the Sabines into Rome, who built temples to them on the Aventine and on the Quirinal (see above, p. 574). Dr. A. Vercoutre's identification (*Rev. Num.*, 1890, p. 381) of the five stars as representing the constellation Taurus, and its punning allusion to the cognomen Turrinus, is not convincing.

The specimen of the aureus of Mark Antony (p. 582, no. *4276) was obtained by the British Museum after the plates illustrating this part of the catalogue had been worked off.

[1] Cavedoni (*Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 350) was of opinion that the cippus on which Venus

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Aureus[1]	
	123·5	*N* ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C ·	Female figure, Concordia, draped, standing towards r., leaning with r. hand on sceptre, and holding in l. hand cornucopiae; at her feet, an owl?; around, P · CLODIVS · M F IIII · VIR · A · P · F

[*Zeit. f. Num.*, vol. vi., pl. i.]

Type IV.

Denarius

4278	57·0	*R* ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M. ANTONIVS III · VIR · R · P · C.	Mars, helmeted, naked, standing towards r., head turned to l.; he leans with r. hand on spear, and holds parazonium in l.; on l. and r., P · CLODIVS M · F **[Pl. lvii. 20.]** (Nott)

Type IV. var. *a*.

Denarius

4279	50·7	*R* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, CAESAR III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar. **[Pl. lvii. 21.]**

Genetrix is seated may be the altar dedicated to the Julia gens near the town of Bovillae, or it may be the large altar of the Capitol, ARA GENTIS IVLIAE, which was erected in the previous year, B.C. 39 (see *C.I.G.*, no. 6125; *Bull. dell' Inst. arch. di Roma*, 1845, p. 122).

Bahrfeldt (*Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 150) mentions one other specimen of this rare aureus, which is in the Vienna Cabinet, and came from the Tiepolo collection. Venus holds a dove, and not a patera, as shown in the illustration given by Babelon (vol. ii., p. 40, no. 80).

[1] The only specimen known of the aureus of Lepidus of this issue is in the Berlin collection. It came from the remarkable hoard of gold coins discovered at Cajazzo, Campania, in 1878 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, p. 236). This hoard contained also the unique aureus of C. Vibius Varus described on p. 588.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type IV. var. *b*	
			Denarius	
4280	60·8	Æ ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; around, CAESAR IMP.	Similar. [Pl. lvii. 22.]
4281	55·4	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type V.	
			Denarius	
4282	53·6	Æ ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare; around, CAESAR III·VIR· R·P·C·	Ceres standing l., holding ears of corn in r. hand, and leaning with l. on sceptre; behind her, P·CLODIVS; before her, M·F [Pl. lviii. 1.]
4283	51·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Nott)
			Series II.	
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4284	123·3	Æ ·85	Head of Sol r., radiate; before, countermark, O	Crescent moon surrounded by five stars; below, P·CLODIVS M·F [Pl. lviii. 2.] (Wigan Coll.)
4285	125·0	Æ ·8	Similar; behind head of Sol, quiver[1]; no countermark.	Similar; P·CLODIVS .M·F· [Pl. lviii. 3.]
4286	124·0	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)

[1] There were at least four specimens of this variety of the aureus of Clodius in the Cajazzo hoard (see above, p. 584, note 1).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Denarius	
4287	61·8	AR ·75	Similar; quiver behind head of Sol.	Similar; P · CLODIVS · M · F · (Townley Coll.)
4288	57·9	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. [Pl. lviii. 4.] (Woodhouse Coll.)
4289	59·8	AR ·7	Similar; quiver with top.	Similar. (Cracherode Coll.)
			Type VII.	
			Aureus[1]	
	124·3	AV ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair collected into a knot, and falling in two locks down his neck; jewel near his ear; behind, lyre.	Diana Lucifera in long drapery, her bow and quiver behind her shoulders, standing front, head to r.; she holds long lighted torch with each hand; on right, P · CLO DIVS; on left, M · F

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 355, no. 14.]

			Denarius[2]	
4290	60·4	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; M · F · for M · F [Pl. lviii. 5.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4291	59·6	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar; M · F for M · F ·

[1] The specimen quoted by Babelon (*loc. cit.*) as being in the Tiepolo collection is now in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 89).

[2] There are hybrids consisting of the reverse type of this denarius and of the obverse of that bearing the head of Augustus to r., and with the legend AVGVSTVS, and of the obverse type with the reverses of the denarii of L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus (see above, p. 206) and Mn. Acilius (see above, p. 496; Bahrfeldt, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1877, pp. 43, 44; Babelon, vol. i, p. 356). This type was restored by Trajan.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			C. VIBIVS VARVS (CAIUS VIBIUS VARUS[1]) SERIES I. Type I. **Aureus**	
	126·5	*AV* ·85	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard; around, M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR· R·P·C (*Triumvir reipublicae constituendae*).	Two right hands joined; above, C·VEIBIVS; below, VAARVS

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 167, no. 27.]

[1] Caius Vibius Varus is also only known from his coins, which, for reasons already given (see p. 583), were probably issued *circ.* B.C. 38. Like his colleague, P. Clodius, he struck two series—one relating to the triumvirs, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus; the other recording the cult of various divinities specially honoured in Roman mythology, in connection with which it is not improbable that some former members of his family may have played an important role. Coins of both series occur in gold and silver. The types of the coins of C. Vibius Varus struck in honour of the triumvirs show less variety than those of P. Clodius, the former employing only one type for the gold coins and probably only one for those in silver. The two joined hands on the aurei, which is a type common to all three triumvirs, may relate to their recent reconciliation; whilst the figure of Fortuna, which occurs only on denarii with the portraits of Antony and Octavius, is either a reference to the prosperity which Rome enjoyed as the fruits of their victories, or it may be the expression of a wish that good fortune would attend their arms. It may not be a mere coincidence that neither Varus nor Clodius appears to have struck denarii of Lepidus. The gold coins of Varus with portraits of Antony and Lepidus were unknown before the discovery of the Cajazzo hoard in 1877 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878, pp. 236, 242), in which there were two specimens of the former and one of the latter.

Most of the types of the second series are of so general a character that it is not possible to identify them directly with the history of the Vibia gens. The head of Bacchus on Type IV. is similar to that on earlier coins of C. Vibius Pansa, in which instance its connection with the history of the moneyer's family has been shown (see above, p. 509). Similar representations of Nemesis as seen in Type V. not infrequently occur on Greek coins, notably on those of imperial times of Smyrna and Nicomedia (see *Brit. Mus. Cat., Gr. Coins, Ionia*, p. 111 *pas.*), on which she is seen plucking her chiton at the neck, probably illustrating a habit amongst the ancients of spitting into the bosom of the dress to ward off the anger of that divinity in such transactions as might excite her ill-will (Bahrfeldt, *Num. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 102). It is not improbable that the modern habit of spitting on a coin to ward off ill-luck may have had a similar origin. The object held by Venus on Type IX. has been variously identified as a chest (*capsula*), a marine-shell (*concha marina*), a shallow cup (*patera*), or a mirror (C. O. Müller, ed. Wieseler, *Denkmäler*, pt. ii., vol. i., p. 412). The identification of the object as a mirror seems the most probable solution, as the attitude of Venus, as shown on these coins, is not infrequently met with on vases and gems. The column is her attribute as the victorious goddess of beauty and love (C. O. Müller, *Denkmäler*, *loc. cit.*). We are unable to offer any further suggestions in connection with the special reference of Hercules or Minerva on Types VII. and VIII.

The occurrence of EI for I, and the duplication of the vowel A in the moneyer's name on the gold coins with the portraits of the triumvirs, to denote long vowels, is unusual at so late a date, and even in this instance their use is quite exceptional as it is limited to these pieces only of this issue. The form EI for I was used somewhat indiscriminately on earlier coins (see ORFIMI for ORIMI, p. 172; PREIMVS for PRIMVS, p. 496; and PREIVERNVM for PRIVERNVM, p. 483); but in the duplication of the vowel we have met with only two previous instances, viz., in the name of FEELIX on coins of Faustus, the son of Sulla (see p. 472), and in that of Vaala on those of C. Numonius Vaala (see p. 570).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var. *a*	
			Aureus	
4292	124·3	*AV* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, slight beard; around, C · CAESAR · III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar. [Pl. lviii. 6.] (Montagu Coll.)
			Type I. var. *b*	
			Aureus	
	124·0	*AV* ·8	Head of Lepidus l., bare; around, M · LEPIDVS · III · VIR · R · P · C	Similar.

[Babelon, vol. i., p. 134, no. 39.]

			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4293	61·4	*AR* ·8	Head of Mark Antony r., bare, with beard.	Fortuna, draped, standing towards l., holding Victory on r. hand, and cornucopiae with l.; on r., C · VIBIVS; on l., VARVS [Pl. lviii. 7.] (Cracherode Coll.)
4294	61·1	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type II. var.	
			Denarius[1]	
	62·0	*AR* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare; slight beard.	Similar.

[Cf. Babelon, vol. ii., p. 43, no. 86.]

[1] With the description of this denarius of Octavius, Babelon (vol. ii., p. 43, no. 86) figures in error that of Antony with the same reverse type.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Denarius	
	49·5 (*plated*)	*AR* ·75	Head of Octavius r., bare.	Minerva, helmeted and draped, standing r., leaning with r. hand on spear, and holding [Victory] on l.; at her side, shield; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS

[Babelon, vol. ii., p. 43, no. 87.]

SERIES II.

Type IV.

Denarius

4295	63·7	*AR* ·75	Head of Bacchus r., bound with wreath of ivy and grapes; hair collected into a knot behind, one lock and fillet of wreath falling down his neck.	A panther springing l. towards a garlanded altar, on which are placed a thyrsus and a bacchic mask; in the exergue, C · VIBIVS; on r., VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 8.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4296	63·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4297	61·7	*AR* ·75	Similar; lock of hair under chin.	Similar.
4298	61·2	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Babelon (*loc. cit.*) describes this coin as plated. It is probably a hybrid made up of the obverse of the preceding coin and the reverse of no. 4301.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type V.	
			Aureus	
4299	123·6	*AV* ·85	Bust of Roma l., wearing winged and crested helmet, and holding in r. hand, spear directed over shoulder, and on l. arm, shield decorated with star.	Nemesis, winged, standing r.; she looks down at the front of her dress, which she holds with both hands; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 9.]** (Nott)
			Type VI.	
			Aureus	
4300	122·2	*AV* ·8	Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair collected into a knot behind, and falling in two locks down his neck.	Venus, naked to below the waist, standing l. near a column, and turned from the spectator; she gazes into a mirror, which she holds in her l. hand; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 10.]**
			Type VII.	
			Denarius	
4301	66·8	*AR* ·75	Head of Hercules r., laureate.	Minerva, helmeted and draped, standing r., leaning with r. hand on spear, and holding Victory on l.; at her side, shield; before her, C · VIBIVS; behind her, VARVS **[Pl. lviii. 11.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4302	61·0	*AR* ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			Type VIII.	
			Denarius	
4303	65·7	*AR* ·75	Bust of Minerva r., wearing crested helmet and aegis.	Hercules, naked, standing l.; his r. hand resting on club; lion's skin over l. arm; behind him, C · VIBIVS; before him, VARVS
4304	62·5	*AR* ·75	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 12.]**
4305	59·9	*AR* ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Townley Coll.)

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Circ. B.C. 37; A.U.C. 717[1]	
			Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS	
			(QUINTUS VOCONIUS VITULUS[2])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4306	124·0	*N* ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, DIVI IVLI . F.	A calf (*vitulus*) walking l.; above, Q : VOCONIVS; in exergue, VITVLVS **[Pl. lviii. 13.]** (Wigan Coll.)

[1] The great resemblance between the issues of Quintus Voconius Vitulus and Tiberius Sempronius Graccus shows that these moneyers were colleagues at the mint. They both struck coins as quatuorviri of the mint, though Graccus alone uses this title, and also as quaestores designati. This is interesting, as it proves that at this time the usually prescribed interval of two years at least between the holding of different offices of the state was in some cases relaxed. Another instance occurred in the case of L. Livineius Regulus, who appears to have held the posts of an officer of the mint and of a *praefectus Urbi*, either in the same or in successive years (see above, p. 579).

The obverse types of the coins of Vitulus and Graccus consist only of the portraits of Octavius and Julius Caesar; those of Antony and Lepidus not being figured as on the coins of the two previous years. The reverse types do not show the same uniformity, for those of Vitulus are of a personal nature, relating to his own family history only. It may at first sight appear difficult to account for the absence of the portraits of Antony and Lepidus, but in fixing the issue of these coins to *circ.* B.C. 37, this circumstance can be explained. In B.C. 40 when Antony visited Italy a new division of the provinces was made between the triumvirs: Lepidus retained Africa; Octavius took under his care all the parts of the empire west of the town of Scodra in Illyricum; and Antony the eastern provinces; whilst Italy was to be neutral ground belonging to all three in common. This arrangement was confirmed by the marriage of Antony with Octavia, the sister of Octavius. In B.C. 38, on account of the piratical excursions of Sextus Pompey, who held sway in Sicily, Octavius determined to deprive him of his provinces, and with that view solicited the aid of the other two triumvirs, but they would not give him the support he needed. Though Octavius at first suffered in the naval campaign, many of his ships being destroyed by storms, he determined to prosecute the fight single-handed, and when Antony, fearing his growing influence in Italy, sailed early in B.C. 37 with his fleet to Tarentum, Octavius declined his assistance. These data show that by B.C. 37 the power of Octavius with the Senate had become paramount in Italy, and this circumstance, together with the unpopularity of Antony on account of his intrigues with Cleopatra, and the want of loyalty on the part of Lepidus, would well account for the exclusion of their portraits from the types of any money issued at the Roman mint during that year. This state of affairs is more strongly emphasized by the coinage issued after B.C. 37, when the names of the moneyers ceased to appear on the coins, and only types in honour of Octavius were employed. The attribution of the coins of Vitulus and Graccus to B.C. 37 is also confirmed by the evidence of finds, as none were present in any hoards assigned to this Period with the exception of those of Arbanats and Carbonara I. The burial of these last two hoards could not have occurred before B.C. 37 (see above, pp. 561, 562, and Tables of Finds).

Fr. Lenormant (*La Mon. dans l'Ant.*, vol. iii., p. 175) has assigned the coinages of Vitulus and Graccus to a somewhat earlier date, B.C. 41—40, basing his classification on the circumstance that as Octavius was the only one of the triumvirs who was in Italy at that time, the Senate placed his portrait only, and not those of his colleagues Antony and Lepidus, on the coinage. This classification is, however, negatived by the conclusive evidence of finds, and, moreover, according to Dion Cassius (xlviii. 20), Lepidus was in Rome from B.C. 42—40, and it was not till the middle of the latter year that he quitted Italy for Africa.

[2] Like most of the moneyers of this time, Q. Voconius Vitulus is only known from his coins, on some of which he styles himself *quaestor designatus*. The exclusion of this title on others would suggest that his nomination to that office was subsequent to his appointment as a quatuorvir of the mint. He is the only member of the Voconia gens of whom we possess coins. On the obverse he places either the head of Octavius or that of Julius Caesar, and the only design for the reverse is a calf (*vitulus*), a punning allusion to his cognomen. Niebuhr (*Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., p. 14) supposed that Vitulus is merely another form of Italus, and remarks that we find

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type I. var.	
			Aureus	
4307	124·0	*N* ·85	Similar; before head of Octavius, lituus; behind, DIVI · F	Similar; on l. and r. of calf, S · C · (*Senatus consulto*); above, Q · VO CONIVS; in exergue, VITVLVS · Q · DESIG (*Quaestor designatus*). **[Pl. lviii. 14.]** (de Salis Coll.)
			Type II.[1]	
			Denarius	
4308	61·3	*R* ·7	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; behind, lituus; before, DIVI · IVLI	A calf (*vitulus*) walking l.; above, Q · VOCONIVS; below, VITVLVS; similar to no. 4306.
4309	60·8	*R* ·7	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 15.]** (Nott)
4310	53·7	*R* ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			Type II. var.	
			Denarius	
4311	59·1	*R* ·75	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Similar; on l. and r. of calf, S · C ·; above, Q · VOCONIVS; below, VITVLVS · Q · DESIGN; similar to no. 4307. (Nott)
4312	54·6	*R* ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 16.]** (Cracherode Coll.)

in the same manner in the Mamilia gens the surname Turrinus, that is Tyrrhenus, as it was customary for the great Roman houses to take distinguishing surnames from a people with whom they were connected by blood or by the ties of public hospitality. From the coins, however, it would appear that the Voconia gens adopted the symbol of a calf as a punning allusion to the cognomen Vitulus. In previous instances the reverse types of coins struck in honour of the triumvirs bore some special reference to them; those relating to the moneyers or their families forming a separate series. In the case of the coins of Vitulus this rule was not adhered to. An important point of chronology in connection with the issues of Vitulus and Graccus is that on all their coins Octavius is styled DIVI IVLI F., or DIVI F. Previous to 37 he was styled C. CAESAR or CAESAR only; but from B.C. 36—29 his title is exclusively CAESAR DIVI F.

[1] Fabretti (*Raccol. num.*, p. 264, no. 5044) describes a hybrid in the collection at Turin with this reverse type, but with the obverse, head of Julius Caesar, laureate, and the legend, C. CAESAR DICT. PERPETVO (see above, p. 545, no. 4154).

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			TI . SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS	
			(TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCUS[1])	
			Type I.	
			Aureus	
4313	122·0	AV ·8	Head of Octavius r., bare, with slight beard; around, DIVI IVLI · F.	Fortuna, draped, standing towards l., holding rudder with r. hand, and cornucopiae with l.; around, TI · SEMPRON · GRACCVS IIII · VIR · Q · D (*Quatuorvir, quaestor designatus*). **[Pl. lviii. 17.]** (Devonshire Coll.)
			Type II.	
			Denarius	
4314	59·2	AR ·75	Similar.	Two military standards (a *signum* and an *aquila*), a plough and a sceptre; above, TI · SEMPRON; below, GRACCVS; on r., IIII·VIR·; on l., Q·DESIG. **[Pl. lviii. 18.]** (Nott)
4315	57·2	AR ·8	Similar.	Similar.

[1] Tiberius Sempronius Graccus, like his colleague Q. Voconius Vitulus, is only known from his coins, and, also like him, he was quaestor designatus in his year of office as moneyer. The date of his tenure of office has been discussed in dealing with the issue of Vitulus (see above, p. 591).

The obverse types, the heads of Octavius and Julius Caesar, are precisely similar to those on coins of Vitulus, but those of the reverse differ, inasmuch as they are not personal to the moneyer, but relate only to Octavius The figure of Fortuna holding a rudder and a cornucopiae on the aureus was probably intended to refer to the good wishes of the Senate and the people for his success in the struggle with Sextus Pompey, which in B.C. 37 was at its height; and in the type of his silver money we may see a reference to the promises made by Octavius to the veterans of his army of lands and money as rewards for their services. On some of his coins Graccus, styles himself quatuorvir, but on all he gives his title of quaestor designatus.

No.	Weight	Metal and Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Type III.	
			Denarius	
4316	60·2	Æ ·8	Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate.	Similar; legend, TI·SEM PRONIVS above and on r. of type; GRACCVS below; and ·Q·DESIG·[1] on l.; in the field, S·C· (*Senatus consulto*). (Cracherode Coll.)
4317	59·1	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. **[Pl. lviii. 19.]** (Nott)
4318	56·7	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar. (Blacas Coll.)
			Type III. var.	
4319	62·3	Æ ·8	Similar; at sides of neck of Julius Caesar, S·C (*Senatus consulto*).	Similar; legend S·C omitted. **[Pl. lviii. 20.]** (Cracherode Coll.)
4320	60·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; legend, DES· for DESIG·.

[1] A variety reads DES for DESIG (Babelon, vol. ii., p. 433, no. 11); and Comm. Fr. Gnecchi (*Riv. Ital.*, 1896, p. 18) describes another without the legend S·C either on the obverse or on the reverse. This last piece may not be a hybrid, but only the result of an interchange of obverse and reverse dies.

END OF VOL. I.

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